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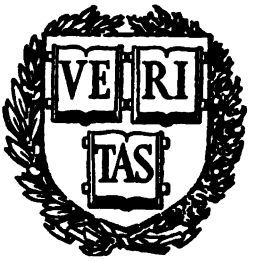

FROM THE FUND OF
CHARLES MINOT
CLASS OF 1828

MEMOIR OF LORD DENMAN

VOL. II.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

MEMOIR

OF

THOMAS, FIRST LORD DENMAN

FORMERLY

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

BY

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD

LATE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II.

LONDON

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1873

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OF

THE SECOND VOLUME.

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In the Spring Assizes of 1834 Denman presided on the Norfolk Circuit, his companion being Sir John Vaughan, then one of the Barons of the Exchequer, but shortly after removed to the Common Pleas.[1]

It was while on this circuit that the Chief Justice was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Denman of Dovedale.

The immediate moving cause of this elevation to the Peerage was the urgent want felt by Brougham of additional legal assistance in the House of Lords. Early in the spring of this year Brougham had twice written on the subject to Lord Grey,[2] pressing the appointment very strongly, intimating that Denman would not decline it, stating even the title, Denman of Dovedale, that he wished to take, and winding up by the assurance, 'My belief is that it will be one of the most popular things you ever did.'

Lord Grey in consequence wrote to Denman in the following terms:

Downing Street: March 19, 1834.

My dear Lord Chief Justice,—The Chancellor has expressed to me his anxious desire to obtain your assistance in the

[1] Sir John Vaughan, long famous at the Bar as Mr. Serjeant Vaughan; born 1768; called to the Bar, 1781; Serjeant, 1799; Baron of Exchequer, 1827; Common Pleas, Easter Term, 1834; died 1839, æt. 71. Foss's 'Lives of the Judges,' vol. ix. p. 288.

[2] See the two letters in Brougham's 'Memoirs,' vol. iii. pp. 337, 340.

House of Lords, where he is indeed much in want of it; and I feel myself of how much benefit it would generally be to the Government. He states to me also your consent to the immediate adoption of the necessary measures for this purpose.

I am therefore prepared to propose to the King your elevation to the Peerage, and shall have the greatest pleasure in doing so both from personal and public motives.

But before I speak to His Majesty on the subject I feel it to be necessary that I should have your personal sanction, and shall hope to receive it by the return of the post: I say by the return of the post because the King goes out of town on Friday, and I should wish to make the proposal to him that morning before he leaves St. James's.

I am, with the truest regard,
Ever yours most faithfully,
GREY.

Denman's answer was immediate, and ran as follows:

Bury St. Edmunds: March 20, 1834.

My dear Lord,—Allow me to express my warmest acknowledgments for the honour which you tender me, and which I accept in the hope of rendering some public service in the House of Lords.

The engagements of my own court will hardly allow of my rendering much assistance in the judicial business there; but I shall be happy to contribute to the extent of my power.

You will excuse my requesting that if the proposal should be unacceptable in the highest quarter [the King], you may not be prevented from withdrawing it by the communication you have made to me. Nothing could give me more pain than to cause any difficulty in conducting the administration.

I must also assure you (though I am writing in a narrow corner of time) that the highest satisfaction I derive, not

only from your present kindness, but from that which led you to place me in my present office, arises from the evidence of your esteem and confidence.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,
Your most obliged and faithful,
THOMAS DENMAN.

Denman having thus given the required sanction, the Prime Minister lost no time in submitting the matter to the King, with what result appears from the following letter:

Downing Street: March 21, 1834.

Dear Lord Chief Justice,—I am just returned from St. James's. The King did not make an objection, but at once assented in the most gracious manner, expressing himself in terms of great approbation of your conduct since you have been Chief Justice, which, he said, he felt more bound to do from having been originally opposed to your appointment.

I make this communication with increased pleasure, as it is most gratifying to the sincere feelings of friendship which I entertain for you.

I cannot conclude without thanking you for the kind expressions contained in your letter, which I received this morning.

I remain, dear Lord Chief Justice,
Yours very faithfully,
GREY.

P.S. Orders are given at the Home Office for the immediate preparation of your patent.[3]

[3] Extract from 'London Gazette,' March 22, 1834: 'The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Denman of Dovedale, in the county of Derby.'

Denman's answer followed immediately:

Bury St. Edmunds: March 22, 1834.

My dear Lord,—I must trouble you with my thanks for your prompt communication. The generous approval of His Majesty enhances my satisfaction, as much as his former reluctance does my sense of gratitude to yourself.

Most faithfully, my dear Lord, yours,

T. DENMAN.

On the same day, Saturday, March 22, Brougham communicated the intelligence to Lady Denman in the following note:

Dear Lady D.,—I ought to have let you know yesterday that H. M. has been graciously pleased to make the C. J. a peer, and he will be accordingly created in the course of to-day.

Yours truly,

H. BROUGHAM.

The answer of the new peeress, which, as Mrs. Baillie remarks, is 'a striking instance of her perfect simplicity of character,' ran thus:

My dear Lord Brougham,—I was never so much surprised in my life as when I received your note. Thank you for breaking the news to me, and pray tell me whether my husband is coming to town.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

THEODOSIA DENMAN.

Brougham answered:

Dear Lady D.,—I see the Ch. J. is well worthy of promotion to be an hereditary councillor, for he can keep a secret. He will not, I suppose, be in town any the sooner for being a Lord.

Yours very truly,

H. BROUGHAM.

Denman in the meanwhile, on the same day, directly the appointment was rendered certain, had written to his wife from Bury St. Edmunds the following letter, which she of course did not receive till the 23rd, the day after Brougham's communication:

Bury: March 22, 1834.

My dearest love,—The enclosed papers [Lord Grey's letters and copies of his own replies] will, I think, interest you. I have marked them in the order in which they should be read.

Most likely you have already heard some reports on the subject, and you may feel a little angry that I did not consult you. But the strictest secresy was enjoined, and I, not feeling quite sure that the *Principal* [the King] would acquiesce, insisted upon it that the matter should be dropped rather than at all pressed upon him.

His handsome, generous conduct enhances my satisfaction, as much as his former reluctance [about the Chief Justiceship] does my gratitude to Lord Grey.

I most sincerely hope this elevation will give you pleasure; nobody ever deserved honour or prosperity better.

I don't suppose the young ladies will require any apology or consolation. I think my sister [Mrs. Baillie] will like to hear of this, and you to tell her.

I am, my dearest love,
Your most affectionate and faithful husband.

I hope you approve of our taking our old names of Dovedale, in the county of Derby.

Lady Denman's letter to her husband after first receiving Brougham's communication has not been preserved: on Sunday 23, Denman writes to her from Norwich, acknowledging it:

A thousand thanks for your letter: in the course of the day you will receive a more formal announcement of our change of condition, which I am very glad you do not dislike. I shall have the power of franking on Wednesday.

On the Wednesday accordingly, the 26th, he writes again from Norwich:

I will not address you as I had intended, 'my peer-less peeress,' because that might look as though you had lost your new-made peer. What a strange state of things! but it will soon be as familiar as any other of our numerous changes of condition.

This [the Norfolk] is reckoned the easiest of the circuits, and generally lasts the shortest time; but somehow or other, there is a dragging tendency in these times, which keeps one a monstrous long while on the judgment-seat. I have done my criminal work, but Vaughan's list is very heavy, and I must give some aid.

Coke[4] has been here—the greatest of all compliments—and I must keep my promise of spending a short time at Holkham. You would wonder at his spirits. The day before yesterday he dined here; I was unluckily kept in court. Yesterday, he sent word that he would take coffee with us; I was again in court till past ten. He came at eleven, and kept us gossiping till near one; then he went and made the under-sheriff, his host, sit up till near two. His boys came from school to-day, and he has taken them home. Pretty well for 82 years of age.

To his third daughter, Fanny (Lady Baynes), then at Stony Middleton, Denman wrote as follows, immediately after his return to town and while awaiting his first introduction into the House of Lords.

[4] Coke of Holkham, then in his eighty-second year.

Dear and Honourable Fanny,—Did you ever read Pepy's Memoirs? He describes his own dignity by saying that when he went to church in his native village the minister addressed his congregation, at the opening of the service, as 'Right Honourable and Dearly Beloved,' &c.

Being now in a remarkably bad humour, and you being the person in the world I should select to vent it on, I take you in hand, sitting in the Chancellor's room, waiting for two Barons to arrive to introduce me into this noble House, there to take oaths and my seat.

Your mother was so much in love with you for your letter on this subject of elevation, that she copied it out for me while on the circuit. You view things in their true light, and must be acknowledged (spite of my ill-temper) to be a sensible as well as a good girl.

Not only will I send you the newspaper which relates the trial of the mineral murder (if to be found), but I shall enclose the learned judge's report of the same trial. You will like his letter for other reasons, and, indeed, the mode in which the news has been received by my brother judges is a most agreeable feature in the case.[5]

Some of the peers, too, are very civil, the Duke of Norfolk having remained in London on purpose to officiate as Earl Marshal. Do not infer from *some* being civil that others are the contrary; I have seen and heard from but few, but *all* were civil.

Dick [his son Richard, who had been on circuit with him as Judge's Marshal] came up with me from Holkham yesterday, having left his heart with Margery Coke, an affectionate little beauty, just two years old.[6] He and the Honourable

[5] The only communication of this kind that has been preserved, is one written from Warwick on April 6, 1834, by his excellent colleague, Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: 'No one of your friends,' says the Chief Justice, 'can look at your recent and deserved elevation to the Peerage with more satisfaction than myself.' Denman had always the most sincere esteem and regard for the high and endearing qualities of his brother Chief.

[6] Born, therefore, when her father was eighty.

Miss Denman [Elizabeth, then his eldest unmarried daughter] both bear their honours meekly.

Do you approve keeping the name? Do you like the place? [Denman of Dovedale].

As to your balustrades [this refers to some improvement in the grounds at Stony Middleton], I think we had better see how things look when we get there, and then choose our pattern. Yours is pretty, but I am disposed to prefer open work, with something of the trefoil, perhaps, within it. I know you like Frost's [head-gardener] style. I sent him some Canada poplars from Holkham yesterday.

Ever your affectionate father,

DENMAN.

From the tone of these letters it will be seen that Denman, with his usual sanguine cheerfulness, looking principally if not exclusively to the brighter side of things, was unaffectedly gratified at his elevation to the Peerage. But, as his sister, Mrs. Baillie, observes in her biographical sketch, 'to some of those who loved him best this accession of rank did not afford the same unmingled satisfaction as they had felt at his former elevation, partly because they felt his want of fortune to support a Peerage, and his want of power to save anything considerable in his present situation; but still more because they feared that the additional duties thus required of him might have a prejudicial effect on his health, notwithstanding the still unimpaired and vigorous state both of his bodily and mental powers.'

Neither of these apprehensions were unfounded. Denman's professional emoluments while at the Bar, though latterly considerable, had never been on the

same scale as those of Scarlett, Sugden, and several others of his leading contemporaries, and they were more than absorbed by the expenses incident to a numerous family, and a style of living which, without being profuse, was generous and liberal. He had never been economical, was frequently embarrassed, saved nothing, and died poor.[7] His case was one of several which seem to afford a strong if not an irresistible argument for the expediency of vesting in the Crown a power of conferring peerages for life.

Nor can it be doubted that his exertions in the House of Lords, added to the onerous and ever increasing labours of the judgment seat, proved in the end too much for his strength, and greatly contributed to bring on that prostration of mind and body which compelled his retirement from judicial and public life at an earlier period than might otherwise have been necessary.

Shortly after his accession to the Peerage, Denman removed from his former house in Russell Square to another in a more expensive and fashionable neighbourhood, having purchased the lease of No. 38 Portland Place, a large and stately mansion of the mid-Georgian æra, well fitted to be the residence of a Chief Justice of England.[8]

The following is an extract from a letter to his daughter, the Honourable Mrs. Wright, the accom-

[7] Denman, as appears from a letter written to his man of business, March 22, 1834, was obliged to borrow the sum (550*l.*) payable for the expenses of the patent conferring his peerage.

[8] This house was not given up till after the death of Lady Denman in 1852; it was the last of Denman's London residences.

plished wife of the translator of Dante, which was written from the library of the House of Lords, not long after his elevation. The earlier passages refer to some popular publication of the day which his daughter had brought to his notice as containing a panegyric on his public and professional career.

I am always delighted with your remembrances, and have a few moments in the library of the House of Lords to thank you for your affectionate letter. I rejoice to accompany you in your drives along the road in your open carriage with the merry group following. These are more agreeable circumstances than the panegyrics in the book you name, which is so very ignorant and daring in the statement of facts that its authority is of no high value in any respect. It is, however, far pleasanter to me to receive the praise even of such a writer than to encounter his abuse, and I ought to be thankful to him, if not for his praises, at least for the feelings to which he has given birth in your mind.

My lot has, indeed, been fortunate, far above my talents or merits of any kind. But there is one merit of a kind entirely within one's own command, to which no man could ever more boldly lay claim—*the determination to do what is right, whenever that can be discovered.* It is satisfactory to obtain credit for precisely the quality on which I pride myself most. Another happy circumstance is the cordial concurrence, and, I believe, full confidence and respect of my brother judges, all (except Williams)[9] nearly strangers to me when I was made Chief Justice.

I must conclude, not because I have no more to say, but because the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough are in full discussion of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, it seems, are collected at a cost of 44 per cent.—a

[9] Williams had succeeded Parke as a Judge of the King's Bench in Easter Term, 1834.

good illustration of the old proverb, that 'the King's cheese goes in parings.'

In the summer and autumn of 1834 a succession of ministerial changes took place which must have led Denman to congratulate himself that his post was no longer planted on the shifting quicksands of party, but on the firm resting-ground of a permanent appointment. Lord Grey's resignation, on July 9, was followed by that of Lord Melbourne and the whole Whig Ministry on November 15, and a few days after the Duke of Wellington assumed the temporary supervision of all the affairs of the realm, a charge which he continued to exercise till the return from the Continent, on December 9, of Sir Robert Peel—'the great man in a great position, summoned from Rome to govern England.'[10]

During the interregnum, Denman, by virtue of his office as Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was called upon to hold provisionally the seal of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and he held it accordingly from November 28 till December 10, when Peel, the day after his arrival in England, was appointed to the office, in conjunction with that of the First Lord of the Treasury.[11]

The following note from the Duke of Wellington to the Chief Justice relates to and explains this matter:

[10] Coningsby.

[11] Peel, soon after the meeting of the new Parliament, found the struggle to carry on the administration against an adverse majority a hopeless task, and after a little less than four months continuance in office resigned on April 8, 1835.

Downing Street: November 27, 1834.

My Lord,—The King has just informed me that Lord Spencer will resign into His Majesty's hands to-morrow the seal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at 3 P.M.

The practice has been to give the custody of the seal to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench till a Chancellor of the Exchequer should be appointed.

I request your lordship, therefore, will be so kind as to attend the King at 3 P.M. to-morrow, in order to receive the seal of the Exchequer.

I have the honour to be, my lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

WELLINGTON.

Just before Lord Melbourne's first administration went out of office Lord Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty, had, greatly to Denman's delight, appointed his second son, Joseph, then a young Lieutenant in his 24th year, to the command of the '*Curlew*,' a 10-gun brig, which for so young an officer was a very good appointment.

The first reformed Parliament was dissolved on December 20, 1834, and the new Parliament met on February 19, 1835. The swearing-in of members occupied till Tuesday, the 24th, on which day the King went in state to the House of Lords and delivered the royal speech. Two days later Denman, who was then presiding at the London sittings after Hilary Term, wrote from Court as follows, to his daughter, Mrs. Wright:

Guildhall: Thursday, February 26, 1835.

Dearest Doe,—As you say that my advice is so useful and is always the same, I must refer you in case of need 'to my last-esteemed favour,' as the mercantile correspondence runs,

where I have no doubt you will find it written, 'I am glad you are very well and very happy, only take care not to be too well or too happy,' or words to the like tenor and effect. But I take the opportunity of the Solicitor-General[12] giving the jury a long history of a case not very entertaining to repeat my good advice and exhortations.

I have a very heavy entry at Guildhall, and some fear that some of the causes may not be tried in the time appointed. This would grieve me, as I have completely destroyed that gigantic monster called 'Arrear,' who was always obstructing and defeating justice, and tearing out the bowels of unhappy plaintiffs and defendants by accumulated expense and long solicitude. I have intimated my resolution to sit late both to-day and to-morrow, to the no small dismay of the M.P.'s of the Bar, who are groaning under their double duties.

I suppose you see the Parliamentary Debates, and observe that His Majesty was well received in passing through the streets,[13] as were his ministers in the House of Lords, but rather differently, it appears, in the Commons. The only question is how large the majority will be against them: the 'shabbies' are a large section; so also are the 'poor creatures,' to which latter party Holland seems likely to give in his adhesion.

I suspended my epistle while the evidence was being given: now it is over, and Mr. Attorney-General[14] is stating his defence with not a little fierceness. He is clearly right, and I have tried to stop the cause in his favour; but the jury still doubt. He bestows tediousness in a spirit of lavish prodigality: *Sed fugit interea fugit irrevocabile tempus.*

[12] Sir William Follett, appointed Solicitor-General December 17, 1834.

[13] To open the new Parliament on February 24, 1835.

[14] Sir F. Pollock, appointed Attorney-General, December 17, 1834; what follows is a very graphic picture of the late admirable and excellent Chief Baron as a Nisi Prius advocate.

Brougham was very good in the House of Lords on Tuesday night.[15] The Chancellor [Lyndhurst] evidently seeks to recommend himself to the Duke of Cumberland and the Ultras by his personal rudeness to the man [Brougham] who, in his utmost need, made him Chief Baron:

> Ejectum littore, egentem
> Excepi, et regni *demens* in parte locavi.

At the same time he seeks to recommend himself to the country by following, with feeble steps and at a humble distance, Brougham's great principles of Legal Reform. I don't think he will lead a quiet and happy life for it.

I have not yet taken my seat this Session; had I done so on the first night I could not have helped taking some part in the debate—probably much better not.

The jury have, at length, concurred in my view, and the Solicitor-General gives up the point.

We start with another cause at ten minutes after four.[16]

Ever your affectionate father.

[15] February 24, first night, in the Lords, of debate on the Address.

[16] This, if the cause were of the average duration of London speci jury cases, might imply a sitting protracted till nine or ten at night, or even later.

before the Whigs go out, to the 'Curlew'—First reformed Parliament dissolved, December 20, 1834—New Parliament meets, February 19, 1835—Letter from Guildhall to Mrs. Wright, February 26—Heavy entry—Late sittings—Destruction of the monster 'Arrear'—Sir F. Pollock to the jury—Reception of King and Ministry on February 9—Brougham and Lyndhurst in the Lords—Unpleasant prospects for Lyndhurst . . . . . *Page* 1

CHAPTER XXV.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—HOUSE OF LORDS.

A.D. 1834 TO 1837. ÆT. 55 TO 58.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CASE OF STOCKDALE *v.* HANSARD—PRIVILEGE.

A.D. 1837 TO 1840. ÆT. 58 TO 61.

Denman's conflict with the House of Commons from 1837 to 1840—Case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*—MS. fragment relating to it—Mode in which the matter will here be dealt with—House of Commons' Resolutions as to publishing printed papers, &c., 1835—Prison Inspectors' Report, reflecting on Stockdale, published in 1836—Stockdale's *first* action for libel against the Messrs. Hansard, commenced November 7, 1836—The defence on the record—Trial before Lord Denman, February 7, 1837—Direction of Lord Denman to the jury on the plea of privilege, as reported in the 'Times' of February 8, 1837; as stated by Lord Denman in the MS. fragment; in his speech in the House of Lords on April 6, 1840—Reasons of Lord Denman's resentment against Lord Campbell as counsel for the defence in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, &c.—Indignation of the House of Commons against Lord Denman—Appointment of a committee—Report of committee, May 8, 1837—Resolutions of House, May 31, 1837—Lord Denman's 'Observations on the Report of May 8'—Stockdale brings a *second* action—Plea of privilege the only plea put in—Demurrer to the plea—Argument on the demurrer, Trinity Term, 1839—Judgment of Lord Denman (and the Court of Queen's Bench) on the demurrer, May 31, 1839—Remarks on Lord Denman's judgment: the principle and the precedent—He publishes, from a MS. revised by Lord Holt, the great judgment in *Ashby* v. *White*—Extract from introduction to this publication—Lord Denman's high estimate of Lord Holt—Damages in *second* action assessed at 100*l.*—Stockdale, in the autumn of 1839, brings a *third* action, to which there is no plea, and judgment accordingly passes by default—Damages and costs

assessed at 640*l.* and levied—Sheriff ruled to pay over the amount to Stockdale—Parliament meets on January 16, 1840—Stockdale and Sheriffs ordered to be called to the bar—Stockdale committed to Newgate on January 17—Sheriffs to custody of Serjeant-at-Arms on 21st—On 24th they sue out their writ of Habeas Corpus—On 25th are brought up in custody before the Court of Queen's Bench—Being, on the face of the return, committed for *contempt*, the Court of Queen's Bench cannot interfere, and they are remitted to custody—That Court in the Habeas Corpus case, reaffirms its judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*—Account from 'Annual Register' of the appearance of the Sheriffs before the Court of Queen's Bench—Feeling of the public and the Bar in their favour—Their imprisonment—Its duration—Stockdale, while in Newgate, brings a *fourth* and then a *fifth* action—His attorney, attorney's son, and attorney's clerk are committed to Newgate—Public feeling strongly excited against the House of Commons—On March 5, Lord John Russell brings in the 'Printed Papers Bill'—The Solicitor-General (Wilde) protests against this as a surrender of principle—The Bill, in fact, a compromise—Bill passes the Commons—Second reading in Lords on April 6, 1840—Lord Denman's admirable speech on second reading—Duke of Wellington's objections to Bill—It passes and receives Royal assent on April 10—Release of the prisoners in contempt—Lord Denman's conduct in the question wins him high public esteem—Letter of 'Civilis'—Discussion of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard* in House of Lords, March 20, 1843—Opinion of Westminster Hall in favour of the judgment—The 'Printed Papers Act' *not* a Parliamentary reversal of it—Speeches in this debate of Lord Campbell, Lord Denman, Lord Abinger, and the Duke of Wellington—Two letters arising out of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*: one from Denman to Lord Commissioner Adam (on Muir's case), August 27, 1838; the other from Denman to the Duke of Wellington on 'Printed Papers Bill,' March 29, 1840 . . . . . *Page* 44

CHAPTER XXVII.

SOCIAL AND FAMILY LIFE—FIRST SLAVE-TRADE SPEECH IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

A.D. 1837 TO 1841. ÆT. 58 TO 62.

1837: Death of William IV. and accession of Queen Victoria, June 20, 1837—Parliament: Abolition of death punishment for forgery, July 14, 1837—Of arrest on mesne process, December 3, 1837—Letter from Lord Denman of August 4, 1837, to his daughters, describing a dinner at Buckingham Palace—Letter to Mrs. Baillie from Middleton, October 20, 1837—Vacation readings—Letter to

Coleridge, from Guildhall, December 15, 1837—Sir J. Awdry—Wordsworth—Cresswell. 1838: Marriage of Denman's second daughter with his old friend Hodgson, then vicar of Bakewell and Edensor, and Archdeacon of Derbyshire — Hodgson's great social talents — Intimacy with the sixth Duke of Devonshire—Denman from Western Circuit, March 21, 1838, to Hodgson on the projected marriage—To his second daughter on same subject, March 26, 1838—Honeymoon letter to the newly-married couple, from Guildhall, May 24, 1838, describing a dinner at Lord Clarendon's—Lord Grey out of humour at having to carve roast pig—Lord Holland's amused good nature—Lord Grey cannot read 'Pickwick'—Anecdotes by Rogers of Fox—A hard choice for Wilberforce—A horse cause at Guildhall; the ostler's widow—Denman at Strathfieldsaye in Spring Assizes of 1838 — Parliament: Substitution of Affirmations for Oaths Bill first brought forward by Denman, June 15, 1838—Rejected by thirty-two to sixteen —Legal reform, enabling the Common Law Courts to sit in Banc out of term—Importance attached to it by Denman—Vacation letters from Middleton, to Coleridge, September 27, 1838—To Mrs. Baillie, October 25, 1838—Denman takes his son George to Cambridge—Brilliant University career of Hon. George Denman—Notice of Brougham's 'Characters,' &c.—His disparagement of Fox—Macaulay's paper in the 'Edinburgh' on Sir W. Temple. 1839: Parliament: 'Custody of Infants Bill,' July 10—Denman on Home Circuit with Chief Justice Tindal; Summer Assizes, 1839—Legacy of 10,000*l.* to his unmarried daughters from old Sir Francis Drake—Denman's first speech in the House of Lords on the Slave Trade, August 15, 1839—Its great success—His account of it in letters to Lady Denman of August 15 and 16—A sketch from the Old Bailey—Trial of two little girls for picking pockets—Line of encouragement to his son George at Cambridge September, 1839. 1840: Parliament—Petty slander actions, costs not to exceed damages, February 17, 1840—Admission that more Chancery judges are wanted, June 1, 1840—Hodgson up for the Provostship of Eton—Denman's letter of April 8, 1840, on the complications attending the election—Hodgson finally elected Provost (*Reginæ auxilio*)—Letter to Mrs. Hodgson on economy—Summer Assizes of 1846; North Wales Circuit—The Chief Justice, in the Sheriff's coach, enters Newtown at a gallop—Letter from Ruthin to Lady Denman, describing Holyhead and Bangor—The fall of the Ligwy—The South Stack Lighthouse—Letter to Merivale from Middleton, no longer 'stony,' but 'woody'—Letter to Mrs. Baillie, August 16, 1840—His son Lewis's sketches—Denman's liking for old ladies—His son Richard about to marry—His son George reading eleven hours a day—Letter to Coleridge, October 11, 1840—Literary leisure—Jokes on Patteson among the partridges—Arnold's notion of Modern Rome as a palimpsest—Judge Story's approval of the judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard* . . . . . *Page* 80

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LORD CARDIGAN'S CASE—CAPTAIN DENMAN AND THE BARRACOONS—GREAT YORK ASSIZE, SUMMER, 1842.

A.D. 1841, 1842. ÆT. 62, 63.

1841: Changes in Court of Queen's Bench—Littledale retires and Wightman takes his place, Hilary Term, 1841—Trial of Lord Cardigan before the Peers, February 16, 1841, for wounding Captain Harvey Tuckett in a duel—Denman, Lord High Steward—Remarks on the break-down of the case—Case of Lord Waldegrave, March 29, 1841—News reaches England, in March 1841, of the destruction of the Barracoons (slave warehouses), by Captain Denman, on the Gallinas River, in the previous November—Denman's pride at the Captain's proceedings—Writes and sends account of it to his sons George and Lewis at Cambridge—Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, then respectively Foreign and Colonial Ministers, approve Captain Denman's proceedings in letters to Admiralty of April 6 and 7, 1841—Lord Aberdeen's mischievous letter when Foreign Minister, of a year's later date—Fowell Buxton to Denman, March 18, 1841—Venerable Thomas Clarkson to same, March 29, 1841—Letter from Charles Sumner to Denman, regarding Judge Story, who sends copy of his work on the 'Conflict of Laws'—Denman presides at the four hundredth anniversary dinner of Eton College—Letter to Denman on this from the great Marquis of Wellesley, May 22, 1841—Trial before Denman of Moxon for publishing Shelley's 'Queen Mab'—Dissolution of Parliament, June 23, 1841—Resignation of Lord Melbourne, August 30, 1841, and accession to power of Sir Robert Peel. 1842: Compliment by Denman in Parliament to the great American jurists, February 14, 1842—Chancellor Kent sends Denman copy of fourth edition of his 'Commentaries'—Denman, on March 8, 1842, moves his Evidence Act, abolishing incompetency from interest—Letter of Denman, April 5, 1842, to his fourth daughter, Margaret, on her then recent marriage with Mr. H. W. Macaulay—Denman persuades Hallam to take the chair at the Eton dinner for 1842—Hallam's letter on the subject, May 9, 1842—Denman, a second time, introduces an Affirmations for Oaths Bill—His excellent speech of June 27, 1842—Note from Sydney Smith acknowledging a copy of this speech—Summer Assizes of 1842—Denman and Maule at York—Chartist prisoners—Government offer a special commission—Denman and Maule decline it, and proceed at once to try all the prisoners—Great benefit to the country of their doing so—Denman's letters from York—To Lady Denman, August 15, 1842—To same, August 21—Sydney Smith and the whitlow—Same date to his third daughter, Fanny—Tumults subsiding—Duke of Cambridge at the Minster—Dean Cockburn's anti-Tractarian sermon—To Lady Denman, August 22—Duke

of Cambridge full of questions—Writing answers to '*expected addresses*'—Sir Charles Anderson in from Bedale—To Lady Denman, August 27—Assizes protracted into September—Once more at Middleton—His sisters, Mrs. Baillie and Lady Croft, pay their long-promised visit there—Letter to Hodgson, October 18, 1842, on funeral of the great Marquis of Wellesley . . . . . *Page* 112

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LITERARY SOCIETY—REG. *v.* MILLIS—OPENING OF MAZZINI'S LETTERS AT THE POST-OFFICE.

A.D. 1843, 1844. ÆT. 64, 65.

Denman's intercourse with men of letters—Rogers and Sydney Smith—Talfourd and Charles Dickens—Denman at Talfourd's 'Ion'—References to Denman in Mr. Forster's 'Life of Dickens'—Dr. Samuel Warren, Q.C.—Note from Sydney Smith to Denman regarding Lady Holland. 1843: Parliamentary Session—Slave Trade, speech on—Lord Aberdeen's letter, April 7, 1843—Denman stands up for the right of 'Prevention'—Reference to his son's exploit at the Gallinas—Lord Aberdeen explains away his letter and eulogizes Captain Denman—Denman explains his views as to Slave Trade suppression, April 11, 1843—On Norfolk Circuit for Summer Assizes of 1843—Duke of Buckingham's banquet to the Judges at Stowe—Denman's judgment in the House of Lords in the *Queen* v. *Millis* (marriage laws)—The Law Lords equally divided—Concluding passage in Denman's judgment. 1844: Denman on Home Circuit, Spring Assizes, 1844—Letter from Maidstone to Coleridge, March 12, 1844—Dowling, Serjeant, to a Kentish common jury in a seduction case—Death sentence pronounced in Louisiana for aiding the escape of a slave—Denman brings this sentence to the notice of the House of Lords, March 18, 1844—Death of Denman's old and intimate friend, John Herman Merivale, April 25, 1844. Parliament: Ecclesiastical and Diocesan Courts, April 1, 1844—Consolidation of Criminal Law, May 13, 1844—Abolition of imprisonment for debt, June 21, 1844—Opening of Mazzini's letters at the Post-Office under warrant from Secretary of State—Denman's indignant speech, June 17, 1844—His speech on June 25 for defining and strictly limiting the privilege—Denman on Midland Circuit, Summer Assizes of 1844—Letter to Lady Denman, begun at Leicester and ended at Coventry—The Judge's hat left behind—Ride over the Leicestershire country—Coventry—Lord Leigh—Visit to Saxby Church—Long Vacation of 1844—Letter to Coleridge, August 13, 1844—Reference to the case of O'Connell, then pending in the House of Lords—Denman's judgment in course of formation—His researches in the 'Year Books'—His regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine—Letter to same—Literary gossip—

Personal unity and poetical greatness of Homer—Lord Nugent—'Burke's Correspondence'—Lives of Lord Malmesbury and of W. Taylor—Guizot and his lectures on European civilisation—His opinion as to the impossibility of war with France—Letter to Mrs. Hodgson, October 20, 1844, on Louis Philippe's visit to Windsor Castle—Royal mistakes as to Denman's identity—Thanks to the Hodgsons for their congratulations on his fortieth wedding-day—Birth-day verses of 1844 from Lady Denman to her husband, and his reply—Continued felicity of their union . . . . . *Page* 147

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A.D. 1844. ÆT. 65.

General character of Denman's judgment in O'Connell's case—Sketch of previous history of the case—The two principal objections in the House of Lords: first, that the jury list was imperfect; second, that verdict and judgment were given generally on *all* the counts of the indictment, some of them being bad—The Judges unanimous against the first objection—Six to two against the second objection—Judgment of Lords on September 4, 1844—Lyndhurst and Brougham against the objections—Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell in favour of the objections—So the sentence was quashed and O'Connell discharged—Analysis of Denman's judgment—Key-note struck in the opening sentences—The famous words, 'A mockery, a delusion, and a snare'—Argument on the first objection, as to the jury list—Ground on which the Judges had held that there could be no challenge to the array—Denman's answer to this view—True principle of challenge to the array—A grievous *wrong* admitted, yet no *remedy*, if challenge to the array excluded—The absence of all other remedy shows that the old remedy of challenge to the array must exist—Argument on the second point, viz. that a *general* judgment on an indictment containing many counts, some being bad, cannot be supported—This objection shown to be not purely technical — Condemnation of long, unintelligible indictments—Judgment of the House of Lords on this point has ever since been followed in the administration of the Criminal Law—Mr. (now Sir) Barnes Peacock raised and principally argued this point—Impression produced on the public by Denman's judgment—Testimony by the Press as to its admirable delivery—Action of the speaker—Fact communicated by Mr. Justice Denman—Estimate by the 'Morning Chronicle' of the lasting value of the judgment—Letter to Denman on the judgment from his old friend Shadwell, V.C., September 7, 1844—From Empson, September 15—Effect in Ireland of the judgment—Letters from Denman to various persons on the judgment—To his brother-in-law, Rev. J.

Vevers—To Coleridge, September 20, 1844, describing what took place in the House of Lords, and elsewhere, previous to and at the time of the delivery of the judgment—Parke's judgment on the second objection ascribed to disappointment in not having been made Chief Baron on Lord Abinger's death—Indignation of Denman at this base and baseless insinuation—Tribute to Parke—Another account by Denman of the private history of the judgment, in a letter to his son-in law, H. W. Macaulay—Denman did not make up his mind on the second objection till the last moment—The Lay Lords wished to vote on the question—Results if the Lay Lords had swamped the Law Lords—This scandal averted by the Duke of Wellington . *Page* 171

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DEATH OF MRS. BAILLIE—SLAVE TRADE—THE 'FELICIDADE' CASE—SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

A.D. 1845, 1846. ÆT. 66, 67.

1845: Parliament—Renewed discussion on opening letters at Post Office, May 30, 1845—Lord Radnor's bill—Denman's speech on second reading—Contrast between Cromwell, under whom the practice originated, and the Duke of Wellington—Earnest appeal to the Duke —Lord Radnor's bill rejected by fifty-five to nine—Denman and other Peers protest — Discretionary power to Judges to mitigate penalties affixed by statute, July 3, 1845—Death of Denman's sister, Mrs. Baillie, at Hampstead, August 5, 1845—Letter on her illness to Lady Denman from Hereford, on Oxford Circuit—Denman reaches town from circuit too late to be present at her death—Letter on it from London to Lady Denman, August 7, 1845—Agnes and Joanna Baillie—Character of Mrs. Baillie—Life-long attachment and correspondence between the brother and sister—Denman, in the Lords, takes no part in party or purely political discussions—Disapproves of Lord John Russell's Corn Law Repeal Letter of November 22, 1845 —His views on the short ministerial crisis of December 1845—Letters on these matters to Captain Denman of December 15 and 25—Slave Trade: Decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal in the case of the *Felicidade*, December 11, 1845—Facts of the case—Arguments and judgment—Eleven Judges to two, the two being Lord Denman and Baron Platt—Denman's short judgment—Apparent ground of the judgment of the majority—Ground of Denman's judgment—The decision very grievous to Denman from its apprehended effects on the Slave Trade—He draws up a paper for the reform of the Court of Criminal Appeal—Letter to Captain Denman on the *Felicidade* case, December 12, 1845—To same on same subject, December 25—Reasons transmitted to the Home Office for dissenting from the judgment of the majority. 1846: Letter to Coleridge of May 21, 1846—Advice

against retirement—Want of wealth no subject of regret—The struggle of Corn Law Abolition—Peel's resignation, June 29, 1846—Letter to Captain Denman on it, June 30—Marriage of his third daughter to Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir R. L.) Baynes—Denman on North Wales Circuit, Summer Assizes of 1846—Letter from Dolgelly to Lady Denman, July 18, 1846—Reference to Rajah Brooke's dealings with the Malay pirates—Debate on salaries of Chief Justices in the Lords, July 14, 1846—Letter on it to Coleridge from Holyhead, July 25, 1846—Facts as to his own acceptance of 8,000*l.* a-year, instead of 10,000*l.*—Denunciation of the new Whig ministry for pressing forward the Sugar Duties Bill—Marriage of his last unmarried daughter—Opinion of grandchildren—Letter to Captain Denman from Chester, August 2, 1846—Generous tribute to Brougham—Denman's own view and position as to Slave Trade—His low opinion of the new ministry—Letter to Lady Denman from Chester, August 3, 1846—The Government Sugar Duties Bill of 1846—Lord Clarendon's speech—Lord Denman's speech—The Government bill, pressed hastily through Parliament, becomes law before the end of the session—Letter of Denman, from Middleton, to his daughter, Lady Baynes, September 17, 1846—Death of Sir John Williams, on September 16, much felt by Denman—Sir William Erle succeeds him as Judge of the Queen's Bench—Character and subsequent career of Mr. Justice Erle—Denman's high esteem and regard for him . . *Page* 192

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MONTEM SUPPRESSED—ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION.

A.D. 1847. ÆT. 68.

1847: Abolition of *Montem* at Eton—Letter on it to Hodgson from Hertford, March 4, 1847—Speech against abolition of Transportation in House of Lords, March 5, 1847—Its deterrent efficacy as a sentence, and other advantages—Denman, as a Criminal Judge, did his best to make sentences of transportation deterrent—An instance of this—Second letter to Hodgson on abolition of *Montem*, Chelmsford, March 7, 1847—*Montem* abolished—Testimony of an old Etonian as to its abuses—Third letter to Hodgson, at Brighton, on *Montem*—Railways near Eton—Slough and Windsor branch—Denman on Home Circuit, Spring Assizes, 1847—Letter to Lady Denman from Leeds Castle, March 21, 1847—The 'Joinville' panic—Fears of attack by a French fleet—Captain Denman wants to write a pamphlet on it—His father dissuades him in letter of April 14, 1847—Improbability of any attack from France—The shopkeeper spirit in both countries too strong for war—Denman on Midland Circuit, Summer Assizes of 1847—Letter to Coleridge from Middleton after conclusion of circuit—Mode of conducting criminal business on circuit—Bar grown to be more a

state of transition than a *status*—Dislike of patronage (revising barristerships, &c.) vested in Judges—Reference to recent general election—Regrets defeat of Macaulay and Roebuck—Long Vacation—Wood-cutting and thinning at Middleton . . *Page* 218

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BURON *v.* DENMAN—HAMPDEN'S CASE—HUTT'S COMMITTEE—GREAT SLAVE-TRADE SPEECHES OF 1848.

A.D. 1848. ÆT. 69.

1848: This year an eventful one for Denman—His great and growing excitement about the Slave Trade—Distress at the increasing indifference to its horrors—His earnestness upon it a life and death earnestness—Trial at Bar of *Buron* v. *Denman*—Judgment of the Court, February 16, 1848—Denman's remarks upon it in the House of Lords, February 22, 1848—The case of Dr. Hampden as Bishop-elect of Hereford—Application for mandamus to compel Archbishop to hear opposers—Statement of the case—Antecedents of Dr. Hampden—Remonstrance of the thirteen bishops—Lord John Russell's reply—Congé d'Elire and Letters Missive, December 16, 1847—Election, December 28—Confirmation by the Archbishop fixed for January 11, 1848—Proceedings at the confirmation—Refusal to let opposers appear—Application to Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, January 14—Four days' argument—Judgment on February 1, 1848—Court equally divided, Patteson and Coleridge for, Denman and Erle against, the application—So the rule was discharged—Judgment of Lord Denman—He repels reflections on Cranmer—Comments on farcical nature of the forms both at election and confirmation—Grounds his judgment on this, that as a matter of fact opposers never have been heard since Act 25 of Henry VIII. was passed—Mandamus refused from regard, amongst other things, to the peace of the Church—Bishop Phillpotts in the Lords presents petition against the penalties of præmunire as incurred in election and confirmation of bishops, and remarks on the recent judgment of the Queen's Bench, February 15, 1848—Speech of Lord Denman—He explains the ground of his judgment, and, as to the penalties of præmunire, suggests that bishops in England, as in Ireland, should be appointed directly by the Crown—Letter to Hodgson, February 19, 1848, on Bishop Hampden's case, and on *Buron* v. *Denman*—Speech on the Slave Trade and the Squadron on Lord Aberdeen's motion for returns, February 22, 1848—Slave Trade by the law of nations *ipso facto* piracy—Reference to the case of *Buron* v. *Denman*—French Revolution of February 24, 1848—Denman neither sanguine nor alarmed—Remarks on Government Bill for Removal of Aliens, April 13, 1848—On 'Crown and Government Security Bill,' April 19, 1848—Defends

the English people from the charge 'of a growing contempt for the law'—Pays a tribute to the great demonstration of April 8—Letter from Mr. William Kent regarding his late father, the venerable Chancellor Kent—Hutt's Committee sets men's minds against the West African Squadron—Denman's excitement on the subject—Letter to Captain Denman from Leicester (Midland Circuit) on it, July 29, 1848—To same on same subject from Coventry, August 2—Denman's two great speeches of August 22 and 28, on the evidence taken by Hutt's committee—Letter written to Lady Denman from the House of Lords—Comments on Dr. Cliffe's evidence, '*Remove the dogs!*' and on that of British officers opposed to squadron—Repels the charge calumny—Dr. Cliffe again—These two speeches save the Squadron—Publishes 'Letter to Lord Brougham on the final extinction of the Slave Trade'—Apology for strong language on the subject. *Page* 230

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WESTERN SPRING CIRCUIT OF 1849—THE TWO FIRST ATTACKS OF PARALYSIS—RESIGNATION.

A.D. 1849, 1850. ÆT. 70, 71.

1849: Denman on Western Circuit with Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Spring Assizes of 1849—Heavy business and failing health—Reception at Strathfieldsaye—Letter to Lady Denman, March 11—The Duke's cordial hospitality—Recollections of his conversation—Letter of Sir E. V. Williams—Party to meet the Judges—Sir E. V. Williams 'Boswellizes' the Duke—Topics of table talk—Macaulay's History—Double missions at foreign courts—Bourke, Swedish Envoy at Madrid—The Copenhagen expedition—French spy system—State of France in 1849—Louis Napoleon—Fusion of the two Bourbon branches—Madame de Staël—Bishop Phillpotts—The breakfast—The Duke's new daughter, Jenny Lind—Marchioness of Ely—The Duke and Jenny Lind in the Park—The Duke's rule as to passing ladies on horseback—Jenny Lind declines the Duke's assistance—Denman's remark on this—Last meet of hounds for the season at Strathfieldsaye—The Judges at Salisbury miss the Sheriff—Letter to Lady Denman—A window in Salisbury Cathedral—To same—Patteson's and Coleridge's country houses, March 18, 1849—To same from Boconnor, near Bodmin, old seat of Sir Bevil Grenville, March 25—To same from Taunton, April 1—Drive with Mr. and Lady Louisa Fortescue—The Queen's Bench in the woods—The South Devon Railway—Sir Thomas Acland's, at Killerton—The castle at Taunton—Last letter from circuit—Handwriting of these letters very shaky—On April 14, after returning to town, Denman has a first stroke of paralysis—Partially recovers—Sits in Queen's Bench during Trinity Term, 1849—Takes chamber business in London—Staying at Hampstead with Captain

and Mrs. Holland—On July 21 has a second stroke of paralysis—Between the first and second strokes speaks twice in House of Lords—On June 13 on the Slave Trade—On June 22 brings on, for the *third* time, an Affirmation instead of Oaths Bill—Rejected by thirty-four to ten—Law as to objections to oaths, on *religious* grounds, altered by Common Law Act of 1854—As to objections on other grounds it still needs alteration—Denman moved from London to Middleton, August 22, 1849—Letter to Coleridge *dictated* from Hampstead, August 7, 1849—To same from Middleton, also dictated, October 1, 1849—Fasts for cholera—Patteson's ball—Patteson and the partridges—Denman's view of his own case, scrawled by himself in Greek—Letter to Coleridge, dictated, October 29—Sir B. Brodie's opinion of Denman's state in October—Kind exertions of his brother Judges—Court sits without him all Michaelmas Term—Judges consult Brodie and Holland as to possibility of Denman's resuming work—Brougham writes from Cannes, December 18, 1849, strongly urging resignation—Brodie and Holland on Christmas Day, 1849, concur in advising resignation—Denman wishes further consultation—Letter to Denman from Wightman, December 31, 1849—High tide—Philosophers at fault—Nose and knees over the fire with Hannah More's 'Memoirs.' 1850: Denman returns to town and consults Dr. Watson—Decisive opinion of Dr. Watson, January 22, 1850—Denman determines to resign—Winds up all outstanding judicial business, and on February 28, 1850, sends in his formal resignation—Previous correspondence with Lord John Russell as to his successor elect, Lord Campbell—Grounds of Denman's resentment against Campbell—Letter of Lord John Russell of January 29, 1850—Observations on Denman's protest and Campbell's appointment . . . . . *Page* 262

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A.D. 1850. ÆT. 71.

Undivided homage paid to Denman on his retirement—Selected addresses to him—From Attorney-General as representing the Bar, March 1, 1850—Reply of Lord Denman—Address from gentlemen of Derbyshire, March 21—Reply, containing reference to Dr. Denman—Address from Common Council of City of London—Extract from reply—Resolution of Mayor and Aldermen—Reply, with reference to Lord Holt and the Privilege question—Letter from Judges of Queen's Bench, April 15, 1850, and reply—Letter of Mr. Baron Parke from Midland Circuit, March 12, 1850—Same day from Mr. Justice Talfourd, from Salisbury, with a sonnet—Denman's reply—Extract of letter from Wightman on Norfolk Circuit, April 7, 1850—From Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, reporter of Queen's Bench, April 23, 1850—From Edward Everett

(late United States Minister in England), May 14, 1850—Reply—Denman leaves London for Middleton—his health improves—Verses to his wife on forty-sixth anniversary of their wedding—Letter to Coleridge from Middleton, September 2, 1850—Wilde's appointment as Chancellor—Death of Shadwell, V.C.—Extension of County Courts jurisdiction to 50*l.*—Letter to Coleridge, December 17, 1850—Rolfe a 'nice little Peer'—Opinion of Parke and his crotchets—Denman's difficulty of writing continues—Letter to his little grandson, Henry Denman Macaulay, as to 'Right' and 'Write,' Christmas Day, 1850 . . . . . *Page* 293

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LAW AMENDMENT—LETTERS FROM BROUGHAM.

A.D. 1851, 1852. ÆT. 72, 73.

Denman's health improved in 1851 and 1852—Writes on questions of Law Amendment—'Brougham's' Act of 1851, enabling parties to suits to give evidence—Denman's able letter in the 'Law Review' of April 21, 1851, on this measure—His remarks in it on the habitual opposition of Judges to changes in the Law—Principle of exclusion of evidence from interest unsound—Letters to the Lord Chancellor on Law Reform. 1852: Denman's last speech in the House of Lords (May 27, 1852) on Law Reform, and in praise of the Common Law Procedure Commissioners—Correspondence with Brougham on Law Reform and other matters in 1851 and 1852—General character of Brougham's letters of this period—Brougham to Denman from Walmer Castle, June, 1851—High regard of the Duke of Wellington for Denman—Letters of Brougham from Cannes, December 8 and 23, 1851—On the *Coup d'État* of January 13, 1852—On Louis Napoleon's position and plans—Lord Palmerston's dismissal in 1851—How received on the Continent—Brougham from Boulogne, January 28, 1852, on the state of France—Lord John Russell resigns, February 20, 1852—Brougham's letter on state of parties, and on the character of Lord Derby 317

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A.D. 1852. ÆT. 73.

Death of Lady Denman, on June 28, 1852—Denman's account of her last moments—His inscription over her grave in Dagenham Churchyard—He goes with his third son and family to Scarborough—

Afterwards to Nice for the winter—The subject of Slave Trade and Slavery still haunts him—He reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'—Its effect on him—He writes and publishes some ill-advised letters on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'Bleak House,' 'Slavery and the Slave Trade'—Letter from Charles Dickens to Mrs. Cropper in reference to this matter, January 21, 1853—Death of Duke of Wellington, September 16, 1852—Denman's lines on it—He arrives in Nice in November, 1852—The Slave Trade excitement still continues—He receives a long and eloquent letter from Mrs. Stowe on American Slavery—Soon after, on December 2, he is seized with his third and final stroke of paralysis—Strange consequences of this attack—Loses *all* power of communicating with others, not only by speech but by writing—Account by Mr. Richard Denman of his father's state—Also by Mrs. Cropper . . . . . *Page* 329

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

DENMAN'S LONG INFIRMITY—HIS WONDERFUL PATIENCE UNDER IT—HIS DEATH.

A.D. 1853, 1854. ÆT. 74, 75.

Denman moved from Nice to England in April, 1853—Returned to Middleton, where Mrs. Hodgson and her children were then residing—Death of Francis Hodgson, December 29, 1852—Denman at Middleton from April, 1853, to April, 1854—Mrs. Cropper's recollections of his first arrival there—His wonderful suavity and fortitude under his affliction—Love of reading—The Bible—Shakespeare—Corneille—Racine—Still greater love of being read to—The 'Times' daily, 'without skipping'—Still keeps a sense of fun and a faculty for laughter—The little granddaughter reads hoax '*ho-ax*'—Has himself dressed daily for dinner with the nicest care—Fond of drives, flowers, pictures, and fine views—He is moved to Stoke Albany in April, 1854—Loving care and devotion of his eldest son and his eldest son's first wife—Old friends write to him, knowing how it pleases him—Note from the venerable Samuel Rogers, March 14, 1853—Another from same, September 28, 1853—From the Duke of Devonshire, February 17, 1854—Beautiful and touching letter from Mrs. Stowe—The end comes suddenly at last—His last moments—His death, September 22, 1854—A little over seventy-five years and seven months—He was buried in Stoke Albany Churchyard—Memorial window at Penshurst—Suggestions for a memorial bust in Westminster Abbey 341

as entertaining extreme opinions on political subjects. Such an imputation was more applicable to the noble and learned person by whom it was made. For that noble and learned Lord he had a great respect; he was indebted to him personally for a long series of kindnesses. If it was a calumny to declare that that noble and learned Lord had changed his opinions on such subjects, he could only declare that he uttered it with perfect good faith, and he believed also it was the perfect conviction of all who knew that noble and learned Lord.[12]

Lord Lyndhurst said he had certainly stated it as a matter of charge against His Majesty's Government that they had selected as Commissioners gentlemen of one class of political opinions, and of one class only. As to the reference to his own political life Lord Lyndhurst said:

I have been on terms of intimacy with my noble and learned friend (Denman) for a long period; I went the same circuit with him; I have been engaged in long and varied conversations with him at different times; and, if he speaks of a period of twenty years past, I can only say *that I am unable to recal to my recollection the particular opinions which I might then have entertained or expressed with regard to political measures* (!): but I can assert that I never belonged to any party or political society whatever; I never embarked in politics, and I never wrote a political article on either side of any question which might have been agitated. This was my conduct till I came into the other House of Parliament, now nearly twenty years ago. From that period my life has been before the public; my course has been direct and straightforward; I have always belonged to the same party, and I have always entertained the same opinions from that time to the present.[13]

[12] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xxx. p. 1042.
[13] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xxx. p. 1050.

Denman's reply was short and incisive, with a certain tone of high-bred irony about it, which must have made it additionally unpleasant to *Mephistopheles.*

If my noble and learned friend has understood me as alluding to certain opinions which he was supposed to entertain with a view of conveying an imputation against him, I can only say it is an imputation which has often been repeated, which I stated believing it to be true, and which I should now believe to be true, were it not for the assertion of the noble and learned Lord.

And I must say I feel somewhat astonished that, when the question is, what were the political sentiments of my noble and learned friend, he should plead forgetfulness with reference to the opinions he entertained twenty years ago, undoubtedly, but still when he had attained, nay passed, the mature age of forty.[14]

Up to the period when he came into Parliament, the universal impression of those who lived on terms of close intimacy with my noble and learned friend undoubtedly was this: that his opinions were—not with reference to any one particular measure or any one occasion, but generally and unequivocally—what would be now called Liberal. Those opinions were not uttered merely in the presence of those who were intimate with him, or in the course of private conversation; but they were avowed as if my noble and learned friend felt a pride in entertaining and avowing them.

I beg to be understood as standing corrected in the opinion I had expressed as to the former political sentiments of my noble and learned friend, and I shall only, therefore, remind him that stronger proof of his having been a Whig, and something more than a Whig, could be adduced with respect to himself, than as to these Commissioners against whom my noble

[14] Lord Lyndhurst was born in 1772; he would therefore have been forty-three in 1815, and sixty-three in 1835.

and learned friend has really been 'scattering his arrows in the dark.'

The prolonged and embittered discussions on the Municipal Reform Bill, not finally closed till after more than one conference between the Lords and Commons, kept Parliament sitting till September 10.

Denman, who, from his position as *ex-officio* Speaker of the House of Lords was of course unable to leave London till the adjournment, lost no time after the conclusion of the session in establishing himself at Stony Middleton, whence, on September 19, he wrote as follows to his sister, Mrs. Baillie, who had, it seems, been communicating to him her alarm at some reports of his riding too spirited a horse.

Thank you for your good advice, but my horse and his rider have been greatly misrepresented; nothing can be more prudent, careful, or slow. Fanny rides with me, and we all flatter ourselves that her health and looks are much improved. I think she is never long without writing to Sophie. We are a very reduced family—the two old folks, Fanny, and Margaret, though the latter can hardly be said to be of our party, as most of her time is spent at Stoke [the Arkwrights]. For the last week Miss Adelaide Kemble, the divine singer, has been there, with her mother [Mrs. Charles Kemble], the idol of my play-going youth. The Duke is also at Chatsworth. There is, therefore, plenty of society within reach. But you can hardly imagine how quiet a life we lead. The weather is magnificent: if the showers are rather more than necessary to preserve the various verdure, they are just right for our transplantations. The face of things is a good deal changed; the number of trees being now rather excessive. I fancy we are making a very pretty, and, for its size, rather a handsome place; but I shall not feel thoroughly attached

to it till both my sister [Lady Croft] and you have become acquainted with it, and suggested your improvements.

On January 6, 1836, while at Stony Middleton for his Christmas vacation, he writes to Mrs. Baillie respecting the dramas of her gifted sister-in-law Joanna, which had then recently been published in a collected form:

I may challenge you to have bewept the 'Bride' more than I did; reading it in the carriage with no one but Richard, even his presence was at the time an annoyance to me. That play and 'Henriquez' stand out to me far prominent before all the rest, many of which, however, possess a high order of excellence: the 'Homicide,' for example, in which I greatly prefer the substituted scene to that originally written, thinking the effect of heroic resolution on a young and generous mind far more dramatic than any scenic exhibition. Empson [editor of the 'Edinburgh'] tells me he has been performing some of the plays in his brother's family circle with great applause. Merivale mentions those which he has read as delightful, and they do not include either of my two prime favourites. The early notices in reviews, &c., are likely to be useful in attracting readers; and it seems probable that a new edition will soon be called for, in which event I should be glad to tender my services.

Tempted by Coleridge's 'Table Talk,' which ranks the story of Ben Jonson's 'Alchemist' with the two which I ever thought the most interesting, 'Tom Jones' and the 'Ædipus' of Sophocles, I have been studying that play and others of Ben's in your two volumes. It turns out that the 'Alchemist' has no story at all,[15] only a magic lantern of knaveries conducted by rogues and trulls. The language, indeed, is vigorous

[15] A most strange extra-judicial dictum! The *plot* of the 'Alchemist' is a marvel of constructive ingenuity, only equalled in the English drama by those of Ben's two other masterpieces, the 'Fox' and the 'Silent Woman.'

and rich, and some of the pictures of the time amusing; but how different from those which please from their truth to general nature, and appeal directly to the human heart! I am happy to say my sons all enjoy Joanna's volumes. The young ladies are preparing for a splendid entertainment for this evening—Twelfth Night—and are all but absorbed in it.

Denman, who had returned to town for the first day of Hilary Term (January 19), writes thence to Lady Denman, who had remained for a time in the country, communicating some of the legal gossip of the day respecting the then recent elevation of Lord Cottenham to the Woolsack, and of Lady Campbell to the Peerage as Lady Stratheden.

You will see the end of our law changes in to-day's paper. I do not admire any of the new titles. There is much talk of the Attorney-General's [Campbell] being passed over, his indecent boast that he had resigned, and the oddity of his subsequent reconciliation. Littledale just now at a meeting of the judges complimented Lord Abinger on his daughter's elevation.[16] He said, rather abruptly, 'it was no matter of congratulation to him.' I have seen the new Chancellor [Lord Cottenham][17] a good deal touching the new arrangements, and shall call on the other parties to-morrow.

The next day, January 20, he writes again:

I give myself a little holiday from law papers that I may have the pleasure of again writing to you. I told you this morning [in a letter not preserved] how gay we had been, but

[16] Lady Campbell, raised to the Peerage in 1836 as Baroness Stratheden, was daughter of Lord Abinger (Sir James Scarlett).

[17] Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, who, since April 1835, had been Chief Commissioner of the Great Seal, was appointed Lord Chancellor on January 16, 1836, and created Lord Cottenham on the 20th of the same month.

not that I called on Jekyll on Sunday, who is either eighty-two or eighty-three, extremely deaf, and entirely helpless, carried by servants to and from his carriage, but as lively as a bird, in raptures at my calling, with a voice deeper than mine, and peals of laughter louder than Lewis's.[18] He kept me more than an hour, saying odd things. The Attorney-General's reconciliation with Government he called the *Camel* (Campbell) going through the eye of a needle. He desired most particular remembrances to you, and said you two understood one another; he is not likely ever to dine out again, but hopes you will call on him.

Afterwards I met both Mr. Attorney-General and Lady Stratheden (for that is to be her title) at Lord Holland's, as well as the Speaker [Abercrombie, afterwards Lord Dunfermline] and his lady and others, a very pleasant party, and many enquiries after you. Yesterday we met Rogers in Cavendish Square [Mrs. Baillie's], and had a very amusing day, though not anything worth reporting.

Have you seen that 'Henriquez' [play of Joanna Baillie's] is advertised for Covent Garden, and a popular new actress to take the principal part? I don't think Joanna has been consulted, or is at all in communication with the theatre at present. Your continuing to enjoy the country is delightful to me. Pray have your eye on the form of the sloping ground beyond that which is to be levelled—much care and taste will be required—easy, graceful, and natural slopes must be aimed at.

I have generally walked down to Westminster [from Portland Place], not liking the carriage unless it rains, and being deprived of Gamester (alas!) by his lameness; but I am flattered with hopes of its being only a corn or defect of shoeing: this morning I rode the chestnut, but we shall never like one another. Tell your father [Rev. R. Vevers] you will see him in three weeks; much sooner, I hope. Your ball is this day fortnight!

[18] Lord Denman's youngest son, then about fifteen.

His attached sister, Mrs. Baillie, was always in the habit of making her brother a present on his birthday (February 21). The following graceful lines, on receiving this annual gift, hastily scribbled off while he was sitting in Guildhall, will serve to show the unaltered warmth and steadfastness of the affection which united the brother and sister:

Another graceful memorial of good taste and affection assumes its destined station, shedding lustre on my official labours. The gift resembles the giver, whose early kindness cultivated every quality that could have a chance of being ripened into fitness for such a station, and whose constant friendship is one of my best encouragements.

Parliament met on February 4; but Denman's name does not appear as a speaker except on two occasions in the course of the Session—on June 10, 1836, when he intimated a very strong opinion in favour of abolishing the Palatinate Courts of Durham;[19] and again on June 23, 1836, when he assisted at the last discussion that took place in Parliament on the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, the second reading of which was, on this occasion, moved by Lord Lyndhurst.

In the course of his observations on this long-pending question, Denman, after paying some deserved compliments to Lyndhurst on the ability with which he had stated the case, declared emphatically 'that it was essential to carry the principles of the Bill into practical execution for the *honour of the laws, for the due administration of justice, for the realisation of truth, and for the protection of innocence.*'

[19] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xxxiv. p. 299.

He added that the only difficulty he had ever felt on the subject was this, that he could never meet with any serious argument against the principle of allowing counsel to prisoners.[20]

In the summer of 1836 Lord Denman chose the South Wales Circuit, of which the two following letters to his wife furnish some pleasant reminiscences:

Haverford West: July 29, 1836.

Dearest Love,—I must send you a little letter to tell you that we are all well, and have enjoyed a most delightful holiday at Mirehouse's,[21] going round the most wild and romantic coast of craggy cliffs that can be imagined. We (that is Tom [22] and I) were both made uncomfortable by Georgiana's [23] adventurous style of courting danger on the edges of tremendous precipices, and it might not be amiss if you gave her a hint on the subject. Our host and hostess were perfectly kind, and their children are extremely amiable. We finished [at Milford Haven] with seeing old George III.'s favourite yacht, the 'Royal Sovereign:' they are building an enormous steamer and an eighty-gun ship. This scrap is written because I don't know when I may be able to write again, with a heavy crop of causes to be mown. I wish I could give you a notion of 'Elligoy Stack.' It stands a great rock perpendicularly out of the sea, stuck all over, as a garden wall with flints or bottles, with millions of the Elligoy —a kind of sea duck, with about equal parts of black and white in stripes. Millions are also floating on the waves; when disturbed they fly around with such a shrill, rattling scream. The rock is much in layers, where they stand (for

[20] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xxxiv. pp. 760-778. The Prisoners' Counsel Bill received the Royal Assent on August 20, 1836, and became law as the 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 114.

[21] The Hall, Angle, Pembrokeshire.

[22] The present Lord Denman, who accompanied his father as associate.

[23] First wife of present Lord Denman.

want of sitting room), and are said to hatch their eggs with their feet. The sight is never to be forgotten.

From Brecon, a little later, August 7, he writes:

As the post goes out early to-morrow morning, I shall just send you a few lines. We arrived here soon after seven, having performed a most delightful journey through a most rich and cultivated, yet bold and picturesque, country. We are quite well—have charming apartments and fine prospects here, with plenty of old churches and ruined castles. The sheriff is the same gentleman who entertained Shadwell and me in 1797;[24] we are going to dine with him to-morrow. The criminal cases here are very trifling, and not much to be done in the civil line; then there is only the little county of Radnor before we get to Chester, the last place on the circuit, but with more than twice as much crime as all Wales put together. Having a beech tree struck by lightning on one's grounds [Lady Denman had reported this from Stony Middleton] has a very grand effect. You do not say which beech it is; I shall make it out in a moment by description.

From Chester Denman wrote to his brother judge, Sir John Taylor Coleridge (then on the Northern Circuit with Mr. Baron Parke), the first of the series of letters which that eminent and learned person has preserved and kindly placed at the disposal of his old friend's family for the purposes of the present memoir. It relates, amongst other things, to the appointment of his third son, Richard, to the Clerkship of the Assize which had just been vacated on the South Wales Circuit by the sudden death of its former incumbent, and is a proof of Denman's scrupulous care in the exercise of patronage.

My dear Coleridge,—I cannot return your visit by proxy,

[24] In their walking tour. See vol. i. chap. ii. pp. 17, 18.

because my marshal left me at Presteign [assize town of Radnorshire] on his way to Ireland. I have seen your cause list [at Liverpool], and wish you a good deliverance. Vaughan [Mr. Baron Vaughan, who, after taking the North Wales Circuit, had joined the Chief Justice at Chester] will have twenty causes here; and I have near fifty prisoners, some for very bad offences.

Alderson[25] wrote me a letter from Wells, with a much better account of Williams and with this P.S.: 'Williams has respited one of the convicts at Exeter, and I am clear he is innocent. God be praised that he was not hanged on Saturday week.' What does Parke say of the confessions at Shrewsbury respecting the man tried before him in '35, and before me in '36? I am not over confident in the truth of scapegoat confessions, yet that statement must produce its effect. These things make me more anxious for the Bill [Prisoners' Counsel Bill] passing, which will give every fair advantage to a prisoner; but I fear there will be no alteration of the law this Session, and we must go on another year trying in a manner pronounced unsatisfactory by both Houses of Parliament.[26]

Poor Caliban[27] died of apoplexy at Brecon. I wish you and Parke would tell me whether it would be *quite* right that I should give the office to my son Richard, who can, I doubt not, do the work very well. The place is said to be worth 800*l.* a year. How is that possible? 500*l.* would be enormous for such a circuit. I knew you would like the Northern. Remember me kindly to Parke and the sheriff.

After his return from the circuit, Denman, on August 23, 1836, again wrote from Middleton to his brother judge, announcing that, acting on the advice of

[25] Mr. Baron Alderson, born 1787; senior wrangler, first Smith's prizeman and senior medallist, 1809; Judge of Common Pleas, 1830; Baron of Exchequer, 1834; died 1857, æt. 70; more than twenty-seven years on the Bench.

[26] It received the Royal assent on August 20 of this year (1836).

[27] Nickname for Mr. Jones, Clerk of Assize on the South Wales Circuit.

himself, Parke, and Vaughan, he had given his son Richard the appointment.[28] He then proceeds as follows with reference to the unusually heavy cause list that Mr. Justice Coleridge had before him at Liverpool:

Now for yourself: the task imposed upon you I verily believe to be the heaviest that ever judge underwent. This would give me no uneasiness (for in my sincere opinion none ever possessed more perfectly all the mental qualities required), but that I know you sometimes complain on the score of health. Let me then remind you that your first duty in every point of view is to pay constant attention to that prime object, and religiously avoid all extra exertions on whatever pretence. Let everything take its own course as much as possible, and flow in its accustomed channel. I hope you may dispense with the modern practice of summing up—so much at variance with the meaning of the word—and merely recapitulate the great points of the evidence. Another commonplace counsel I venture to throw in, 'Discard all anxiety.' This demands a great effort, which, however, may be successfully made, and will fully repay the trouble.

I have now another suggestion to offer. Whether you finish at Lancaster or Liverpool you are within a day's journey of this place [Stony Middleton]; and, as I understand Lady Coleridge is at Scarborough, I don't think you could have a more convenient point of reunion. We have plenty of room for all your party, can find beautiful rides at a short distance for any time you can stay, and shall be delighted to receive you. Lady Coleridge had better come rather earlier than the expected period of your release, and, if you will tell me her present address, my wife will immediately write to her. I really should hope to provide no disagreeable relaxation from your labours, and it seems to me that no arrangement could be more convenient.

[28] The Hon. Richard Denman held this appointment till 1839, when, on the death of Mr. Gould, he was made Clerk of Assize to the Home Circuit, an office he still holds. He is now the senior of all the Clerks of Assize.

Denman always took a great interest in the jurisprudence and legal literature of the United States, and never failed to pay every attention in his power to any members of the American Bar who brought letters to him from the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Benjamin Rand, an eminent advocate in Boston, who in 1835 had been in London, and was there received by the Chief Justice with his usual courtesy, sent him, on his return to the United States, a series of the most recent reports then published of the Supreme Courts of the respective States of Maine and Massachusetts. Denman, while on the South Wales Circuit, acknowledged the gift in a letter from which the following are extracts:

South Wales Circuit: July 17, 1836.

Dear Sir,—Your great kindness imposes on me no light task, which is rendered more difficult by my delay in performing it. I had earnestly desired to become in some degree acquainted with the contents of your valuable present before answering your letter; but the Terms and Nisi Prius have been too strong for me, and I find myself among the mountains of Wales, at the seat of my friend Sir John Nichol, travelling an easy circuit, before I have been able to tell you how much I am flattered by your remembrance.

Englishmen must always regard with pride and satisfaction the share their country has had in forming the legal institutions of your enlightened community; and I am satisfied that we may in return derive great benefit from studying the system adopted by you, and canvassing the alterations you have made. Our municipal law will thus be always improving; and it is essential for uniformity of decision throughout the civilised world that we should be apprised of your proceedings on international and commercial questions. Even in the application of those general principles of law on which all

believe themselves to be agreed, our errors may be corrected by watching the conduct of our neighbours, and our deficiencies supplied by what they have effected.

Do me the favour, dear Sir, to place on your shelves a copy of the decisions of my illustrious friend Brougham, when Chancellor.

I am your obliged and faithful servant,

T. DENMAN.

In the course of September of this vacation, Denman, with his wife and several members of his family, passed some days at the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth, whence he wrote the following to his sister Mrs. Baillie:

Chatsworth: Monday, September 11, 1836.
Quarter before seven, P.M.

My dear Sister,—I have not had an idle moment till now, when I am waiting till Theodosia [Lady Denman] is dressed to take her down to dinner. She and I, Joseph and Margaret, are the party here, Bessie and Richard being unavoidably left behind to entertain Mr. and Mrs. R. Vevers [his brother and sister-in-law], who unluckily fixed for their visit the very day of our invitation here. I hope you have enjoyed your stay in the country as much as I have; mine will be interrupted next week, when I shall have to sit at the Old Bailey. I fear you will not return to town during my stay there; if you do, and the autumn smiles, I shall certainly recommend you to come back with me and look at our verdant valley. If the Brodies give you any account of us before that time, I am confident it will be an encouraging one. They certainly enjoyed themselves with us, and it was most delightful to me to talk over all existing things with Ben [Sir Benjamin Brodie] and become a little acquainted with his family.

Tuesday morning. Half-past nine.

I had intended to give you a kind of 'Morning Post' account of our last night's party, but the servants did not

call me till a late hour; and I must soon conclude—not on account of breakfast (for that lasts from nine till twelve), but that my letter may be in time for the post. We have great people here—the Duke of Rutland and his three sons, and Lady Adeliza, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Tavistock, some Cavendishes, and many others. The weather has been dismal, chilly, and rainy. I must leave off. Do offer my kind remembrances to all your party, and believe me always your truly affectionate brother.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CASE OF STOCKDALE *v.* HANSARD—PRIVILEGE.

A.D. 1837 TO 1840. ÆT. 58 TO 61.

Denman's conflict with the House of Commons from 1837 to 1840—Case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*—MS. fragment relating to it—Mode in which the matter will here be dealt with—House of Commons' Resolutions as to publishing printed papers, &c., 1835—Prison Inspectors' Report, reflecting on Stockdale, published in 1836—Stockdale's *first* action for libel against the Messrs. Hansard, commenced November 7, 1836—The defence on the record—Trial before Lord Denman, February 7, 1837—Direction of Lord Denman to the jury on the plea of privilege, as reported in the 'Times' of February 8, 1837; as stated by Lord Denman in the MS. fragment; in his speech in the House of Lords on April 6, 1840—Reasons of Lord Denman's resentment against Lord Campbell as counsel for the defence in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, &c.—Indignation of the House of Commons against Lord Denman—Appointment of a committee—Report of committee, May 8, 1837—Resolutions of House, May 31, 1837—Lord Denman's 'Observations on the Report of May 8'—Stockdale brings a *second* action—Plea of privilege the only plea put in—Demurrer to the plea—Argument on the demurrer, Trinity Term, 1839—Judgment of Lord Denman (and the Court of Queen's Bench) on the demurrer, May 31, 1839—Remarks on Lord Denman's judgment: the principle and the precedent—He publishes, from a MS. revised by Lord Holt, the great judgment in *Ashby* v. *White*—Extract from introduction to this publication—Lord Denman's high estimate of Lord Holt—Damages in *second* action assessed at 100*l.*—Stockdale, in the autumn of 1839, brings a *third* action, to which there is no plea, and judgment accordingly passes by default—Damages and costs assessed at 640*l.* and levied—Sheriff ruled to pay over the amount to Stockdale—Parliament meets on January 16, 1840—Stockdale and Sheriffs ordered to be called to the bar—Stockdale committed to Newgate on January 17—Sheriffs to custody of Serjeant-at-Arms on 21st—On 24th they sue out their writ of Habeas Corpus—On 25th are brought up in custody before the Court of Queen's Bench—Being, on the face of the return, committed for *contempt*, the Court of Queen's

Bench cannot interfere, and they are remitted to custody—That Court in the Habeas Corpus case, reaffirms its judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*—Account from 'Annual Register' of the appearance of the Sheriffs before the Court of Queen's Bench—Feeling of the public and the Bar in their favour—Their imprisonment—Its duration—Stockdale, while in Newgate, brings a *fourth* and then a *fifth* action—His attorney, attorney's son, and attorney's clerk are committed to Newgate—Public feeling strongly excited against the House of Commons—On March 5, Lord John Russell brings in the 'Printed Papers Bill'—The Solicitor-General (Wilde) protests against this as a surrender of principle—The Bill, in fact, a compromise—Bill passes the Commons—Second reading in Lords on April 6, 1840—Lord Denman's admirable speech on second reading—Duke of Wellington's objections to Bill—It passes and receives Royal assent on April 10—Release of the prisoners in contempt—Lord Denman's conduct in the question wins him high public esteem—Letter of 'Civilis'—Discussion of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard* in House of Lords, March 20, 1843—Opinion of Westminster Hall in favour of the judgment—The 'Printed Papers Act' *not* a Parliamentary reversal of it—Speeches in this debate of Lord Campbell, Lord Denman, Lord Abinger, and the Duke of Wellington—Two letters arising out of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*: one from Denman to Lord Commissioner Adam (on Muir's case), August 27, 1838; the other from Denman to the Duke of Wellington on 'Printed Papers Bill,' March 29, 1840.

FROM the spring of 1837 to the spring of 1840 Lord Denman was from time to time engaged in a conflict, not sought by him, but forced upon him, with the Commons House of Parliament on the question of privilege arising out of the well-known case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard.*

In a fragment—unfortunately only a very brief fragment—which he has left behind him, written in his own hand, relating to this memorable struggle, and which will be found in the Appendix, he speaks of it as 'the most important event of my life, and that on which my future reputation must mainly depend.' [1]

[1] This MS. fragment was written in June 1851, the year after his retirement from the office of Chief Justice. It is given entire in the Appendix III.

No attempt will here be made to weigh the authorities adduced on either side in this ably and exhaustively debated question. Those specially interested in legal and constitutional studies will find ready access to the authentic materials of enquiry in the published Reports of Parliament and of the Court of Queen's Bench.[2] A concise statement of the principal facts, illustrated by occasional reference to Denman's own judgments, speeches, and writings on the subject, is all that seems required in a record of his life designed rather for general readers than for special students of constitutional law.

The House of Commons in the Session of 1835 had resolved that the Parliamentary Papers and Reports, printed for the use of the House, should be rendered accessible to the public by purchase at the lowest price at which they could be sold (a price afterwards fixed at one halfpenny a sheet); that a sufficient number of extra copies should be printed for the purpose; and that Messrs. Hansard, the printers of the House, should be appointed to conduct the sale thereof.

In March 1836, a report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District was laid before the House, in the course of which the Inspectors stated that they had found in Newgate Gaol some copies of a work 'on the

[2] 'Ad. and Ellis,' vol. ix. p. 1, and for the Sheriffs' case, vol. xi. p. 273. The 'Annual Register' for 1840, chap. ii., 'the Privilege Question,' gives, at large, the facts, dates, and summary of the Parliamentary proceedings; and Sir Thomas Erskine May in his 'Constitutional History of England,' vol. i. chap. vii. pp. 459–462, states clearly and in very brief compass the salient points and principal stages of the controversy. See also Denman's article in the Quarterly Review for March 1840, art. ix. vol. lxv.

Generative System,' published by Stockdale, which they described 'as a book of a most disgusting nature, containing plates indecent and obscene in the extreme.' The Court of Aldermen, to whom it was referred to consider the report of the prison inspectors so far as it referred to the prison of Newgate, defended the work as rather scientific than prurient. The Inspectors, in reply, denied 'that the book was a scientific work, or that the plates were purely anatomical, calculated only to excite the attention of persons connected with surgical science;' and they added, 'We adhere to the terms we have already employed as those only by which to characterise such a book.' They further stated, 'We have also applied to several medical booksellers, who all gave it the same character, and described it as one of Stockdale's obscene books. They said it never was considered as a medical work; that it never was written for or bought by members of the profession as such; but was intended to take young men in by inducing them to give an exorbitant price for an indecent work.'

The Report and Reply of the Inspectors were printed and published by Messrs. Hansard, by order of the House and in pursuance of the resolutions of 1835 and 1836.

On November 7, 1836, Stockdale brought an action against Messrs. Hansard for publishing the report containing the above passages, which he complained of as libellous and defamatory. Messrs. Hansard, who were very ably defended, their leading counsel being Lord Campbell, then Sir John Campbell, Attorney-General, put two pleas on the record—1, not guilty (under which

it was open to the defendants to contend that the publication, under the circumstances of the case, was privileged, and therefore not a libel); 2, a justification on the ground of the truth of the alleged libel.

The cause came on to be tried before Lord Denman at the Middlesex sittings after Hilary Term on February 7, 1837.

On the first issue the Chief Justice at the trial expressed a strong opinion that the publication of the Report of the prison inspectors, considering the circumstances under which that report had been made, was in law a privileged publication, and could not be made the subject of an action for libel; and he offered to reserve this question for the opinion of the full Court—an offer which the Attorney-General declined. On the second issue—that, namely, whether the alleged libel was not justified by the indecent and objectionable character of Stockdale's book—Lord Denman, after a pretty clear intimation of his own opinion on the point, left it to the jury to say whether, in their judgment, the defendants would not, on this second issue, be entitled to a verdict. The jury, after attentively examining the book, which had been produced in Court and commented on with deserved severity by the defendants' counsel, took this view, and, on the second issue, *which in effect decided the case*, found a verdict for the defendants.

The Attorney-General, however, pressed strongly for a direction in favour of the defendants on the ground of privilege; on the ground, namely, that the publication was justified by reason of having taken place under the authority of the House of Commons' resolutions.

Pressed upon this point, the Chief Justice, in vigorous and emphatic language, denied both the power in the House of creating such privilege and also the operation of such supposed privilege to suspend, alter, or supersede any legal remedy to which an Englishman was entitled by the known laws of his country.

The substance of what fell from the Chief Justice on this point is thus given in the report of the trial published in the 'Times' of February 8, 1837:

On the third point that has been submitted to you, namely, that this is a privileged publication, I am bound to say (as it comes before me as a point of law for my direction) that I entirely dissent from the law laid down by the learned counsel for the defendants. I am not aware of the existence in this country of any body whatever which can privilege any servant of theirs to publish libels on any individual. Whatever arrangements may be made between the House of Commons and any publishers whom they may employ, I am of opinion that the person who publishes that in his public shop, and especially for money, which can be injurious and possibly ruinous to any one of His Majesty's subjects, must answer in a court of justice to that subject, if he challenges him for that libel. *I wish to say so emphatically and distinctly, because I think, if on the first opportunity that arose in a court of justice on such a question, that point were to be left unsatisfactorily explained, the judge who sat there might become an accomplice in the destruction of the liberties of his country, and expose every individual who lived in it to a tyranny no man ought to submit to.* Therefore, on this issue, my direction to you, subject to question hereafter, is that the fact of the House of Commons having directed Messrs. Hansard to publish all their Parliamentary Reports and Papers is no justification for them, or any bookseller, in publishing a Parliamentary Report containing a libel against any man.

Lord Denman, in the MS. fragment already referred to, thus states the position assumed by the Attorney-General at the trial, and his own mode of dealing with it:

Ultimately this position was maintained—that the paper, admitting it to be both libellous and untrue, might yet, under order of the House of Commons, be published to the plaintiff's injury without his having any legal redress.

The doctrine on which this audacious proposition was founded, was soon averred and maintained—that the House of Commons is the sole judge of its own privileges—in other words that it has power, by the Constitution of England, to make anything lawful which it declares to be done in virtue of its privilege; or, in still more general language, that we in England live under an absolute despotism, wielded by the majority of the knights, citizens, and burgesses in Parliament assembled for the time being.

Brought face to face with this alarming doctrine, I did not hesitate to denounce it in strong terms.

In his admirable speech in the House of Lords, delivered on April 6, 1840, in the course of the discussion that immediately preceded the close of the controversy by the passing of the Printed Papers Act (3 and 4 Vic. c. 9),[8] Lord Denman said, in reference to what had fallen from him at the trial:

I felt it to be my duty, on the part of the people of England, to take the ground I had taken, and to say that I did not admit the claim of privilege as asserted, and would not give it the name of law. I may have expressed my opinion too warmly and too largely; but that the doctrine I asserted was right, I was, my Lords, at that moment, as I am still, convinced; and I felt that if I had thrown a doubt by any delay

[8] This speech is reprinted in the Appendix No. IV

in declaring my opinion on a question of this importance, and which was so clear to myself, I should have betrayed that duty which I was placed in the Court over which I preside principally to discharge.

Elsewhere, in the same speech, he states the nature of the defence set up in the House of Commons in this short and pointed form:

It amounts to this, my Lords, that they *must have a right to sell all that they printed because they had a right to do all that they pleased.* My lords (he added), I do not understand that to be the law of England. If it be so (he says in another part of the same speech), the people of this country have been mistaken for years and centuries in thinking that they lived in a land of freedom.

In the MS. fragment of 1851 Lord Denman says, with reference to what passed on the first trial, after he had been forced by the persistence of the Attorney-General to declare his view of the law on the third issue, 'I was informed and believed that the Attorney-General, turning to his neighbours in Court, expressed his concurrence with the law as I laid it down.'

Lord Denman never forgave Lord Campbell for the part that he afterwards took in reference to these proceedings; not indeed for labouring to establish (as he was no doubt obliged to do as leading counsel for the Messrs. Hansard, in other words for the House of Commons) that the exposition of law with which he had thus in conversation expressed his concurrence, was erroneous, but also and still more for repeatedly insinuating, both orally and in well-considered written publications,[4]

[4] Such as his Lives of the Chancellors, and of the Chief Justices.

that Lord Denman, in denouncing as he did the claim to privilege set up by the House, was actuated by a vain desire of putting himself forward as a champion of the people's rights, with a view of obtaining popular applause; and this, when none knew better than Lord Campbell himself that the expression of the Chief Justice's opinion on the question of privilege was not in any sense volunteered by him, but was forced from him by the part taken by the leading counsel for the defendant in insisting on a decision upon it.

The House was very indignant at the strong and decided terms in which the Chief Justice had denounced the claim of privilege which their leading counsel, the Attorney-General, had set up:

> There are always (continues Lord Denman in the fragment already cited), some zealots of privilege in the House of Commons, and none of its members are more averse than other people to the possession of absolute power. A committee was speedily appointed to consider my proceeding. My nephew, Sir Archer Croft,[5] attended with the record in Stockdale *v.* Hansard, and expressed in private to the Attorney-General his pleasure at hearing that the doctrine I had laid down had his approbation. The Attorney-General did not deny it, but said that considerable doubts were entertained about it by eminent legal members of the House, whom he named.

The Committee,[6] on May 8, 1837, after six weeks of deliberation, reported in favour of the exclusive right of the House of Commons to judge of its own privileges,

[5] One of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench.

[6] Among the members of this committee were Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Sir William Follett, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. O'Connell.

fortifying their conclusion by a lengthened and elaborate reference to cases and precedents.[7]

In consequence of this Report, the House on May 31, 1837, passed the three following resolutions:

1. That the power of publishing such of its Reports, Votes, and Proceedings as it shall deem necessary or conducive to the public interests, is an essential incident to the constitutional functions of Parliament, more especially of this House, as the representative portion of it.

2. That by the law and privilege of Parliament, this House has the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine upon the existence and extent of its privileges, and that the institution or prosecution of any action, suit, or other proceeding for the purpose of bringing them into discussion before any Court or Tribunal elsewhere than in Parliament, is a high breach of such privilege, and renders all parties concerned therein amenable to its just displeasure and to the punishment consequent thereon.

3. That for any Court or Tribunal to decide upon matters of privilege is inconsistent with the determination of either House of Parliament, and is a breach and contempt of the privileges of Parliament.

On these resolutions Denman thus remarks in the '*Observations*' he drew up and printed soon after their publication:

Were it not better to drop the name of *privilege*—which holds out the semblance of peculiar rights adapted to the proper and unquestioned functions of Parliament—and substitute the name of *power*? The Lords came to a resolution that neither House of Parliament can by its vote change the

[7] Soon after the appearance of this Report, Denman drew up and printed, but without his name, a very able paper, entitled 'Observations on the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Publication of Printed Papers,' dated May 8, 1837.

law of the land; but the Commons have now resolved that either House has the exclusive power to judge of the existence and extent of its own powers, without any human control. Consider, then, for a moment, if this theory should become practice, what effect it would have on the mixed constitution of England—King, Lords, and Commons?

The head of the State, acting through the agency of responsible officers, can do no act whatever without the full sanction of law. He claims no right to obstruct the access of his meanest subject to the temple of justice, interposes no shield between his most favoured servant and the law, and wields no weapon for the annoyance of those ministers by whom its behests are declared. Sheridan once happily said of the King of England, 'In the Legislative branches he sees his equals, and in the Law his superior.' But we are now told that his superior, even in executive proceedings, is to be found in either of the legislative branches. Let the Lords or Commons declare the most ordinary act of any servant of the Crown a breach of privilege, and the service may be thwarted, the agent lodged in Newgate, or exposed to any other punishment, without appeal or remedy. And as in the daily disputes between man and man either House may supersede the law, and give its award in favour of either party, so in the highest concerns of the State the interposition of either may hand over the power of acting from responsible Ministers of the Crown to the uncontrollable hands of what is now called privilege.[8]

Stockdale meanwhile, shortly before the passing of these resolutions, having purchased a second copy of the Report, had brought a second action of defamation (as he was entitled to do on proof of any fresh instance of sale of the Report), and to this action the sole defence put on the record by the Attorney-General was a plea of

[8] 'Observations on Resolutions of May 8, 1837,' pp. 47, 48.

privilege justifying the publication under the order and resolutions of the House. This plea was demurred to on the grounds, 1. 'That the established laws of the land cannot be superseded, suspended, or altered by any resolution or order of the House of Commons. 2. That the Commons in Parliament assembled cannot by any resolution or order create any new privilege inconsistent with the known laws of the land.'

The demurrer came on for argument early in Trinity Term, 1839. It was most ably and exhaustively argued on both sides (Mr. Curwood for Stockdale and Sir J. Campbell for the Messrs. Hansard).[9] At the close of the argument the Court of Queen's Bench was unanimous, and Denman and Littledale were prepared to deliver judgment immediately. Patteson and Coleridge, however (and very properly, considering the importance of the question and the vast mass of authorities brought before the Court), thought it better that time should be taken for the preparation of well-considered written judgments, which having accordingly been drawn up, were read *seriatim* by the various members of the Court on May 31, 1839.[10]

The judgment of Lord Denman alone, which is very able, occupies 54 pages (from p. 107 to 161) of Messrs. Adolphus and Ellis's reports: fortunately, however, from its great clearness and method, it will be possible, without any material omissions, to state the

[9] Campbell, who was thoroughly convinced he was in the right, took immense pains with his speech, which extended over sixteen hours—of course not consecutive.

[10] See Lord Denman's statement on March 28, 1843, in the House of Lords. Hansard, Parl. Deb., third Series, vol. lxvi. pp. 1102, 1103.

substance of it—principally in Lord Denman's own language—in much smaller compass.

After stating the terms of the Plea of Privilege, Lord Denman said:

This plea it is contended establishes a good defence to the action on various grounds:

I. The grievance complained of is an act done by order of the House of Commons, a Court superior to any Court of Law, and none of whose proceedings are to be questioned in any way.

This is a claim for an arbitrary power to authorize the commission of any act whatever on behalf of a body, which, in the same argument, is admitted *not* to be the supreme power in the State.

The supremacy of Parliament, the foundation on which the claim is made to rest, appears to me completely to overturn it, *because the House of Commons is not the Parliament, but only a co-ordinate and component part of the Parliament.*

That sovereign power [the Parliament] can make and unmake laws, but for that the concurrence of the three legislative estates is necessary: *the resolution of any one of them cannot alter the law, or place anyone beyond its control.* This proposition, therefore, is absolutely untenable and abhorrent to the first principles of the Constitution of England.[11]

II. The next defence involved in the plea is, that the defendants committed the grievance by order of the House of Commons *in a case of privilege; and that each House of Parliament is the sole judge of its own privileges.*

This last proposition requires to be first considered; for if the Attorney-General was right in contending, as he did more than once, in express terms, that the House of Commons, by *claiming anything as its privilege, thereby makes it matter*

[11] Ad. and Ell. ix. pp. 107, 108.

of privilege; and also that its own decision on its own claim is binding and conclusive, then plainly this Court cannot proceed to any enquiry into the matter, and has nothing else to do but to declare the claim well founded because it has been made.[12]

After stating that this was the form in which he understood the Committee of the House of Commons to have asserted its privilege, and the House, by a large majority to have adopted that assertion, the Chief Justice proceeded as follows:

It is not without the utmost respect and deference that I proceed to examine what has been promulgated by so high an authority. Most willingly would I decline to enter on an enquiry which may lead to differing from that great and powerful assembly. But when one of my fellow-subjects presents himself before me in these Courts, demanding justice for an injury, it is not at my option to grant or to withhold redress. I am bound to afford it, if the law declares him entitled to it.

The Chief Justice then proceeds, by the light of precedents, to examine the proposition that the opinion either House may entertain of its own privileges is necessarily correct, and its declaration of them absolutely binding.

After exhaustively examining the authorities cited by the Attorney-General to establish that proposition, and to prove that questions of Parliamentary privilege are in no case examinable at law, he arrives clearly at the conclusion that *they establish no such proposition.* On the contrary, he finds that his great predecessor, Holt, having, on three several occasions, found himself

[12] Ad. and Ell. ix. p. 108.

compelled to deal with questions of Parliamentary privilege, on all of them not only examined the claim of privilege, but gave judgment against it.[18]

He, of course, founded himself chiefly on the great case of *Ashby* v. *White*, in which Holt, against the opinion of the other judges of his Court, decided, and the House of Lords, confirming Holt's judgment, held, that even in questions of Parliamentary elections—a matter, if any, peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the House of Commons—the Courts of Law were not bound by the opinion of the Commons House on matters of election, whereon that House claimed the sole right of judging, and had actually given judgment; but that the law must take its course, as if no such judgment had been given by the House of Commons, and no such privilege claimed.

Reverting, then, once again, from precedent to principle, Lord Denman, in concluding his argument as to this part of the case, says: '*In truth no practical difference can be drawn between the right to sanction all things under the name of privilege, and the right to sanction all things whatever by merely ordering them to be done.*

'In both cases the law must be superseded by one Assembly, and however dignified and respectable that body—in whatever degree superior to all temptations of abusing their power—still the power claimed is arbitrary and irresponsible, in itself the most monstrous and intolerable of all abuses.'

[18] See Lord Denman's judgment in Ad. and Ell. p. 134.

On the second point, therefore, the opinion of Lord Denman was equally clear as on the first, and his decision was that the House could not give themselves jurisdiction by merely adjudging that they possess it.

III. The Chief Justice then proceeded to examine the third and minor question, viz. whether the particular privilege claimed in this case—the privilege of publication—existed in law.

The proofs that it must so exist, he said, had been based on three grounds—Necessity, Practice, Universal Acquiescence.

As to *necessity*, he observed, that the supposed necessity was 'absolutely non-proven, and had dwindled down, in the hands of the Attorney-General, to merely a very dubious kind of expediency.'

As to its *expediency*, Lord Denman remarked—and the remark is important, as will be seen hereafter, with reference to the act of the Legislature that closed the controversy—'It can hardly be necessary to guard myself against being supposed to discuss the *expediency* of keeping the law in its present state, or introducing any, and what alterations. It is no doubt susceptible of improvement, *but the improvement must be a legislative act;* it cannot be effected under the name of privilege.' [14]

As to *practice* and *long acquiescence*, he denied that any proof had been given, or could be found, of any practice to authorise the printing and publication by the House of papers injurious to the character of a fellow-subject.

[14] Ad. and Ell. ix. p. 163.

Even were it otherwise, he observed, 'The practice of a ruling power in the State, coupled with public acquiescence, is but a feeble proof of its legality. I know not how long the *practice* of raising ship-money had prevailed before the *right* was denied by Hampden. *General Warrants* had been issued and enforced for centuries before they were quashed in action by Wilkes and his associates, who, by bringing them to the test of law, procured their condemnation and abandonment.'

Towards the conclusion of his judgment Lord Denman thus referred to the remarks that had fallen from him at Nisi Prius, when the case was first tried before him in 1837:

> I cannot lament that I gave utterance, at the proper occasion, to sentiments of which I deeply felt the importance, as well as the truth; nor can I doubt that a full consideration of the whole subject will lead to beneficial results. One thing alone I regret—a warmth of expression in asserting what law and justice appeared to me to require, which may have rendered it more difficult for the late House of Commons to recede from any claim which it had advanced.[15]
>
> Upon the whole matter (said Lord Denman, in conclusion) I am of opinion that the defence pleaded is no defence in law, and that our judgment must be for the plaintiffs on this demurrer.

This celebrated judgment, notwithstanding its length —a length not greater than was absolutely necessary for the purpose of adequate judicial exposition—will be found, in the last analysis, to be mainly founded on a

[15] Ad. and Ell. ix. p. 150.

single broad principle, supported by a single illustrious precedent.

The *principle* is that no one branch of the Legislature, *acting separately and alone*, can, by any so-called privilege, alter, suspend, or supersede the established laws of the land, so as to prevent the subject from resorting to any remedy or enforcing any right which those laws have provided for or conferred on him.

The *precedent* is the famous judgment in *Ashby* v. *White*—the crowning glory of Lord Holt—whom Lord Denman always revered as the greatest among his predecessors in all the long and distinguished roll of the Chief Justices of England.

Among the many contributions which Denman, with unwearied zeal and diligence, made to the elucidation of this great question, few were more important than his publication, in 1837, of the judgment in *Ashby* v. *White*, and of the cognate case of *John Paty and others*, from a manuscript prepared under the eye of Lord Holt himself, and which was much fuller and more accurate than the text heretofore printed in the contemporary 'Law Reports.' This publication, which appeared without Lord Denman's name,[16] shortly after the House of Commons had passed the resolutions of May 1837, was preceded by an able and argumentative introduction, from which the following passage may be extracted:

[16] 'The Judgments delivered by the Lord Chief Justice Holt in the Case of *Ashby* v. *White*, and in the Case of *John Paty and others*.' Printed from original manuscripts, with an Introduction: Saunders and Benning. 1837. The citation in the text is from p. vii. of the Introduction.

The genuine and full report of his (Lord Holt's) judgment is believed to be now first published, and is highly deserving of attention. The Lords' Report on this subject (6 Parl. Hist. 420) is a noble document, but it is thought that Holt's revised statements of his own views ought by no means to be lost. Besides the learning and reasoning, who can fail to admire his plain and solemn statement of the sense of judicial duty; his far-sighted appreciation of the consequence of the disputed privilege on the whole frame of government in England; and the manly spirit which indicates the right of all Englishmen to assert their claims, and that of their advocates to maintain them, and that of the sworn judges of the land to decide upon them?

The spirit here described as that which animated the great constitutional Chief Justice of an older time, is precisely that which animated his great successor; and England has equal reason to be proud of both.

Judgment in the *second* action having been thus given for the plaintiff on the demurrer, his damages were assessed at 100*l.*, a result which by no means satisfied Stockdale, who, during the parliamentary recess of 1839, having bought a third copy of the Report, brought a *third* action against Messrs. Hansard.

To the *third* action the defendants (in obedience to the order of the House) put in no defence whatever. Judgment accordingly went by default, and on a writ of enquiry in the Sheriffs' Court, damages were assessed at 600*l.*, which amount, together with an additional 40*l.* for costs, &c., was levied by the Sheriffs (Messrs. Evans and Wheelton)[17] on December 16, 1839.

[17] Messrs. Wheelton and Evans, the Sheriffs of London, in law constituted together the Sheriff of Middlesex, which throughout these pro-

On the first day of the next Hilary Term (January 11, 1840) Stockdale obtained a rule returnable on the 17th, ordering the Sheriff to pay over to him the 640*l.* which they had thus levied.

On the day before that fixed for the return of this rule—Jan. 16, 1840—Parliament met, and vigorous measures were at once taken by the House of Commons to assert its dignity.

On the very day of its meeting, the House, on the motion of Lord John Russell, after an animated debate, resolved, by a majority of 119, that Stockdale and his attorney, Thomas Burton Howard, be called to the bar; by a majority of 89 they came to the same resolution in the case of the Sheriffs.

On January 17 Stockdale was committed to Newgate, Howard (having expressed regret for his fault) escaping with a severe reprimand.

On the 20th the Sheriffs were ordered to refund to Messrs. Hansard the monies which they had levied, and which they admitted to be still in their possession and controul.

The Sheriffs, believing they were bound so to do by their duty to the Court of Queen's Bench, whose sworn officers they were, having declined to comply with this order, it was resolved, on the 21st, by a majority of 101, that they should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and committed accordingly they were.

The imprisonment of these two gentlemen—'innocent

ceedings, was their proper *legal* style, but they are generally in the text spoken of as the Sheriffs, in the plural.

victims,' as Sir Erskine May well calls them, 'of conflicting jurisdictions'—excited a considerable amount of public commiseration.

On January 24 the Sheriffs sued out their writ of Habeas Corpus, to which the Serjeant-at-Arms was directed to make a *general* return, that he held the bodies of the Sheriffs by virtue of a warrant, under the hand and seal of the Speaker, for a *contempt* and breach of the privileges of the House.

The Attorney-General, Sir John Campbell, in recommending the House to adopt this course, had informed them, and with entire accuracy, that the House had power to commit for *contempt*, and that when it appeared generally, on the face of the return to the writ, that it had so committed, the Court to which the writ was returned would have no power whatever to question the ground of the committal, or go into any enquiry as to its propriety or legality.

The legal principle thus stated by the Attorney-General was too firmly established to admit of any serious discussion; and accordingly, when, on Jan. 25, the Sheriffs were brought up in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Court of Queen's Bench, having overruled certain technical objections to the form of the warrant and the return, had no alternative but to direct, as it did, that the prisoners must return to the custody whence they came.[18]

Lord Denman, having stated it as clear law that the Court of Queen's Bench could not examine into the

[18] See 'Case of the Sheriff of Middlesex,' reported in Ad. and Ell. xi. p. 273.

validity of the commitment, but must presume that what *any* Court, much more what either House of Parliament, acting on great legal authority, takes upon it to pronounce a contempt, is so, added, with grave sarcasm, 'Indeed it would be unseemly to suspect that a body acting under such sanctions as a House of Parliament, would, in making its warrant, suppress facts which, if discussed, might entitle the person committed to his liberty.'[19]

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, though thus precluded, by the mode in which the Attorney-General had framed his warrant, from effectively interposing for the liberation of the Sheriffs, thought it right to take the opportunity of openly declaring their adhesion to the celebrated judgment pronounced by the Court, nearly eight months before. Lord Denman did so in the following bold and manly terms:

I think it necessary to declare that the judgment delivered by this Court last Trinity term in the case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard* appears to me in all respects correct. The Court there decided that there was no Power in this country above being questioned by Law. The House of Commons there attempted to place its privilege on the footing of an unquestionable and unlimited power. I endeavoured to establish that the claim advanced in that case tended to a despotic power, which could not be recognised or exist in this country, and that the privilege of publication as there asserted had no legal foundation.

To *all* of these positions, I, on further consideration, adhere: *all* of them I believe in my conscience to be true.

And if this were not so, it is strange that the case should not have been brought before the other ten Judges by writ of

[19] Ad. and Ell. xi. p. 292.

error. The House would have suffered no loss of dignity by submitting to them [the Court of Error] the question it had already laid before us. In the last resort a further appeal might have been made to the House of Lords.

In deciding the former case we looked to the Law as our only safe guide, discarding all considerations of supposed expediency; and, under the same guidance, we have examined the question now before us. In the present case I am obliged to say that I find no authority under which we can discharge these gentlemen from their imprisonment.

The following passage from the 'Annual Register' of the year 1840, relating to this application for the release of the Sheriffs, shows the nature of the public feeling which the proceedings of the House of Commons had already begun to excite:

On the next day, January 25, Sir William Gossett (the Serjeant-at-Arms) appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench with the two Sheriffs in his custody, who were dressed in their robes of office. Their situation excited a lively interest, and the Court and its passages were crowded to excess. While proceeding from the apartment where they had been confined to the Court, they were loudly cheered by the crowd of persons assembled, who seemed to feel the utmost sympathy for their disagreeable position. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon; and at the time when Sir William Gossett with his prisoners reached the Court the Bench was empty; the whole of the fifteen Judges having been engaged during the day in hearing the point argued which had been reserved at the trial of Frost, Williams, and Jones, for high treason at Monmouth. In a short time, however, Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Coleridge, took their seats, and Sir William Gossett immediately handed in his return.

Counsel having been called upon, it was ably contended by Mr. Richards, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Kennedy, on behalf of

the Sheriffs, that they were entitled to their discharge—that the Court would take cognizance of the particular breach of privilege of which it was alleged they were guilty; and as it had previously decided against that privilege, it would release those who had merely obeyed, in the execution of their duty, its own orders. The Court, however, thought otherwise. The Judges gave their opinions *seriatim*, and held that the return to the *habeas corpus* was good and sufficient—that they could not *presume* anything, but must take it that the Sheriffs had in some way or other committed a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, and that therefore they could only remand them to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. It was now half-past eight, and Sir William Gossett retired from the Court with the Sheriffs in his custody.

The feeling shown on this occasion against the imprisonment of the Sheriffs was very strong, and the members of the Bar appeared to be almost unanimous in condemning the course adopted by the House of Commons.

The imprisonment of the Sheriffs was of some duration, and enforced with considerable rigour. A motion for their discharge, made on February 3, was rejected by a majority of 71. On February 12, indeed, on a medical certificate that his life would be endangered by further confinement, Mr. Sheriff Wheelton was discharged; but on February 14, and again on March 3, a similar application was refused in the case of Mr. Sheriff Evans, the House not being satisfied that the state of that gentleman's health rendered his discharge necessary; nor was he released from confinement, and then only provisionally, till March 5, after the introduction of the 'Printed Papers Bill.'

Meanwhile the irrepressible Stockdale, though fast in Newgate, continued to exercise his malign activity.

On January 25 he had caused his attorney, Thomas Burton Howard, to commence a *fourth* action against the Messrs. Hansard—a fresh act of contempt, for which the attorney was sent to keep company in Newgate with his employer.

On February 17 a *fifth* action was commenced at the instance of Stockdale, by the attorney's son, which resulted in the committal the next day of Thomas Howard the younger, and of a miserable copying-clerk in his employment, one Thomas Pearce.

When matters had reached this point, it was universally felt that the dignity and character of the House were being seriously compromised. The public feeling was strongly excited; placards appeared in the streets of London expressive of the popular indignation; and the Press, almost without exception, loudly denounced the proceedings of the House as unconstitutional and oppressive. On February 18, when the order was made for the committal of Thomas Howard the younger, and his clerk Pearce, Mr. Leader, the member for Westminster, 'declared, that though he had hitherto voted with Lord John on all these questions of privilege, yet he must say that public opinion was not with them on this occasion. He would assert that one could not meet with any persons outside the House, except the hangers-on of the Government, who did not say that the House was acting tyrannically, and that it would be beaten at last.'

It was evidently high time that the supreme authority of the Legislature (i.e. of Queen, Lords and Commons) should interfere to put an end to a state of things so

discreditable and vexatious. Accordingly Lord John Russell, on March 5, obtained leave to bring in a Bill, generally known as 'the Printed Papers Bill,' the object of which was to terminate the unfortunate collision of authorities which had occurred, by providing that in future all proceedings against persons for publication of papers printed by order of Parliament should be *stayed on delivery of a certificate and affidavit that such publication was by order of either House.*

The motion of Lord John Russell for leave to bring in this Bill was carried by a majority of 149 (203 to 54), numbers sufficiently indicating how glad the House was to escape by any fair compromise from a position which had evidently become untenable.

The zealots of privilege, indeed, were not satisfied; but led by the Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Wilde—more mindful on this occasion of his zeal for the House than of his allegiance to the Government—contended that by invoking the assistance of the whole Legislature, the House in effect waived the assertion of its own privilege as a separate branch of the Legislature.

The Solicitor-General earnestly cautioned the House against doing anything that might appear to admit in any degree the validity of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. By passing (he said) a legislative measure to stop future proceedings in a summary manner, the inference would be that the House admitted it could not set up its own order as an effectual plea in bar, but that something further was necessary. It would also be said that *they would not have left the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench unimpugned, as they had done, had they not felt that they could not successfully have dissented from it. His objection to the Bill was that*

when they did not venture to assert separately and independently their own privileges—when they had not expressed the slightest dissent from the legal authority of the judgment pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench—they in effect affirmed that judgment for all practical purposes.

The reasonings of the Solicitor-General on this point seem unanswerable; and it must be taken that the House, by invoking the authority of the whole Legislature to give validity to the plea they had vainly set up in the action, and by not appealing against the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, had, in effect, admitted the correctness of that judgment and affirmed the great principle on which it was founded, viz. that no single branch of the Legislature can, by any assertion of its alleged privileges, alter, suspend, or supersede any known law of the land, or bar the resort of any Englishman to any remedy, or his exercise and enjoyment of any right, by that law established.

The 'Printed Papers Bill' was in fact a compromise, leaving the authority of the judgment of the Queen's Bench, as an assertion of constitutional principle, not only unshaken, but to some extent confirmed.

The Bill having passed the Commons on March 20, was read a second time in the House of Lords on April 6. On that occasion Lord Denman delivered the speech from which extracts have already been made, and the whole of which will be found printed in the Appendix;[20] a speech of a very high order of excellence, calm, moderate, and dignified; giving a lucid history of the whole controversy from its first inception; firmly

[20] Appendix IV.

maintaining the ground taken by the Court of Queen's Bench; but not opposing in principle the Bill before the House as a means of legislatively putting an end to a collision of authorities which had been rather forced upon him than sought by him, and the existence of which no one had more regretted than himself. Notwithstanding some opposition by the Duke of Wellington, who protested against the passing of any measure the effect of which would be to make the House of Commons 'the only authorized libellers in the country,' the Bill finally passed the Lords—with some additions and amendments principally suggested by Lord Denman himself—to which the Commons agreed, and on April 14 it received the Royal assent and took its place in the Statute-book as the 3 and 4 Vic. c. 9, with the title of 'An Act to give Summary Protection to Persons employed in the Publication of Parliamentary Papers.' [21]

Thus ended this memorable controversy. Mr. Sheriff Evans, who had been released provisionally on March 5 (the day the Bill was brought into the House of Commons), was finally and absolutely discharged on

[21] The principal provision of the Act is the first section, providing that proceedings criminal or civil, against persons for publication of papers printed by order of Parliament, shall be stayed upon delivery of a certificate and affidavit to the effect that such publication is by order of either House of Parliament.

A concluding clause (the fourth) was added to soothe the susceptibilities of the Lower House, viz. 'That nothing herein contained shall be deemed, or taken, or held, or construed, directly or indirectly, by implication or otherwise, to affect the privileges of Parliament in any manner whatever.' This elaborate verbiage could not prevent people from drawing their own inferences, nor conceal, by a cloud of words, the substantial defeat of the House.

April 14, the day it received the Royal assent; and on the same day Thomas Howard the younger and his clerk were let out of Newgate; where, however, Stockdale and Thomas Burton Howard were further detained till May 15.

The firmness, temperance, and dignity displayed by Lord Denman throughout the whole of this protracted and harassing controversy, were deservedly the theme of universal praise, and his name became endeared to the people of England as that of a bold and unshaken supporter of their ancient liberties and immemorial rights.

He has preserved among his papers a letter by an unknown hand which, by the indorsement '*to be taken care of*,' had evidently gratified him, and which, as a fair expression of the popular sentiment of the time, may be inserted here.

To the Lord Chief Justice Denman.

When the spirit of political intrigue, which pre-eminently distinguishes the present era, shall have passed away, and agitation have subsided throughout the land, the dispassionate judgment of another generation will gratefully appreciate the judicial virtues and the magnanimity of the Lord Chief Justice Denman.

It is not fitting in me, my lord, a humble member of the English Bar, to offer to your Lordship the spontaneous tribute of admiration which is participated by a large portion of the profession; yet the homage of the citizen is not on that account the less due to the benefactor of his country, when he predicts of your lordship that so long as Westminster Hall shall endure, so long as the British Constitution shall exist, so surely shall that which your lordship has done for

the people of England, in the case of Stockdale *v.* Hansard, stand recorded, a glorious memento, in the brightest page of our national annals.

CIVILIS.

June 19, 1837.

It was not only the popular sentiment, however, which, revering in Lord Denman the fearless and upright magistrate, ranged itself in favour of the line taken by the Court of Queen's Bench; but the learned opinion also of Westminster Hall was entirely in favour of the correctness, in point of law, of the judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard.*

This appears from a discussion which arose in the House of Lords on March 28, 1843, regarding a speech then recently delivered by Sir Thomas Wilde in the House of Commons, and which, as incorrectly reported, attributed to Lord Denman an expression of opinion in the course of the judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, which in point of fact he had never uttered. This led to a declaration on the part of Lord Denman of his being prepared to abide by every word of that judgment as correctly given in the authorised legal reports; to a re-affirmation of the principles laid down in the judgment, which, never having been appealed against, must be taken as correct in law; and to a vindication of the judges who had taken part in it from the disparagement [recently put forth by Lord Campbell in his 'Lives of the Chief Justices'] of being 'mere lawyers.'[22]

This called up Lord Campbell, who declared it to be

[22] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxvi. p. 110 et seq.

his firm opinion—1st, that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was entirely erroneous, and had been at once condemned by Westminster Hall; 2ndly, 'that the Printed Papers Publication Act amounted to a *Parliamentary reversal* of the judgment, inasmuch as the preamble of that Act distinctly recognised it to be essentially necessary to the due discharge of the functions of the two Houses that they should have the power of publishing whatever part of their proceedings they might deem requisite for the information of the public.'

On both points Lord Campbell received an emphatic and decisive refutation.

As to the *opinion of Westminster Hall*, Lord Abinger (Sir James Scarlett)—certainly no partial witness in Denman's favour—said, 'As far as I could learn the opinion of Westminster Hall on the subject (and Scarlett, in 1839, when the judgment was delivered, was the first man in the profession), I must say that the *general* feeling there coincided with what I believe to have been the *universal* feeling elsewhere' (viz. in favour of the judgment). Lord Abinger reminded Lord Campbell that 'at the time the judgment was pronounced, he [Lord Campbell] was not in a position to ascertain truly what the real opinions of the Bar were. He then held a high and influential situation under the Government [as Attorney-General], and was surrounded by persons who were not likely to differ from him in opinion.'[28]

As to the alleged *Parliamentary reversal* of the

[28] Hansard, Parl. Deb. third series, vol. lxvi. p. 1113.

judgment, by the passing of the Act of 3 & 4 Vic. c. 9, Lord Denman (who, in giving judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, had, as already pointed out, distinctly disclaimed expressing any opinion on the *expediency* or otherwise of altering the law as it then stood, although intimating that it was susceptible of improvement) supplied the following short and conclusive answer:—

'As a Judge, I denied that that privilege of publication existed *before*, to the injury of individuals; as a Legislator I concurred in its being permitted *for the future*. As a Judge I could only lay down the law as I found it; as a Member of Parliament I agreed to a change in the law for the public advantage.'

As to the point of '*Parliamentary reversal*,' the Duke of Wellington also, who had, not without difficulty, consented to the passing of the Act on Printed Papers, spoke as follows:—

The noble and learned lord [Lord Campbell] says that Act was a contradiction of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, and is wholly inconsistent with it. I wish just to state what passed in this House when that Act was under your lordships' consideration—namely, that it was the noble and learned lord the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench who himself supported the measure and prevailed on your lordships to adopt it. Answering only for myself, at least, I can say that *I was persuaded to vote for that measure entirely in consequence of the speech of the noble and learned lord, the Chief Justice*, who, I take it, would not have urged the Bill on the adoption of the House if it were so entirely inconsistent, as the noble and learned lord [Lord Campbell] has represented it to be, with the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Very few, if any, letters are to be found among Lord Denman's papers bearing directly upon the great controversy raised by *Stockdale* v. *Hansard.*

The two following, however, which have an indirect relation to it, may conveniently be inserted here.

In 1838 the venerable Lord Commissioner Adam had written Denman a letter (not preserved) in praise of his constitutional exertions, and enclosing some papers in reference to what he himself had done in 1793, when he had brought before Parliament the illegal sentence of the Scotch Court of Judiciary in the case of Muir, and had been defeated by 171 to 31. The sentence in Muir's case was flagrant and monstrously illegal; he had been convicted of sedition (*for associating to obtain a Reform in Parliament!*) and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, *such punishment for such offence being totally unknown to the law!!* Lord Commissioner Adam had sent these papers to Denman as showing how, in periods of political excitement, the sense of justice can be overcome in the House of Commons by the spirit of party.

Denman's reply was as follows:

Middleton: August 27, 1838.

My dear Lord,—One of the first occupations of my leisure has been the perusal of the valuable documents which you have been so good as to transmit to me. I beg you to accept my thanks, and to believe that few persons could be more gratified by any proof of your regard or more interested in the contents of the papers.

It has ever been my opinion that the resistance made by Mr. Fox and his friends to the inroads of arbitrary power preserved the free Constitution of this country from the most

imminent danger, and that not one of their efforts is entitled to more praise and gratitude than your able vindication of the law against the judicial outrage committed on the persons of Mr. Muir and his fellow-sufferers. It seems now astonishing that the torrent of power and party spirit could sweep away the safeguards of justice when so clearly pointed out; *but you fixed the landmark while the storm was raging, and it still remains, now that the waters have subsided, for the protective guidance of posterity.*

This result must be delightful to your feelings. There can be no higher reward for a public man than to witness the triumph of those just principles which he had dared to assert under every discouragement. That you, my dear lord, may yet have the satisfaction of seeing a long series of these bloodless victories in the cause of freedom and humanity is my earnest hope.

Your lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

DENMAN.

The other letter was written to the Duke of Wellington just before the Privilege controversy was terminated by the passing of the Printed Papers Act. The Duke had taken throughout a strong interest in the discussion, and had fully supported the views enounced by Lord Denman. Denman had sent the Duke a copy of his own republication of Lord Holt's judgment in the case of *Ashby* v. *White*, and of *John Paty and others;* and the Duke had lent Denman the pamphlet referred to in the following letter. The tone of respectful homage which pervades Denman's communication is the sincere expression of his real sentiments for the great Captain, to whom personally he always felt he had been under deep obligation, for procuring him the first great and indispensable step in his professional advancement—the rank of King's Counsel.

Warwick: March 29, 1840.

My dear Lord Duke,—I have the honour to return, with many thanks, the volume which you were so kind as to lend me. The account of what occurred in Parliament and the Queen's Bench with reference to the Five Men of Aylesbury is very well drawn up: yet, if your Grace can find time to read the judgment in Paty's case, as reported in the little publication I sent, I think you will find the principles and reasonings both more eloquently stated and more fully developed.

The value stamped by your Grace's approbation on the narrative of the Battle of Blenheim in the same volume has induced me to devote some short intervals of leisure to the perusal of it.

Both these passages in our history appear to me extremely interesting, as well from the nature of the transactions as from their resemblance to events in our own times.

The author's style rises with his subject. The Duke of Marlborough is brought upon the scene with great spirit: 'a person whom courage, experience, vigilance, and conduct recommended for a captain-general, and whom wisdom, penetration, temper, and affability fitted for a plenipotentiary.'

Few will read this passage without finding a parallel which is only not exact because still higher qualities ought to be added to complete the likeness.

On the other hand the successor of Lord Holt can enter into no competition with him, except, perhaps, on the score of good intentions.

I am conscious of some presumption in placing myself on any terms in company with such illustrious names: but the observation has forced itself upon me.

In common with all Englishmen, I claim an interest in your Grace's reputation, and I am proud to remember that you have some interest in mine, as being to a certain extent responsible for my promotion to an office that I never could have attained without the rank previously procured for me by your kindness and generosity.

Permit me, my Lord, to express my hope that the Bill relating to Printed Papers may lead to the satisfactory adjustment of painful differences, though it will probably require modification and curtailment.

I have the honour to be,
Your Grace's obliged and faithful servant,
DENMAN.

In addition to the many publications and documents already referred to in the present chapter, a paper may be mentioned which Lord Denman himself communicated on this great question to the 'Quarterly Review.'[24] It is not, however, necessary to do more than thus refer to it, for, though able and interesting, it adds nothing to the elucidation the subject had elsewhere received from his more authoritative deliverances —his judgments in the Court of Queen's Bench and his speeches in the Upper House of Parliament; while, from the easy accessibility of the volume in which it is contained, it has not been thought necessary to reprint it in the Appendix.

[24] Vol. lxv., No. for March 1840, Article ix.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SOCIAL AND FAMILY LIFE—FIRST SLAVE-TRADE SPEECH IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

1837 TO 1841. ÆT. 58 TO 62.

1837: Death of William IV. and accession of Queen Victoria, June 20, 1837—Parliament: Abolition of death punishment for forgery, July 14, 1837—Of arrest on mesne process, December 8, 1837—Letter from Lord Denman of August 4, 1837, to his daughters, describing a dinner at Buckingham Palace—Letter to Mrs. Baillie from Middleton, October 20, 1837—Vacation readings—Letter to Coleridge, from Guildhall, December 15, 1837—Sir J. Awdry—Wordsworth—Cresswell—1838: Marriage of Denman's second daughter with his old friend Hodgson, then vicar of Bakewell and Edensor, and Archdeacon of Derbyshire—Hodgson's great social talents—Intimacy with the sixth Duke of Devonshire—Denman from Western Circuit, March 21, 1838, to Hodgson on the projected marriage—To his second daughter on same subject, March 26, 1838—Honeymoon letter to the newly-married couple, from Guildhall, May 24, 1838, describing a dinner at Lord Clarendon's—Lord Grey out of humour at having to carve roast pig—Lord Holland's amused good nature—Lord Grey cannot read 'Pickwick'—Anecdotes by Rogers of Fox—A hard choice for Wilberforce—A horse cause at Guildhall; the ostler's widow—Denman at Strathfieldsaye in Spring Assizes of 1838—Parliament: Substitution of Affirmations for Oaths Bill first brought forward by Denman, June 15, 1838—Rejected by thirty-two to sixteen—Legal reform, enabling the Common Law Courts to sit in Banc out of term—Importance attached to it by Denman—Vacation letters from Middleton, to Coleridge, September 27, 1838—To Mrs. Baillie, October 25, 1838—Denman takes his son George to Cambridge—Brilliant University career of Hon. George Denman—Notice of Brougham's 'Characters,' &c.—His disparagement of Fox—Macaulay's paper in the 'Edinburgh' on Sir W. Temple. 1839: Parliament: 'Custody of

Infants Bill,' July 10—Denman on Home Circuit with Chief Justice Tindal; Summer Assizes, 1839—Legacy of 10,000*l.* to his unmarried daughters from old Sir Francis Drake—Denman's first speech in the House of Lords on the Slave Trade, August 15, 1839—Its great success—His account of it in letters to Lady Denman of August 15 and 16—A sketch from the Old Bailey—Trial of two little girls for picking pockets—Line of encouragement to his son George at Cambridge September, 1839. 1840: Parliament—Petty slander actions, costs not to exceed damages, February 17, 1840—Admission that more Chancery judges are wanted, June 1, 1840—Hodgson up for the Provostship of Eton—Denman's letter of April 8, 1840, on the complications attending the election—Hodgson finally elected Provost (*Reginæ auxilio*)—Letter to Mrs. Hodgson on economy—Summer Assizes of 1846; North Wales Circuit—The Chief Justice, in the Sheriff's coach, enters Newtown at a gallop—Letter from Ruthin to Lady Denman, describing Holyhead and Bangor—The fall of the Ligwy—The South Stack Lighthouse—Letter to Merivale from Middleton, no longer 'stony,' but 'woody'—Letter to Mrs. Baillie, August 16, 1840—His son Lewis's sketches—Denman's liking for old ladies—His son Richard about to marry—His son George reading eleven hours a day—Letter to Coleridge, October 11, 1840—Literary leisure—Jokes on Patteson among the partridges—Arnold's notion of Modern Rome as a palimpsest—Judge Story's approval of the judgment in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*.

WITH a view of presenting a continuous account of the proceedings and discussions connected with and arising out of the great case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, the course of the narrative has been suspended, and the order of time departed from.

The first trial of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard* took place, it will be recollected, in February 1837; and the preparation, later in the spring of that year, of his pamphlet commenting on the resolutions of the Commons Committee, coupled with the deep and extended researches into the Law of Privilege to which, as his papers prove, he about this period devoted himself, sufficiently occupied the greater portion of the time

which the Chief Justice could spare from his judicial functions.

On June 20, 1837, William IV. died, and Her present Majesty succeeded to the Throne.

In the session that preceded the consequent dissolution of Parliament, Denman had the high satisfaction of at length carrying through the House of Lords two bills, one finally abolishing death punishment in *all* cases of *forgery*, and the other putting an end to it in a great variety of other cases, where, though in fact capital punishment was hardly ever, if ever, inflicted, the power of awarding it was, to the disgrace of the law, still suffered to remain.[1]

In the late autumn session which followed the dissolution—on December 3, 1837—the Chief Justice lent cordial and efficient support to the Bill for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process, the second reading of which was on that day moved by Lord Cottenham.[2]

Among the few letters of this year which have been preserved is the following, written on August 4, for the amusement of his daughters, and giving an account of a dinner-party at Buckingham Palace, the first, apparently, which the Chief Justice had attended since the young Queen's accession.[3]

Now for a description of the Queen's dinner. The dinner

[1] These two Bills received the Royal assent, one on July 11, the other on July 17, 1837. See Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xxxviii. pp. 1773–1859–1907–8: the Act abolishing Death Punishment for Forgery is 1 Vic. c. 84.

[2] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xxxix. pp. 592–525. This Bill received the Royal assent on August 16, 1838, and is 1 & 2 Vic. c. 110.

[3] The letter was addressed to his third daughter, Fanny, now the Hon. Lady Baynes.

was at a quarter-past seven at Buckingham Palace, and I was there within ten minutes of that time.[4] The Palace has been much maligned, and is really much handsomer than I expected. The hall and staircase are magnificent. A splendid room hung with green silk first receives you, then a round room with a vaulted roof, where several were assembled, and among the rest Tricoupi. In about five minutes folding-doors to the right were thrown open, and the Queen came tripping in, with the Duchess of Kent and all her ladies. A *general* bow and some particular addresses, very short, and interrupted by 'God save the Queen,' softly and charmingly played by the Coldstream band. It was kindly received, for it meant dinner. She was led in by some foreign nobleman, and so in order. I am sorry I cannot say who was led in by me. We passed through a large room—remarkably rich with gilding and yellow furniture, but deformed with numerous pillars of mock marble of a deep raspberry-cream colour, with which the gilded capitals harmonized very ill—into the dining-room. Candles were lighted, but we had sufficient daylight to show the fine trees in the garden, and might have been, as the Cockneys say, a hundred miles from London. I was seating myself at one end of the table, when Colonel Cavendish told me that place belonged to him as equerry, and so I was divorced from my anonymous partner. This threw me next to Miss Spring Rice and another maid of honour, whom I did not know, and to the same side of the table with Her Majesty, so that I could see but little of her.

The party was, I think, twenty-six in number. The conversation was confined to small knots, but was lively and incessant, though carried on in subdued tones. It was very different from the kingly table I remember, where the Royal Host used to drink to the general health of the whole table, and singly with most of his company, and more than once. Shortly after dinner, while Miss Spring Rice was harrowing

[4] Lord Denman had come up from Croydon, where he was presiding on the Home Circuit.

my feelings with the story of Norma, there was a little stir, and Colonel Cavendish called me by name out of my reverie. All stood and drank the Queen's health; half an hour then passed in conversation, and after a second ladyless half hour, we returned through the gorgeous apartment to the vaulted gathering-room, the folding-doors of which opened into a sober drawing-room, and others into the gallery of Flemish pictures—a most noble collection. The band was placed at the end of this gallery, and it played at dinner, and at intervals throughout the evening, very softly and sweetly.

In the drawing-room whist was played at one table. Her Majesty was seated on a sofa between the Marchioness of Abercorn and Madame Tricoupi. Her Majesty desired chairs to be placed, and that all of us should sit down, so the conversation went on till about eleven, when the same national air again struck up, and the party broke up.

Now I come to the important part of my description; but, though the general mourning is over, it was still court mourning. The Queen wore all black, with a train, her hair as usual, with thin rings of curls hardly larger than a shilling on the cheeks—that is one just below each ear: a little flowing black gauze was fastened in the hair behind; but I don't know what became of it, I rather suspect it was fastened somewhere about half-way down her back. The Queen is exactly the height of Madame Tricoupi, but looks much shorter when sitting. No human countenance was ever more expressive of happiness and good-nature; she had something to say to everybody, and asked me about your mother and about the circuit; not the smallest constraint with anyone; on retiring she shook hands with several of the ladies, and seemed to talk very confidentially with some. I heard her ask with much interest, 'Is it a nice child?' Her Majesty is not yet provided with a horse, so if you hear of anything very perfect for spirit and docility, you may as well make a purchase of it on speculation: she is determined to have a large horse, '*none of your cobs.*'

On October 20, 1837, he writes from Middleton to Mrs. Baillie:

'The extraordinary beauty of this morning has tempted me to a short walk before commencing my daily occupation of writing letters. The glass is at 58° in the shade. I sincerely wish you could enjoy our quiet dewy scene, which promises a whole day equally fine; but we will hope for similar weather next year. My former reading had thrown me on "Mackintosh's Life,"[5] which I have read for the second time with increasing pleasure.' In a subsequent letter he tells his sister: 'I am deep in Madame de Sevigné's letters, which I never read before, and find equal to all their panegyrics.[6]

The following letter to Coleridge was written while Denman was presiding at the London sittings after Michaelmas Term of this year, immediately on receipt of an engraved likeness of his brother Judge, accompanied by a note, in which Coleridge begs his acceptance of it 'in token of the great pleasure I have in serving in the same Court with and under you, and of my sense of your uniform kindness to me.'

December 15, 1837.

Dear Coleridge,—Under any circumstances I must place a high value on an excellent likeness of you; but as a present from you, and *accompanied by such a letter*, it is inestimable.

[5] First published in 1835.

[6] Denman had no doubt been induced to set himself to the perusal of the Sevigné letters by the enthusiastic eulogies of Mackintosh, who, in his 'Memoirs,' shows himself almost as much in love with the 'charming woman' as Horace Walpole in his 'Letters.'

I was going to write to you about Awdry's letter,[7] and express the hope that in his wide separation from us, he may represent and anticipate the judgment of posterity. To my posterity at least your portrait and letter shall descend.

I don't know that ever I exchanged a word with your correspondent (Awdry), and of course am delighted with the manner in which he speaks of me. I am the less surprised at it because I fancy there is discoverable in his letter a strong sympathy between his habits of thinking and mine. Wordsworth's stanza, which he resents, made me so sore, five-and-thirty years ago, that I followed out his attack on professions by a parody running through all walks of life.[8]

His (Awdry's) refutation of the sarcasm by referring to Cresswell's[9] looks, has something whimsical in it, from a personal anecdote of what occurred on a trial before Bolland at Carlisle, when I went the Northern Circuit with him in 1833. Lord Lonsdale prosecuted for libel, in consequence of a violent invective against himself in respect to the St. Bee's charity. Wordsworth, as Commissioner of Stamps, attended in court to prove the publisher's affidavit, and sate to the end of the trial. In his presence Cresswell, for the defendant, read an eloquent passage from Wordsworth's pamphlet on the Convention of Cintra, stating as the most disgusting proof of moral degradation in any people, that its nobles abuse the charitable funds entrusted to their management. And this very pamphlet was understood to have been bought

[7] Sir John Awdry, born 1795; Judge and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay from 1830 to 1842; first class in Classics at Oxford in 1816, and fellow of Oriel.

[8] The stanza is no doubt that occurring in Wordsworth's poem, 'A Poet's Epitaph'—

> 'A lawyer art thou?—draw not nigh;
> Go, carry to some fitter place
> The keenness of that practised eye,
> The hardness of that sallow face.'

[9] The late Mr. Justice Cresswell, before his promotion to the Bench, was leader of the Northern Circuit.

up by Lord Lonsdale to smooth the way to Wordsworth's appointment to that very office he now holds.

At this moment Cresswell and Thesiger are engaged before me, fighting a case on a mercantile contract, very well on both sides. I hope this prose to you has not diverted my attention from Thesiger's argument, which now draws to a close.

I cannot conclude my acknowledgments without assuring you how sensible I am of the value of your co-operation as a judge, and of that personal friendship which I most sincerely return.

Ever, my dear Coleridge,

Yours,

DENMAN.

In the early part of the year 1838 Denman was made very happy by the union of his second daughter Elizabeth with his old friend and schoolfellow Francis Hodgson, who had for some years been Vicar of Bakewell, the little Derbyshire town where Denman's grandfather had lived and where his father was born. The near neighbourhood of Bakewell to Stony Middleton had led, since 1830, to a frequent intercourse between the Vicar and the Denman family. Hodgson, whose first wife had died some years before his second marriage with Miss Denman,[10] had, since 1836, become Archdeacon of Derbyshire and Vicar of Edensor, close to Chatsworth (in addition to Bakewell). In 1840, as will be afterwards seen, he was elected Provost of Eton, an appointment worth from two to three thou-

[10] Hodgson's first wife (*née* Tayleur) was a graceful and accomplished person. This was the lady whom Moore saw when he visited Bakewell in 1828, to learn all that Hodgson could tell him about his earlier intimacy with Byron—a visit of which he has given a pleasant account in his Diary under the dates of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of January, 1828.

sand a year, on obtaining which he resigned his former preferments.

In addition to very considerable classical and literary attainments,[11] Francis Hodgson was a most charming person in society, and an admirable talker. He was well received in the highest circles, and an especial favourite with the then Duke of Devonshire (the sixth duke), so long and so well known as a leader in the world of fashion.

In the spring of 1838 Hodgson was staying in London at Devonshire House, when he received from his old friend a letter written on March 21 from Exeter, on the Western Circuit, where the Chief Justice was then presiding. It was evidently written, as the following extract shows, after having received from Hodgson an intimation of the state of his affections.

You cannot easily conceive the incessant occupation brought upon me by the present assizes; my only time for writing is in Court, where I am afraid, during the long long speeches, of losing something that ought to affect the decision. I seize a few moments therefore from needful repose to say how much I am pleased with the interest my dear daughter has excited in you, and with the prospect of that closer intimacy which our new relation must produce. I cannot doubt that a union formed so entirely on perfect regard and esteem on both sides will be happy, and one of the greatest enjoyments of my life will be to witness and promote your comfort. I am literally almost dropping out of my

[11] In addition to his excellent translation of Juvenal, Hodgson published, from time to time, a good deal of verse, of which a poem called 'The Leaves of Laurel' was probably the best known. His early intimacy with Byron has elsewhere been alluded to; he was also much liked and appreciated by Moore.

chair, and must resume work at an early hour to-morrow. Good night, and many happy years to you.

In the course of a letter written on March 26, to his daughter Elizabeth from Launcéston, on the same circuit, he thus refers to the marriage, which by that time, it seems, had been already arranged.

'The more I think of your prospects the better I like them. Nothing can promise so fairly to exalt the character and advance the happiness of a wife as such a temper and conversation, such manners, talents, and principles.'

On May 24, 1838, while presiding at the sittings either at Westminster or Guildhall,[12] he wrote the following lively and entertaining letter to the newly-married couple, who were just completing their honeymoon at Hardwicke Hall, one of the Duke of Devonshire's rural palaces in Derbyshire.

My dear Children,[13]—You must, I fear, have thought me an unnatural parent; but you, my dear Elizabeth, are well acquainted with the complete absorption of my whole being in sittings and visitings, so that nothing gives me the opportunity of putting pen to paper except a long consultation in the jury-box (which now happens), or a very long speech about nothing. I have been truly happy to hear of your enjoyment at Hardwicke, and delight in thinking that you will find Middleton not uncomfortable, and I trust, in high beauty. We have been very gay: on Monday Lord Clarendon[14] gave a particularly pleasant party—Lords Grey and Holland, and

[12] Most probably at Guildhall, on the first day of the London sittings in Trinity Term, which had begun on May 22.

[13] This paternal style of address to a son-in-law nearly his own age was of course intended to raise a laugh.

[14] The third Lord Clarendon, grandfather of the present Earl.

several others. Lord Grey not in absolute good humour with his old friends; a little sore on many points; inclined to admire Sir Robert Peel's speech at Merchant Tailors Hall;[15] not pleased with Brougham's last political article in the 'Edinburgh.' The general asperities not softened by his being seated next to Lady Clarendon, who required him to carve all the dishes, especially a roast pig![16] Lord Holland more amiable, good-humoured, and entertaining than I ever saw even him before—quite aware of Lord Grey's infirmity, but only amused by it. Both deep in Wilberforce's biography, and agreed that it raised him in their estimation. Holland said in addition (but with some nervousness as to how it would be received) that the work also raised Pitt in his opinion. This was controverted, but not ungracefully. Grey condemned the 'Athenian Captive.'[17] He would not speak of it. Grey said he could not read 'Pickwick.' Holland spoke of it with discriminating discernment, but mentioned Boz's other book, 'Oliver Twist,' almost with tears. When Grey offered to help him to pig, he declined it hastily, and gave me the most comical look, as though he should have come between the lion and his wrath. Rogers mentioned that Fox used to be very angry with those who questioned Wilberforce's sincerity about slavery. When, however, some one said to Fox, 'Suppose Wilberforce had to choose between continuing slavery and turning Pitt out of power?' 'Ah,' said Fox, 'that would have been a hard choice for him. I am afraid he would have given the preference to Barabbas.'

We had yesterday a very agreeable pretentionless dinner at home. Miss Pierce,[18] Mr. and Mrs. Merivale, Charles Wright, &c. We were also gladdened by a letter from Cadiz, written by the commander-in-chief there.[19]

[15] On May 11.

[16] An infliction enough to have soured most tempers. The dinner à la Russe had not then been invented.

[17] Talfourd's play, then recently brought out.

[18] Of Bedale, in the North Riding.

[19] Captain Joseph Denman, at the moment, I suppose, first officer of the West African squadron, then in Cadiz harbour.

Our fair ones at this moment are all doing honour to the [Queen's] birthday. I am showing respect for my Sovereign by administering justice to her subjects. But they are a queer set. We have a horse cause, with many interesting traits of low life, à la Pickwick and Nickleby. A widow, in crape, of an ostler, who died last December in a hospital; she said, 'We did not live very well together, but thank God we died very good friends.' It seems that she set out to go to see him, and on the way got so tipsy that she fell and cut her head, and became a patient in the same hospital for a fortnight, during which he died.[20]

It should have been perhaps mentioned, in connexion with the Western Spring Assizes of 1838, that this was the first occasion on which Denman, as one of Her Majesty's Judges, was entertained by the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye—a visit which was afterwards frequently repeated. On this occasion, as usual, a large party of county magnates were invited to meet the Judges, amongst whom the present Lord Denman (who accompanied his father) recollects Lord Eversley, Assheton Smith, the famous master of hounds (an old Eton schoolfellow of Denman's), Mr. Darby Griffiths, Mr. Pigott (brother of the present Baron of the Exchequer), and many others. Denman's sister (Lady Croft) came over to see her brother from Strathfield Mortimer; and the Duke, having no ladies, gave her a private room to see him in. At breakfast the Duke and all his non-legal guests appeared in red coats for the

[20] 'Ah, dear,' says Mrs. Gamp, 'when Gamp was summonsed to his long home, and I saw him a-lying in Guy's Hospital with a penny piece over each eye, and his wooden leg under his left arm, I thought I should have fainted away—but I bore up.' Had Dickens ever heard Lord Denman's story of the ostler's widow? Likely enough.

meet, which was to take place that morning in the neighbourhood; and it is a circumstance that seems to have made an impression on the present Lord Denman's memory, that the Duke had a 'tag,' or hook-and-eye apparatus, attached to the collar of his 'pink,' which enabled him to close it round the throat like a great coat.

In the session of 1838 Denman first brought before the House of Lords a subject which much interested him, and on which he had previously by letter consulted all the members of the Bench—*the substitution of affirmations for oaths* in all cases where witnesses entertained conscientious scruples against being sworn. The answers of the Judges were unfavourable; but the Chief Justice persevered, and on June 15, 1838, moved in the Lords that the report on the 'Oaths Validity Bill' be received.

This Bill, as Lord Denman explained to the House, contained two clauses, having for their object: the first, to enable all witnesses to be sworn according to the *form* binding on their consciences; the second, to enable all those who believed that no *oath* ought to be taken, to make *affirmation* instead.

The first clause, he stated, was merely a declaration of the Common Law of England, the principle of which was, that the *conscience of the individual* was the only law to be resorted to in swearing him. Such affirmation of the Common Law had been rendered necessary by a recent decision of the Irish Judges, to the effect that the evidence of the well-known Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, who had been sworn, not in the usual mode, but with uplifted hands according to the practice of the

Presbyterians, had been wrongly admitted by the Judge who tried the case: the consequence of which decision had been that the prisoner, who had been convicted on the sole evidence of Dr. Cooke, had, though his guilt was most clear, been unavoidably discharged from custody.

The second clause of the Bill enabled witnesses who thought an oath wrong to take an affirmation instead. On this clause Denman observed:

> Now, if the principle of allowing a witness to be sworn according to that *form* which was binding on his conscience were good, it followed that the second clause was equally fit and necessary to be introduced as part of the enactments of the country; for, if it were not fit to impose on a witness an oath in a different *form* from that in which he conscientiously believed, *it followed as a corollary that if a witness believed that no oath at all should be taken, his affirmation should be received instead.*

Notwithstanding this entirely irrefragable argument, the Lords, influenced a good deal by Lord Abinger, who on this occasion represented the opposition of the great body of the Common Law Judges, shrunk from taking the wise and moderate step in Law Reform to which the Chief Justice pointed the way; and he, seeing the sense of the House to be against him, was content with carrying the first clause only,[21] reserving the second to be embodied in a separate Bill, which, when subsequently brought before the House (on July 14), and pressed to a division, was rejected by a majority of 16, half the whole number that voted; the contents being 16, and the non-contents 32.[22]

[21] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xliii. pp. 756–767.
[22] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xliv. p. 319 et seq.

There will be occasion hereafter to relate the subsequent Parliamentary exertions of the Chief Justice on the subject of substituting affirmations for oaths, and to state what the law of England, on the matter, at present is.

It was in this year, too, that the Chief Justice was mainly instrumental in promoting and carrying into effect that great and beneficial reform in the administration of justice, by which the Common Law Courts were enabled to sit in Banc beyond the narrow limits of the four legal Terms, and to hear arguments and deliver judgments in Vacation.

Lord Denman used to calculate that in the twelve years that elapsed between 1838 and 1850 (the year of his retirement), no less than two additional years of sittings were by this measure given to the public. This circumstance so gratified him, that he desired it to be recorded on his tomb—a desire carried out by his eldest son, who has caused the fact to be inscribed on the stone that covers his remains in Stoke Albany churchyard.

The Long Vacation of 1838 was spent as usual at Stony Middleton, in planting, thinning, and improving, entertaining friends, making visits and excursions, and keeping pace with the current literature of the day.

On September 27, writing from Middleton to his friend Coleridge, whose tastes and pursuits were very similar to his own, he says:

> My life has been much like yours. My literary taste, such as it is, I find quite as strong as ever, and perhaps rather more eager; but I have no fellow-student, so I cannot

venture on the ancient classics. One of yours, or very likely yourself, can perhaps tell me from what play I took a motto that has been a favourite with me nearly half a century—

Μή ζῴην μετ' ἀμουσίας
Ἀεὶ δ' ἐν κιθάραισιν εἴην.

In the same strain he writes to his sister, Mrs. Baillie:

We have had a holiday rather too agreeable to me, as a life of literary quiet, to be just the thing for young ladies; but you know how good and considerate mine are. I flatter myself that both [23] are much improved in health, and my lady is a great deal stronger than she used to be. Last week I took George [24] to Cambridge, and settled him under Mr. Whewell [25] to my entire satisfaction, and with the earnest hope that he may distinguish himself. I may probably enclose his late master's testimonial.

The hope thus expressed was brilliantly realised. The name of the Honourable George Denman was first in the first class of the Classic Tripos for 1842, and the next year he became Fellow of Trinity—honours which caused inexpressible delight to his father, who had watched with sanguine yet anxious fondness every step in his son's University career.

The testimonial referred to in the letter to Mrs. Baillie was from the Rev. J. H. Macaulay, the master of Repton School where George Denman had been educated.[26]

[23] His third and fourth daughters, Fanny and Margaret, now Lady Baynes and Mrs. Cropper.

[24] His fourth son, now the Hon. Mr. Justice Denman.

[25] The famous Master of Trinity.

[26] The following is an extract from the testimonial:—'It is with great regret that I take leave of George, though with complete satisfaction as

In the course of the same letter, Denman indulges in a little literary gossip about Brougham's then recently-published 'Characters,' &c., which is interesting from the evidence it affords of Denman's deeply-rooted and unchanged veneration for Fox.

Brougham's 'Characters' are very lively, and his views in general, I think, just; but I have complained to him of his disparaging Fox. We are in high controversy about it, and, if I had time, I think I could not refrain from printing. I hope Lord Holland or some one else will. A review of those times convinces me of Fox's good qualities more than ever; yet Brougham hardly raises him above the level of Pitt, whose whole life, from the cradle to the grave, was nothing but the love of office.[27]

He then refers, as follows, to Macaulay's well-known article on Sir W. Temple:

Macaulay ought to have vindicated Temple against his foolish biographer, of whom Bessie [Mrs. Hodgson] and I said last year that he found a white marble statue, and took delight in spoiling it by scrawling with a black lead pencil, first his own name, and then all manner of nonsense. It is as reasonable to quarrel with Temple for not being Russell or Sidney, as for not being Marlborough or Somers. It is not the heroic line; but an honourable, amiable, and consistent man, whose life was devoted to the honest service of the public and to literature, should have been left in possession of all the respect the world was paying him.

far as his state of preparation for Cambridge is concerned. If he continues throughout to exert himself with the same activity and perseverance which has marked the last year or two, nothing can prevent his highly distinguishing himself. With regard to the last two months, I can truly say I have never known an equal period of time more industriously or more profitably employed.'

[27] A gross injustice to Pitt, of which Fox's idolaters were too often guilty. The statesman who was killed by Austerlitz had something else in him than love of office—he had love for country and glory.

In the earlier part of 1839 the Chief Justice, as already mentioned, was anxiously and laboriously engaged on the great question of Privilege, and he does not appear to have spoken in the House of Lords till July 18, when he supported the second reading of the bill (called 'The Custody of Infants' Bill') for giving the wife right of access to her children in cases of separation. In the course of his speech he said:

Some alteration, and that of a sweeping nature, was absolutely necessary to the due administration of justice, and for the prevention of the frightful injuries to society which the existing system gave birth to. The existing law was cruel to the wife, debasing to the husband, dangerous and probably ruinous to the health and morals of the children, who could not have any such sure guarantee against corruption under the tutelage of a profligate father as the occasional care of a mother.

The Chief Justice instanced the case of the *King* v. *Greenhill*, which had been decided in 1836 before himself and the rest of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. 'He believed,' he said, 'that there was not one judge on the Bench who had not felt ashamed of the state of the law, and that it was such as to render it odious in the eyes of the country. The effect in the case he had mentioned would have been, unless Mrs. Greenhill had fled from this country with her children, to have enabled the father to take his children from his young and blameless wife, and place them in charge of the woman with whom he then cohabited.'[28]

[28] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xlix. p. 491 et sqq. This was the measure in the promotion of which, Talfourd so brilliantly distinguished himself in the House of Commons.

The just and powerful observations of the Chief Justice, co-operating with the brilliant eloquence of Talfourd in the Commons, were mainly instrumental in bringing about such partial and incomplete change for the better as has since been realised in this peculiarly difficult and delicate department of the law.

In the Summer Assizes of 1839, Denman presided on the Home Circuit, accompanied by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, for whom he always entertained the highest respect and esteem, and who on this occasion paid him the unusual and flattering compliment of going with him on circuit as second judge.[29]

It was while on this circuit that Denman received a pleasing reminiscence of the virtues of his excellent father, in the announcement of a legacy of 10,000*l.*, left among his unmarried daughters under the will of the venerable Sir Francis Drake (a lineal descendant of the famous old sea hero), who, when a young captain in command of the 'Edgar,' had been most anxiously nursed and skilfully tended in a dangerous illness by Dr. Denman, then the ship's surgeon, whom he ever afterwards regarded as a brother. In his extreme old age Sir Francis had bequeathed to the granddaughters of his old friend and benefactor this substantial token of his gratitude and affection.

Lord Denman hurried off from circuit to be present in the House of Lords on August 15, when, on the second reading of the Government 'Bill for the Better

[29] It hardly ever happens that two Chief Justices, or a Chief Justice and Chief Baron go the same circuit.

Suppression of the Slave Trade,' he made a most able and masterly speech, which greatly contributed to the success of the ministry, who had recently been outvoted in the Lords on the cognate measure known as the 'Slave Trade (Portugal) Bill.' This was the earliest of Denman's great exertions in the House of Lords on the question of the West African Slave Trade—a question which from this time forward was destined to make claims on his heart and brain, that had much to do with gradually undermining his constitution, and which, from its effect on his nervous system, prepared the way for the inroads of that disease which ultimately prostrated him.

On the present occasion, one of his great objects was to allay the alarms assiduously propagated by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, and to satisfy the House that the fears of war with France, as likely to arise out of the execution of the more stringent methods of suppression sanctioned by the Bill, were in truth baseless and chimerical. His principal and entirely correct point was this, that no Act of Parliament can give the Crown powers of search, detention, and seizure which it does not possess by treaty.

My lords, in respect of the possible seizure of *other* vessels, [i.e. not Spanish or Portuguese], I am really sorry to say one word on the subject after what has fallen from my noble and learned friend [Brougham]. I feel ashamed to repeat that no Act of Parliament can give the Crown power to seize vessels which it is precluded from seizing by treaties. The words 'any vessel' mean only any vessel which the Crown is now permitted to seize by treaties into which it has entered, and does not include any vessel which, under the treaties, it could not capture.

On the general question he said:

Your lordships ought not to allow any opportunity to pass which will enable you to make the suppression of the Slave Trade not merely a name but a fact. When once it has been established that the slave trade is illegal the restraints which treaties have put upon its abolition ought to be looked at with a jealous eye. That is the principle by which your lordships ought to be guided.

Adverting to the indemnity proposed to be given by the Bill to the officers engaged in the suppression of the trade, Lord Denman expressed himself as follows:

I say the necessity is imposed on your lordships of providing that judges should henceforth be relieved from the necessity of stating that a man engaged in the capture of his fellow creatures for sale is engaged in a legal traffic, and, at the same time, of telling a jury that the man who, in obedience to your lordship's orders, has stopped him in his inhuman traffic, is guilty of a punishable offence. I say your lordships are called upon to do something for the protection of your own agents, acting under your own enactments. There must be the right of visitation and search, and, if a mistake is made, the officer making the mistake must be liable, or the State in his place. If it were not so, it would be impossible to take any steps for the suppression of the slave trade. By this bill the Government take upon themselves the responsibility of the whole matter, and call upon the House to do nothing but indemnify the officers of Her Majesty in the discharge of the duty imposed on them; and to allow the Admiralty Court to adjudicate on seizures made under the treaties.[30]

Denman's powerful and masterly appeal, urged with all the sincerity of deep conviction, and with a ripe

[30] Denman's speech is reported in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. l. p. 330–334.

maturity of legal knowledge, produced a great effect on the House; and the ministry, who had been anticipating defeat, were agreeably surprised to find themselves on the division in a majority of 11. Contents 39, against non-contents 28.

The Duke of Wellington, followed by thirteen peers, including Lord Lyndhurst, entered a protest against the second reading, which the Duke and seven peers repeated on August 19, when the bill was read a third time and passed. It received the royal assent on August 24, and on the 27th Parliament was prorogued.

The two following communications, both under the same cover, which Denman wrote to his wife, one on August 15, just before making his speech, and the other on the 16th, after it had been delivered with success, are not without interest; the first was written in the library of the House of Lords, the second at the Old Bailey, where he was presiding as one of the judges on the rota of the Central Criminal Court.

Thursday, August 15, 1839.

My dearest Love,—I have stolen out of the House of Lords into the library to tell you with my own hand that I am alive and well, though in a state of the utmost anxiety about the Slave Trade Bill. We are threatened with an opposition to it, the great Duke appearing disposed to persist in the error he committed a fortnight ago.[31] If it comes to a division I must make a speech, and that is an operation by no means enviable here.

[31] On the 'Slave Trade (Portugal) Bill,' see Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xlix. p. 1058 et sqq.

Central Criminal Court (vulgarly, Old Bailey),
Friday, August 16.

I continue my narrative. The Duke persisted in his opposition; the debate went on with much heat on both sides, and a decided majority to all appearance in his support. So as I could do no harm by making a speech, I tried to do some good, and I believe that I had some effect on the decision. The Bishop of London [Blomfield] had previously declared in his favour, and five other peers who usually vote with the Duke came over to the support of our measure. You will be pleased to hear that one of them was Lord Sondes. In the result we counted thirty-nine, our opponents only twenty-eight. You may conceive the captain's [now Admiral Denman's] delight, and he has good right to feel it, for his efforts have mainly contributed to annihilate this monstrous wickedness called the Slave Trade. Brougham made an excellent speech on the right side. Lyndhurst, though he followed his leader [the Duke of Wellington], had the grace to be silent.

What follows is a curious and vivid sketch from the life, of the predatory habits of London children of the criminal class:

Two little girls are at this moment standing at the bar, ten and eleven years of age. Their foreheads hardly come in sight. They are charged with picking a lady's pocket in a jeweller's shop on Saturday night at eleven. Almost immediately after she had been robbed the lady had the younger taken up, playing in the streets. She had already thrown away the purse, and changed a crown piece and two half-crowns, having purchased a doll and some trinkets. She said the elder girl had 'tapped' the lady's pocket, and that she then proceeded to pick it. As to the purse, she said she always threw away the purses!

In September 1839 Denman wrote from his favourite

Middleton to his son George, who was then reading in the vacation with a tutor:

I am delighted to hear of your steady proceeding in your studies—all the more so because you have got out of my depth. There is no feeling more deeply rooted in human nature than that ascribed to Hector,

Καί ποτέ τις εἴπῃσι, πατρὸς δὔγε πολλὸν ἀμείνων.[32]

A thousand times have I had cause to regret that I stopped short in the career you are now pursuing: *Pergite, juvenes!*

The year 1840 was that in which Denman saw the end of the Privilege controversy in the House of Lords. His principal effort was the remarkable and masterly speech, already sufficiently referred to in the last chapter, by which, on April 6, 1840, he prefaced his vote on the second reading of the Printed Papers Bill.

He had previously, on February 17, 1840, laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill which not long afterwards became law, the object of which was to provide that in all *actions of libel or slander* in which damages under 40*s.* were awarded, such damages should not carry costs beyond the amount of the verdict—a measure of obvious utility, inasmuch as actions for small libels were of constant occurrence, which were only introduced for the sake of the costs.[33]

Later in the session, on June 1, 1840, Lord Denman, on the second reading of the bill for the better *administration of justice in Chancery*, stated to the House that he had come, though with great reluctance,

[32] 'Someone may, perchance, say in the after time, Why, the son is even a better man than the father;' from Hector's speech to Andromache. —*Iliad*, vi. 479.

[33] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lii. p. 316.

to a full conviction that it *was* necessary to increase the judicial strength of the Court of Chancery, and that the sooner that remedy was applied the better.[84]

In the spring of 1840 Denman was greatly interested in the election for the Provostship of Eton, which, after many complications, at length terminated in favour of his old friend and son-in-law, Archdeacon Hodgson.

The nature of the complications referred to are explained in the following letter to the Archdeacon, written two days after Denman's great speech in the Lords on the Printed Papers Bill.

April 8, 1840.

My dear Hodgson,—I am now about to tell you all I know about this extraordinary involvement of facts. William Herbert *was* the man, but was found ineligible, as on neither foundation at any time. You were *then* the man, and the state of things I described to you on Monday night arose. Lord Melbourne afterwards, indeed, said, 'Of course Hodgson is a B.D.—that *ad minus* the statutes require.' I was fully persuaded of the affirmative, principally from my full confidence in Drury's spirit of business, though Merivale thought he must have heard of your going to graduate. The Fellows, however, have now returned an answer to the Secretary of State, that you being unqualified as not B.D., they have proceeded to elect one qualified. I believe, and have no doubt, that this is Lonsdale [it was so]. In their answer the Fellows stated their willingness to do what was required, but for this obstacle.

Now I much doubt whether Lonsdale will accept the appointment, which would be incompatible with some of his present preferment—the Golden Prebend, King's College and Lincoln's Inn—though he has a very good living tenable with the Provostship. If he resigns, a mandate must go

[84] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. liii. p. 1020.

down, of course, with your name again. I never saw the Duke [of Devonshire] look black till last night in the House, when, in answer to my first approach, he said, 'I don't understand it.' He is gone to Paris.

The Queen, who thought highly of Hodgson, and had set her mind on his appointment, was vexed with the Fellows for having rejected 'her Provost' as she called him. A second special mandate was issued; Lonsdale, though desirous of the appointment, on an intimation of the royal feeling in the matter, declined to accept it;[35] Hodgson qualified at Cambridge as a B.D., and the legal difficulty being thus got over, he was at length duly elected Provost.[36]

Before the matter was quite decided Denman had written as follows to his daughter, Mrs. Hodgson, who in the letter to which he replies would appear to have said something about money difficulties, and also to have complained of the declaration made by some influential personage (possibly Lord Melbourne himself) of his determination not to take any active step in her husband's behalf.

Your letter was very welcome to me and delighted me with the statement of your happiness. With regard to what you mention towards the close of your letter, I fairly acknowledge that I am by no means surprised, having a strong impression that if there is any one person in England less addicted to economy than your own family it is your lord and master.

[35] Lonsdale, not very long afterwards, became Bishop of Lichfield—a promotion undoubtedly due to his high character and professional claims, but with which his self-denial in the matter of the Provostship may possibly also have had some little connexion.

[36] The value of the Provostship was then from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* a year. Hodgson, on his election, resigned his other preferment.

One comfort is, that, on the principle of two negatives, your baby bids fair to be as prudent a young lady as Miss Coutts herself.

You must, however, renounce the opinion that little can be done by care and experience. In truth, everything can be done with it—certainly nothing can be done without it. The largest income is insufficient without good regulation of the expenditure, and a very moderate one will do wonders for comfort and respectability if united with the necessary qualities. I do not refer our defects to nature, except in Fontenelle's sense, 'If custom is the second nature, tell me what is the first.' I take infinite pains to correct myself, in spite of the bumps behind the ear, and hope to succeed by the time I am actually leaving the world.

On the other subject I own I feel a surprise at so decided a declaration of non-interference. It is a strong proof of the multitude of besiegers of the dispensers of patronage. I have some reason to know this in my own case. You have probably heard me express some unwillingness as a judge to make such applications, and I cannot tell how far this folly of the House of Commons[37] may affect whatever influence I possess. But you may fully rely in this case on my passing over no chance of obtaining what you desire and are so justly entitled to.

In the summer of 1840, with a view to comparatively light work and the enjoyment of fine scenery, Denman chose the North Wales Circuit, on which he was accompanied as Marshal by his youngest son, Lewis, then a youth of nineteen, now the Hon. and Rev. Lewis Denman, Rector of Willian in Hertfordshire, who has kindly communicated an amusing incident that occurred at the outset of the circuit, and which is here related in his own words:

[37] In the *Stockdale* v. *Hansard* case. This was written while the discussions on the Printed Papers Bill were pending.

On July 25, 1840, I went with my father as Marshal, on the North Wales Circuit. The first place of holding the assizes was Newtown (now, with Welshpool, one of the two assize towns for Montgomeryshire), and I think this was the first occasion on which a[38] judge had ever been there. When about three miles from Newtown we were met by the Sheriff, Mr. Evans, with a coach and four good horses, and about twenty mounted javelin men. My father had told me to order the post-boys to make the best of their way to the lodgings at Newtown, to get things ready for him, he himself going in the Sheriff's carriage, which he expected, as usual, would proceed at a walking pace. I ordered the post-boys to make the best of their way, and so they did; and, whether it was that there had been no experience of the general custom of a judge coming slowly into an assize town, or whether it was owing, as is quite possible, to the Welsh blood of the Sheriff's coachman being up, I can't say, but certain it is that the Sheriff's yellow coach and four, with my father and the Sheriff in it, came after me at a tremendous pace. Perhaps the coachman thought he ought to have taken the lead, but the post-boys did as I had told them, in accordance with my father's orders, and we held our own, doing the three or four miles at about the rate of 20 miles an hour. Nor was this all; the javelin men, of course, had to keep up with us, but, instead of keeping near the Sheriff, they went a-head of me, and made the running still stronger, now jostling one another into the ditches by the side of the road, now scrambling over heaps of stones, &c. The consequence was that my Lord got into Newtown very much quicker than he expected; and he, having good nerves and not too much punctiliousness, was extremely glad of it.

From Ruthin, the assize town of Denbighshire, towards the close of the circuit, the Chief Justice wrote as follows to Lady Denman at Middleton:

[38] Probably *the* Judge should be the reading, '*sed quære*

Here we are, my dearest love, having reached the extreme point of our long travel, and from henceforth turning our horses' heads regularly though slowly towards home. We were much interested with Holyhead—which we left on Saturday afternoon, and at night slept at a most comfortable inn at Bangor. We proceeded soon after breakfast, and then traversed the finest country we have yet seen. It is a part I have never seen before, and I was most anxious to become acquainted with it. Never was curiosity better repaid. We stopped for one glorious object, a Rhaiadr, which means the fall of a river. The Ligwy runs far over a rocky bed, gradually sloping till it falls in one immense cascade of great height and descends yet lower, tumbling and foaming through great masses of stone. The steep banks are covered with fine wood—the sight, the dew, the spray on our faces, and the clear sunshine overhead made the half-hour most truly delightful.

It has almost put out of my head another object even more peculiar: this is the South-Stack Lighthouse, at the very extremity of the Isle of Anglesea, about three miles from Holyhead. We arrived at it over a barren moor covered with loose stones, and had the sea, which was almost at high water, on every side of us—the coast formed of a line of huge rocks. When we had reached what appeared the world's end, suddenly, on a much lower level, a long tongue of land ran out into the water, at whose extremity stands the lighthouse. Tom and I descended some hundreds of rude steps cut in the hill's precipitous sides, and, when near the bottom, found ourselves shut out by a locked door. Long and loud hallooing seemed thrown away, for not a creature was to be discovered. At length, as we were remounting our path in despair, a man came out of the dwelling-house to the door—no small distance—and admitted us to a draw-bridge suspended from rock to rock, a good height above the water which separates this little islet from Anglesea.

We then visited the lighthouse and were just so much farther out at sea. This little island is remarkable—about

400 yards long and 100 in breadth, perfectly barren, though it contains a few rabbits, and is haunted by large sea-gulls, whose transparent wings expanded against the sun make their flight beautiful, while their screams and their ways with one another were very amusing.

We are here in a most dismal lodging, and threatened with heavy business—80 witnesses in one cause—with no other blessing than two haunches of venison and nobody to eat them.

From Stony Middleton, at the close of July 1840, he writes to Merivale, then at Barton Place, telling him in triumph that he has been able to accomplish the journey from Portland Place in ten hours, and that his plantations have thriven so prosperously that instead of *Stony* Middleton his favourite retreat must thenceforth be called *Woody* Middleton, 'formerly Petræa, now Felix.' In the middle of August he writes thence to his sister, Mrs. Baillie, who was then just entering on her 70th year, and was at the time staying at the Provost's Lodge at Eton, to be with Mrs. Hodgson during an approaching confinement.

Being the only person in the family downstairs, I am obliged to take paper on which Lewis has been preparing his drawings.[39] I was very glad to hear from you on circuit, and delighted with what you say of Mrs. Brodie's[40] persevering activity and warmth of heart. Long may it continue. In fact, this class of old ladies has always commanded a great portion of my regard (as if I had foreseen that I was one day to be of their order), and, if possible, I shall love even you

[39] Denman's youngest son, now the Hon. and Rev. Lewis Denman: he had an extraordinary turn and a great talent for drawing coaches and four—the 'Tantivies' and 'Quicksilvers' of the days before railways.

[40] The widow of Rev. P. B. Brodie, Lord Denman's uncle, still living in 1840, in extreme old age.

better, my dear sister, when you have decidedly entered the pale. It gives us great pleasure to hear that you have undertaken to preside over Bessie's nursery on the approaching occasion. I trust that engagement will rather tend to facilitate than to defeat your visit to this place. It is a considerable loss to me that you have not been here already, because, as it is, you cannot be made to understand the advantage which the place has gained from a small acquisition of land. But the positive beauty which has thus been secured is alone well worth being acquainted with. The weather has been most favourable, and during the week I have been here we have had breakfast out of doors every morning. I had a most agreeable circuit, no over work, and the finest weather for seeing the delightful scenery; in every quarter extreme hospitality and kindness. I took the opportunity of crossing the Mersey [from Chester to Liverpool] for the purpose of paying a visit to Richard's new relations;[41] nothing could be more satisfactory. He is now at Liverpool attending the assizes, and, as Emma hopes, to obtain his marriage licence earlier than had been promised. George [now the Honourable Mr. Justice Denman] writes to Lewis [his younger brother] that he is reading 11 hours a day without at all suffering.[42] Theodosia [Mrs. Wright] is going on particularly well [after her confinement]; perhaps too well, for she had been up and in the garden within the fortnight, which you will not permit, I think, at the Provost's Lodge.

In October he writes as follows to Coleridge:

I have to thank you for the most kind and friendly letters, which I could almost answer by copying them, as far as the account of our proceedings is concerned. No two people

[41] The Hon. Richard Denman, the third son of his father, was married on October 27, this year, to Emma, daughter of Hugh Jones, Esq., of Liverpool.

[42] He was staying up at Cambridge for the purpose of study during the greater part of the Long Vacation.

lead the same life in the country more completely than we do. Mine has been a very happy one, subject to no drawback but in respect of our friends, and that of no grave nature, as you may judge from the fact that none has touched me more than Patteson's disappointment in the field.[43] I hope he was not annoyed by William's question, which I sent him, whether he disposes of *points* that arise out of turnips with the same unvarying certainty as of inferior matters; but if the former faculty is really impaired by time, the latter has every chance of being (if possible) improved by it. I like Arnold's idea of considering the Eternal City [modern Rome] as a palimpsest, scrawled by monkery over genius, like an MS. of Cicero's defaced by a treatise on foolish traditions. Mackintosh applies to it *opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat.* Something of this feeling has always made me think Athens, or even Venice, decaying in their real forms, more interesting for a visit than the Commonwealth buried under the fines of Emperors and Popes. Did Patteson tell you that Story has sent me, through Sumner, a complete approbation of our proceedings in *re Stockdale*—the more valuable because he is entirely opposed to a decision of ours of much less importance—*Decaux* v. *Salvador*.[44] I was not aware of his having sent us any work of his, but in answer to Sumner's question how he could best repay English hospitality, I said: 'Come again and bring Story.'

We have invited and received visits more than usual—a fortnight in Yorkshire—running over the North Riding, going into Notts for a few days—then our Bishop came—and last week Tindal, with his sister and niece, enjoyed himself with our few amusements in a most delightful manner.

[43] Mr. Justice Patteson had apparently connected the falling-off in his shooting with a general decay of his powers; his ill success as a sportsman was a standing joke with his brethren of the Bench.

[44] A marine insurance case, in which the question was, whether there can be a 'total loss' of part of a cargo, shipped in separate packages, under an insurance on so many packages; the Court of Queen's Bench held in the negative, the American Courts in the affirmative.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LORD CARDIGAN'S CASE—CAPTAIN DENMAN AND THE BARRACOONS—GREAT YORK ASSIZE, SUMMER, 1842.

A.D. 1841, 1842. ÆT. 62, 63.

1841: Changes in Court of Queen's Bench—Littledale retires and Wightman takes his place, Hilary Term, 1841—Trial of Lord Cardigan before the Peers, February 16, 1841, for wounding Captain Harvey Tuckett in a duel—Denman, Lord High Steward—Remarks on the break-down of the case—Case of Lord Waldegrave, March 29, 1841—News reaches England, in March 1841, of the destruction of the Barracoons (slave warehouses), by Captain Denman, on the Gallinas River, in the previous November—Denman's pride at the Captain's proceedings—Writes and sends account of it to his sons George and Lewis at Cambridge—Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, then respectively Foreign and Colonial Ministers, approve Captain Denman's proceedings in letters to Admiralty of April 6 and 7, 1841—Lord Aberdeen's mischievous letter when Foreign Minister, of a year's later date—Fowell Buxton to Denman, March 18, 1841—Venerable Thomas Clarkson to same, March 29, 1841—Letter from Charles Sumner to Denman, regarding Judge Story, who sends copy of his work on the 'Conflict of Laws'—Denman presides at the four hundredth anniversary dinner of Eton College—Letter to Denman on this from the great Marquis of Wellesley, May 22, 1841—Trial before Denman of Moxon for publishing Shelley's 'Queen Mab'—Dissolution of Parliament, June 23, 1841—Resignation of Lord Melbourne, August 30, 1841, and accession to power of Sir Robert Peel.
1842: Compliment by Denman in Parliament to the great American jurists, February 14, 1842—Chancellor Kent sends Denman copy of fourth edition of his 'Commentaries'—Denman, on March 8, 1842, moves his Evidence Act, abolishing incompetency from interest—Letter of Denman, April 5, 1842, to his fourth daughter, Margaret, on her then recent marriage with Mr. H. W. Macaulay—Denman persuades Hallam to take the chair at the Eton dinner for 1842—Hallam's letter on the subject, May 9, 1842—Denman, a second time, introduces an

Affirmations for Oaths Bill—His excellent speech of June 27, 1842—Note from Sydney Smith acknowledging a copy of this speech—Summer Assizes of 1842—Denman and Maule at York—Chartist prisoners—Government offer a special commission—Denman and Maule decline it, and proceed at once to try all the prisoners—Great benefit to the country of their doing so—Denman's letters from York—To Lady Denman, August 15, 1842—To same, August 21—Sydney Smith and the whitlow—Same date to his third daughter, Fanny—Tumults subsiding—Duke of Cambridge at the Minster—Dean Cockburn's anti-Tractarian sermon—To Lady Denman, August 22—Duke of Cambridge full of questions—Writing answers to '*expected addresses*'—Sir Charles Anderson in from Bedale—To Lady Denman, August 27—Assizes protracted into September—Once more at Middleton—His sisters, Mrs. Baillie and Lady Croft, pay their long-promised visit there—Letter to Hodgson, October 18, 1842, on funeral of the great Marquis of Wellesley.

At the commencement of 1841 a change took place in the Court of Queen's Bench by the retirement of Mr. Justice Littledale, then in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and the substitution in his place of Mr. Justice Wightman.

In one of Denman's letters to Coleridge, written in the Long Vacation of 1840, there is the following reference to Littledale's intended retirement:

> Tom [the present Lord Denman] was expressly told by Littledale that he should resign before next term [Michaelmas Term, 1840]. But in answer to a letter from me which might very fairly have led to explanation, he says no such thing, but rather studiously, I think, avoids the topic. The nearest approach to it is: 'My health is tolerable, not quite perfect, and *with rather a tendency to be beginning to give way*, which at my time of life is not to be wondered at.'

Many letters have been preserved which were written on this subject to Denman by this excellent and simple-minded judge, who with few mental resources beyond the range of the profession, and with

the keenest relish for the subtleties of legal argument, was naturally reluctant to quit the judgment seat which had so long been adorned by his learning and acuteness. At length, warned by increasing infirmities, he sent in his resignation at the end of Hilary Term (January 31), 1841. He did not long survive his retirement, dying at his house in Bedford Square on June 26, 1842, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.[1]

His successor was Sir William Wightman, who in modesty and learning equalled the retiring judge, but who, as stated in an admirable memoir communicated to Foss's 'Lives of the Judges' by, it is believed, Sir J. T. Coleridge, 'brought with him a greater knowledge of mankind, and habits of more prompt decision.' To the last day of his life (for he died in harness) Sir W. Wightman continued, for nearly three-and-twenty years, to discharge his duties as a judge with ever-increasing satisfaction to the profession and the public. He was carried off at York, in 1863, while attending the Northern Circuit, by an attack of apoplexy, in the eightieth year of his age. His great learning, sound reasoning faculty, and lucid style of expression (as especially shown in the preparation of written judgments) were of great service to Lord Denman, who had the highest appreciation of his estimable qualities and ready helpfulness. As stated by the writer of the memoir already referred to, 'he served with three Chief Justices in succession (Denman, Campbell, Cockburn), and I believe there was not one of them who did not feel and gratefully acknowledge the value of

[1] See his life in Foss's 'Lives of the Judges,' vol. ix. p. 220.

his effective assistance, always zealously and never ostentatiously rendered.'[2]

On February 16, 1841, Lord Denman (who, owing to the illness of the Chancellor, had been requested by Lord Melbourne to do so) presided as Lord High Steward at the trial in the House of Lords of the Earl of Cardigan, charged with having wounded, in a duel fought at Wimbledon on September 12, 1840, a gentleman described in the indictment as Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett.

The Attorney-General, Sir John (afterwards Lord) Campbell, conducted the case for the Crown, and Sir William Follett was the leading counsel for Lord Cardigan.

The case for the Crown was so carelessly got up that there was an absolute failure to give strict proof, such as the English Criminal Law then required (and would probably, notwithstanding Lord Campbell's Act, still require) that the person named in the indictment was the same as the person whose bodily injuries were the subject of enquiry.

A certain number of witnesses had, on September 12, 1840, seen a gentleman fired at by Lord Cardigan, and afterwards lying wounded on the ground where the duel had just taken place, and some of these witnesses had subsequently seen the same gentleman lying wounded in lodgings at Hamilton Place, said to belong to a Captain Tuckett; but none of these witnesses

[2] Foss's 'Lives of the Judges,' vol. ix. pp. 292–300. Sir W. Wightman was born A.D. 1784; University College, Oxford, and Michell Fellow of Queen's College, 1806; many years a special pleader; called to Bar, 1821; never took silk; Judge of Queen's Bench, 1841; died 1863.

could prove that the name of the wounded gentleman was, as laid in the indictment, Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett.

On the other hand, a Mr. Codd, an army agent, proved that he had been in the habit of paying half-pay to a captain of the 11th Light Dragoons, whose name he knew to be Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett; but Mr. Codd had never been taken, as he ought to have been, to Hamilton Place to identify the officer there lying wounded with the Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett to whom he had been in the habit of making payments; nor was the wounded officer himself produced, as he might and ought to have been, in the House of Lords, so as to have been then and there identified by both classes of witnesses.

Upon this state of facts, Lord Denman, as High Steward, was obliged to tell the Peers, as he did tell them, that there was an absolute want of strict proof to connect the individual at whom the shot was fired, and who was afterwards seen wounded in Hamilton Place, with the half-pay officer known to Mr. Codd as bearing the names of Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, set forth in the indictment.

'There were,' said his lordship, 'two distinct lines of testimony, and they never met at the same point.'

The Lord High Steward did not fail to point out that proper proof would have been easy. Their lordships' order might have been obtained for the appearance of Captain Tuckett at the bar, when the witnesses for the duel would have deposed to his having been the person wounded on the field; and Mr. Codd could

then have identified him as the person whom he knew by the four names set forth in the indictment.

'It seems too much,' said Lord Denman, 'to require that your lordships should volunteer the presumption of a fact which, if true, might have been made clear and manifest by the shortest and simplest process.'[3]

The Peers, acting on the view of the law laid down by the Lord High Steward, unanimously pronounced Lord Cardigan not guilty, and he was forthwith discharged.

There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that Lord Denman was perfectly correct in his exposition of the law, but one thing must strike with wonder anyone not brought up in habitual reverence for the highly artificial forms of English criminal procedure.

The attendance of Captain Tuckett, which would instantly have made the whole proof perfect and clear, might have been procured after a delay of some three or four hours. Why was not this delay accorded and the missing link supplied by compelling, as the House had the power to compel, the attendance of the wounded officer?

The only answer that can be given to this very natural question is that English criminal procedure does not so much seek the discovery of truth, pure and simple, as the discovery of truth according to certain artificial rules, one of which is that the prosecution must come into Court with its case absolutely and entirely complete on the day of trial, failing

[3] The above is taken from the Report of Lord Cardigan's case in Townsend's Modern State Trials,' vol. i. pp. 209–243.

which it shall, as a penalty, fail to bring the charge home to the prisoner, who must be convicted according to the strict rules of the legal game, or not convicted at all—and that, too, however clear his guilt may be—however manifest it may be that his escape arises solely from maladroitness on the part of the prosecution in neglecting to have ready at the appointed place and time the required modicum of strict technical proof.

The good sense of the country was shocked at the solemn mockery of Lord Cardigan's accquittal; but men blamed the law for the result and not Lord Denman, who simply, as his duty was, declared the law to be what he found it.

Another case connected with a noble delinquent, the case of Lord Waldegrave, was, on March 29, 1841, brought by Lord Denman before the House of Lords, in order to clear himself from some extraordinary misrepresentations in connexion with it which had appeared in the public press.

The short facts were these: Lord Waldegrave and Captain Duff Gordon had been indicted for a violent assault on a policeman.

The case was removed by certiorari into the Court of Queen's Bench, where it came on to be tried before Lord Denman.

Sir Frederick Pollock, who appeared for the defendants, withdrew their plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty, at the same time expressing their most sincere regret at what had occurred, and their desire to make every possible apology and atonement.

Lord Denman said: 'At least they are right now: let their former plea be withdrawn, and a plea of guilty be recorded. I hope the case is of such a nature as to admit of its being settled by private reparation.' 'And this,' said Lord Denman, addressing the House of Lords, 'is what has been tortured into an order that the prosecution should be bought off, and the offenders screened from justice.'

The mere statement of the absurd calumny was sufficient for its refutation, especially in the case of Lord Denman, whose failing as a judge, if failing he had, was certainly not a leaning in favour of aristocratic delinquents.[4]

In March of this year (1841) news reached England of the dashing exploit of Denman's second son, Captain (now Admiral) Joseph Denman, in taking and destroying a barracoon (or slave warehouse) of the West African slave traders, and liberating all the slaves stored in it.

On November 19, 1840, Captain Denman, then in command of the 'Wanderer,' proceeded to the Gallinas River, on the West Coast of Africa, and, having landed a sufficient force for the purpose, took military possession of a barracoon filled with chained negroes, and on November 23, having in the meantime made a short treaty with the native chief of the Gallinas, obtaining his permission for the destruction of the slave factory, and leaving to the chief the benefit of all the merchandise stored therein, he burnt

[4] See this matter reported in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lvii. p. 651 et sqq.

the barracoon and carried away all the slaves, about 900 in number, to Sierra Leone, where, under the protection of England, they helped to form a colony of free negroes.

Denman was, with reason, very proud of his son's achievement, and extremely sanguine as to the effect which he trusted it would produce in discouraging the infernal traffic, an effect which it did produce in a very great degree, and would have produced in a much greater degree, but for the subsequent chicanery of the lawyers, and the timorous over-caution of Lord Aberdeen when Foreign Minister in Peel's administration.

The Captain, in a letter dated 'Christmas Day 1840, off Sierra Leone,' had communicated to his father, with sailor-like brevity, the facts above stated, adding some horrible details as to the way in which the wretched slaves were found stored in long rows in the barracoon, chained, some neck to neck, others leg to leg, and others arm to arm. A copy of this letter Denman, early in March 1841, sent to his sons George and Lewis, then both at Cambridge, adding the following explanations, which set in a still clearer light the disinterested gallantry of Captain Denman's exploit:

> There is something very noble in Joe's conduct. The profits of the Anti-Slave Trade enterprises depend on the number of slaves *taken on board* the pirate cruisers; Government allowing 5*l.* a head for every negro so taken. The British captain's interest, therefore, *is to allow the negroes to be shipped and then capture them.* But this proceeding is attended with infinite suffering to the slaves; and they are thrown overboard, if there is a chase, to lighten

the vessel. By preventing the empty vessel from receiving the unfortunate negroes, all this misery and murder is saved; but then the prize is scarcely of any value. Again, these barracoons at Gallinas contain multitudes who could be shipped off at a moment's notice, and so make the prize valuable. But, by destroying the barracoons, the fund of slavery itself is destroyed, but the British cruisers get nothing by it.

There can be no doubt that the heaviest blow that has ever been aimed at the nefarious traffic has been struck by your brother. There may possibly be some irregularity, but Lord John [Russell] has written me his congratulations on 'Joe's' spirited and successful conduct; and Lord Minto tells me that Lord Palmerston thinks the whole affair entirely justifiable.

It is highly to the credit of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, then respectively Foreign and Colonial Ministers in the second administration of Lord Melbourne, that they lost no time in approving and ratifying this gallant act of the young officer.

The Foreign Office communication to the Admiralty was dated April 6, 1841, and ran as follows:

I am to request you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Palmerston is of opinion that the conduct of Captain Denman in his proceedings against the slave factories at the Gallinas ought to be approved; and I am to add that Lord Palmerston would recommend that similar operations should be executed against all the piratical slave establishments which may be met with on parts of the coast not occupied by any civilised power.

The course pursued by Captain Denman seems best adapted for attaining the object in view; the commanding officers should endeavour to obtain formal permission from the native chiefs for the destruction of the slave factories

within their territories, leaving to those chiefs all the merchandise that may be stored in them—the British officers contenting themselves with destroying the factories and carrying to Sierra Leone the slaves that may be found in them.

The communication from the Colonial Office (dated April 7, 1841) was to a similar effect, and contained besides a request on behalf of Lord John Russell to the then Secretary to the Admiralty that he would 'move the Lords Commissioners to express to Commander Denman the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of his very spirited and able conduct at the Gallinas, and of its important results in the interests of humanity.'

These letters, as will be seen hereafter, were destined to be of the greatest service to Captain Denman, when, having been sued for damages in a British Court of Justice by one of the slave traders who was a part owner of the demolished barracoon, and four British Judges having refused to hold that slave trading was piracy by the law of nations, he was driven to take refuge in the defence 'that Government, by these letters of the then Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, had, in approving and ratifying his act, made it their own, and thereby rendered the Government (if anyone), and not Captain Denman, responsible in damages to the slave-trading and slave-owning plaintiff.'

When, on the fall of the Melbourne administration and the accession to power of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen became Foreign Minister, a colder, tamer,

and more timorous spirit prevailed in Downing Street, as will be seen by the following letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated May 20, 1842, about a year later than the letters just cited of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell:

I beg to call your attention to the subject of the instructions given to H.M.'s naval officers employed in suppressing the Slave Trade on the West Coast of Africa:

Her Majesty's Advocate-General has reported that he cannot take upon himself to advise that all the proceedings described as having taken place at Gallinas, &c., are strictly justifiable, or that the instructions to Her Majesty's naval officers as referred to in these papers are such as can with perfect legality be carried into execution.

I would submit to the consideration of your lordships that Her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing the Slave Trade should be instructed to abstain from destroying slave factories and carrying off persons held in slavery, *unless the Power within whose territory or jurisdiction the factories or slaves be found should by treaty with Great Britain, or formal agreement and treaty with Her Majesty's naval officer*, have employed Her Majesty's naval forces to take those steps for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Thus was the 'native hue of resolution sicklied o'er by the pale cast' of law, the moral effect of Captain Denman's gallant exploit materially impaired, and the hopes and wicked activity of the slave traders revived. It will be seen, hereafter, how Lord Denman, in the House of Lords, denounced the policy and set forth the effects of this ill-judged and unfortunate letter.

The veteran friends of the African cause, meanwhile, Thomas Clarkson and Fowell Buxton, to whom Den-

man had communicated the good news of his son's achievement, were not slow to congratulate him on it.

The letter from Fowell Buxton runs thus:

Brewery, Spitalfields: March 18, 1841.

My dear Lord,—Owing to an accident I did not till this moment receive the news of your son's most glorious exploit. I must allow myself the pleasure of offering my most hearty congratulations to your Lordship, and of adding that if anything could increase my satisfaction at the (as I hope) fatal blow which has been struck at the Slave Trade on that part of the coast, it is that the honour of the achievement devolves on the son of one who was a faithful friend of the negro when the herd of politicians stood aloof from the cause.

Believe me, my dear Lord,
Your faithful servant,
T. Fowell Buxton.

A little later the venerable Clarkson writes as follows:

Playford Hall: March 29, 1841.

My Lord,—I feel very grateful to you not only for your letter of March 20, but for the newspaper which accompanied it, and also for the House of Commons papers on the same subject, received yesterday.

I congratulate you on the well-planned success of your son, who has acquitted himself with so much credit to himself and with such beneficial service to the great cause of humanity.

I am sure that he has struck the greatest blow that has ever been given to the Slave Trade on the West Coast of Africa either within my memory or on record, and its influence will be felt in different places, in different parts of the world. I should not be surprised if it had a tendency completely to destroy the Slave Trade for a while in the neighbouring countries to the Gallinas. The slave hunter

will now have for some time no market to pay him for his plunder. The slave agents (Portuguese or Spanish) will be in fear for their respective factories, lest those also should be burnt or destroyed. But what is the best feature in the prospect is that it will do still more in Cuba, now the greatest slave mart in the world. After the loss of seven or eight ships, and of two beaten off, whose voyages must be greatly spoiled, and after the immense loss of goods in the slave factories in Africa, will not the people of Cuba be thunderstruck, will they not pause, and pause a good while, before they will venture to send articles of traffic to be kept in store for the purchase of future slaves?

But, my Lord, I am too ill at this moment to dwell on these future prospects. Only let me advise you, when you write to your son, to put him on his guard relative to retaliation. I have known these bloodthirsty monsters—the white agents of the slave traders in Africa—for 57 years. They will stick at nothing for revenge, nor should I wonder if they were to stir up the native chiefs in the bordering territories to take part in their quarrel, to come down with overwhelming force on Gallinas itself, and make the king pay dear for the destruction of the factories.

I am, my Lord, with great respect and esteem,
Your sincere friend,
THOMAS CLARKSON.

P.S. I have this day entered into the 82nd year of my age, and alas! am not fit to help the sacred cause much longer. I hope when you have time you will read my last book, the last I shall ever be able to write, on account of age and infirmities.[5]

Denman, who always kept up a correspondence with the United States, received this spring, from the ac-

[5] The handwriting of this letter is small, neat, perfectly legible, without the slightest sign of age or debility. Clarkson lived five years after this, not dying till 1846, in his 87th year.

complished Charles Sumner (who in a recent visit to England had seen much of the Chief Justice), a letter containing some interesting references to the celebrated Judge Story.

Boston: April 15, 1841.

My dear Lord,—I owe you many thanks for your kind letter of September 29th, written from your country retreat. Judge Story was much gratified by the flattering terms in which you alluded to him. He loves England and her jurisprudence. Whether he will ever summon the resolution to leave his family and encounter a sea-voyage, shortened as it has been by steam, that he may see with his own eyes what interests him so much in your country, I cannot tell. He is now 61, and his time is constantly occupied by his judicial duties and his self-imposed labours as professor and author. He has just published a second edition of his 'Conflict of Laws,' with extensive additions, a copy of which he is desirous of forwarding by some proper channel for your acceptance.

Mr. Stevenson, our minister in London, will be immediately recalled. It is not yet known who will be his successor. Judge Story has been spoken of, but it is not probable that he will be permitted to leave the Bench. I trust the rumours of war will cease. We are all for peace. I have great confidence in the discretion, good sense, and desire of peace which animate the rulers of both countries. A war between us would be fratricidal. Perhaps I may say that we are both able to do each other incalculable mischief. But we will not have a war. I cry out with Lord Falkland in the Civil War—'Peace! Peace!'

I remember England with the strongest affection, and am, with the highest regard, dear Lord Denman,

Most faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

In May 1841 Denman was called upon to preside at the 400th anniversary festival of Eton College (founded by Henry VI., A.D. 1441).

Among the Etonians present on this occasion (little short of 300 in number) were his old friend and son-in-law, Hodgson, then Provost, his equally old friend Launcelot Shadwell, then Vice-Chancellor of England, and his deeply esteemed brethren on the Bench, Patteson and Coleridge.

Denman, as might have been expected, made a first-rate chairman, and the whole affair went off brilliantly; but nothing, perhaps, in connexion with it gave him more pleasure than the following letter from that illustrious old Etonian, the venerable Marquis of Wellesley, then in his eighty-second year,[6] who, from age and infirmity, had been reluctantly compelled to decline the chair on the present occasion.

My dear Lord,—If I could receive any consolation for the affliction which deprives me of the happiness of accepting the high honour offered to me on this occasion by my beloved and revered fellow-scholars of the College of Eton it would be afforded by their happy choice of your Lordship to fill the place originally destined for me by their kindness and favour. That choice, indeed, is not more honourable to the object of it than to me, and to those who manifested so much judgment in making it. Your Lordship's great name well becomes the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of that noble and illustrious institution, now in the full zenith of fame and glory, and which, through its whole course of splendour, displays no brighter spot than that

[6] The Marquis of Wellesley, born in 1760 (nine years before his still more famous brother, the Great Duke); died in 1842—ten years before him.

character, shining in the exercise of the highest judicial functions, and recently displayed with additional lustre in the exalted station of Lord High Steward. The chair of the Eton meeting has not yet been filled by equal rank and dignity. May Providence favour us with a result equally auspicious! and may this great assemblage of the produce of Eton tend to strengthen, to cultivate, and to perpetuate the national benefits which this glorious empire has derived through successive ages, in every department of the State and of the country, from this parental source of wisdom, religion, and happiness! It would be vain at this day for me to make professions of my attachment to the interests and prosperity of Eton. My whole fame, my whole character, whatever success has attended my life, whatever I am now, whatever I can hope to be hereafter, are all drawn from that (to me sacred and hallowed) spring. I trust that I have not been untrue to the lessons which I received from all my preceptors at that place, but more especially from Dr. Jonathan Davies and Dr. Norbury, both eminent scholars, but whose memory is more endeared to me by their constant and assiduous care to assist and encourage me in the true course of seeking ingenuous and honest fame by diligent and attentive study.

To the memory of a more exalted personage I am bound, on this occasion, to pay an humble but most ardently grateful tribute of gratitude, veneration, and dutiful affection—to our deceased Sovereign, George the Third, the great and constant patron of Eton, whose patronage and favour animated and encouraged me and all Eton in our labours, and by his gracious presence and countenance rendered all our exertions public, and the distinctions we severally gained almost national.

I felt this truly royal act as a new spirit urging me to all that was praiseworthy. I cannot forbear from mentioning it. To this hour I feel all its animation; nor can I conclude with a wish and prayer nearer to my heart, nor one of which the fulfilment would be more beneficial to Eton

and to the empire, than that all future Sovereigns may extend a similar protection to our beloved parent, and give a similar countenance to her prosperity and glory.

Believe me always, my dear Lord, with true respect, esteem, gratitude, and affection, your faithful and obliged servant,

WELLESLEY.

Kingston House: May 22, 1841.

In the summer of 1841 a case of some interest to the literary world came before the Chief Justice at Westminster—the prosecution of Moxon, the well-known publisher, for blasphemy, in having brought out the whole of Shelley's poems, including the 'Queen Mab.'

The case was brilliantly defended by Talfourd. Lord Denman told the jury that, as the law stood, they must find against the publisher if they came to the conclusion that he published with the intent alleged.

How far it might, in general, be expedient to have recourse to prosecution for the purpose of suppressing such publications was, he said, a question to be considered by those who had the right and the power of instituting such proceedings.

For himself, he was of opinion that the best and most efficacious method of acting with respect to such publications was to proceed by way of argument or reasoning: they would be more effectually suppressed or neutralised by confuting the sentiments themselves than by prosecuting the authors of them.[7]

The verdict of the jury was for the Crown, but Mr. Moxon was never called up for judgment.

[7] From the 'Times' report of the case.

It had long been clear to all accustomed to read the political signs of the times that the second Melbourne administration was tottering to its fall. The dissolution which took place on June 23, 1841, served only to precipitate its ruin, and show the strength and extent of the Conservative reaction.

The new Parliament met on Thursday, August 19; the Queen's speech was delivered on the 24th, and on Saturday, the 28th, after a four nights' debate on the Address, there was a majority in the Commons against the ministry of 91, the ayes being 269 and the noes 360.

On the next Monday, August 30, Lord Melbourne in the Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and Sir Robert Peel proceeded to form the memorable administration which after a five years' tenure of power was broken up in 1846 by the party schisms arising out of the abolition of the Corn Laws.

The succeeding year, 1842, was a busy one with Denman both in the House and on circuit.

On the first occasion of his addressing the Lords (February 14, 1842), on the question raised by the case of the 'Creole' as to the principles of international law regulating the practice on claims of extradition, Denman took the opportunity of paying a high and deserved compliment to the illustrious jurists of the United States. He said:

> The opinions he had cited were not confined to the lawyers of Europe: the great lawyers of America—men distinguished by their profound erudition, whose decisions

were so highly respected amongst us, and whose valuable works on great legal points are consulted in this country with the highest advantage—held the same doctrine.[8]

It was not long after this that Denman received the following gratifying letter from the greatest of the great lawyers of whom he had thus spoken with just appreciation, the venerable Chancellor Kent, who, together with the letter, transmitted to the English Chief Justice a copy of the fourth edition of his 'Commentaries:'

New York: March 30, 1842.

My Lord,—I beg leave to present to your Lordship the fourth edition of my 'Commentaries on American Law,' as I perceive that your Lordship has done me the honour repeatedly to allude to the work.

I have long wished for a fit occasion to express in some personal way my profound respect and veneration for the character of the Judges of the Courts at Westminster, and especially my sense of the distinguished ability with which your Lordship presides over the Court of Queen's Bench. This letter, I hope, will be deemed a pardonable intrusion. I never had the honour of a personal acquaintance or of any correspondence whatever with any judicial character in England, yet my familiarity with the English law and the decisions of the English Courts for the last half century makes me feel as if I was on this occasion in some degree addressing a companion.

I am now far advanced in the seventy-ninth year of my age, and though I am, as I always have been, healthy and active, I am not without gentle admonitions of late of my very advanced life.

As I retired from the New York Court of Chancery at the age of sixty, the 'Commentaries' are the fruit of my subsequent leisure, and, together with chamber business, have

[8] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lx. p. 322.

given me sufficient occupation ever since; and I may truly add, as a fact pleasant to be known, that the last eighteen years of my life have afforded me the most agreeable and the most profitable employment.

With my best wishes for your Lordship's continued health and happiness, and with the highest respect and esteem,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JAMES KENT.

On March 8, 1842, the Chief Justice, carrying into act the ideas which eighteen years before he had embodied in his able article on the defects of our Law of Evidence, in the 'Edinburgh Review,' rose to move the second reading of his bill for amending the Law of Evidence *by preventing the exclusion of testimony on the ground of incompetency from interest or from previous conviction.*

It is hardly necessary to advert at any length to the arguments which Lord Denman, in his very able speech, addressed to the House. None now would attempt to gainsay them: the difficulty rather is to go back in thought to a state of legal opinion in which it would be necessary gravely to adduce such arguments to any deliberative assembly. Suffice it to say that the Chief Justice, by his clear and able address, succeeded in convincing even the House of Lords of that day of the truth of the great principles long since laid down by Bentham, viz. that all persons, whether interested or not, or whether previously convicted of crime or not, should be allowed to give their evidence, leaving it to the jury to estimate its value.

The bill embodying this great and rational improve-

ment in the English Law of Evidence passed the House of Lords on June 8, 1842, though it did not receive the Royal assent till August 22, 1843, when it became part and parcel of the law of the land, as the Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 85.[9]

After presiding for the Spring Assizes of 1842 on the Home Circuit, Lord Denman spent a few days of the Easter Vacation at Stony Middleton, whence he wrote the following letter to his fourth daughter, Margaret, (now the Honourable Mrs. Cropper), who, in the summer of the preceding year, had married, as her first husband, Mr. Henry William Macaulay, brother of the celebrated Thomas Babington (afterwards Lord) Macaulay.

Middleton: April 5, 1842.

My dearest Margaret,—Even if I had not vowed my first leisure to you, everything here brings you to my mind, especially during the last year, from our short visit twelve-months ago to witness the first effect of the improvements, to the happy meeting at breakfast on the lawn, on a morning even more brilliant than this, when your happy letters announced the most important event of your life—the most important, and, of course, if happy, the happiest to yourself and all to whom you are dear. What a joyful thing to me to hear from yourself, and from all around you, that that union of hearts and minds, without which the most prosperous circumstances are of no value, secures your enjoyment of the greatest blessing of life in every lot that can befall you.

You will think this romantic effusion the result of long premeditation on the promised letter, but it really flows from me spontaneously the moment I sit down to think of you and look on this beautiful scene. I hope you will both

[9] For Lord Denman's speech on the second reading, see Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxi. p. 208 et sqq.

see it in its most favourable season this year, and to much more advantage than either of you have seen it yet. We left Cubley (Rev R. Vevers' living, near Ashburn) yesterday under a lowering sky. The day was dismal from Ashburn to Bakewell, but when we approached our own district the valley of Derwent was filled with broad sunshine, and our own trees and turf most splendid. The Captain [his son Joseph] is pleased with our improvements generally, and my Lady and the two girls [Ann and Caroline] in joyous spirits.

Denman, in May 1842, succeeded in prevailing upon the great historian Hallam to take the chair at the Eton anniversary dinner for that year. He thus intimates to his son-in-law Hodgson, the Provost, his notion that Hallam might consent if applied to:

Westminster Hall: May 2, 1842.

My dear Hodgson,—Meeting Hallam at the Royal Academy dinner, I thought him a desirable chairman, and spoke to him about it. He did not more than half decline, but rather appeared more than half willing to be pressed. If the College think him most desirable, application to him would, I think, gratify and fix him.

At the request of the Provost and Fellows, Denman wrote to Hallam on the subject, and received from the distinguished historian the following characteristic note of half-reluctant, half-gratified acceptance:

24 Wilton Crescent: May 9, 1842.

Dear Lord Denman,—The proposal contained in your note of yesterday, that I should take the chair at the next anniversary dinner of our schoolfellows, is one which I cannot accept without reluctance.

Nothing, indeed, but a sense that I ought not to decline too pertinaciously what is pressed upon me by one whom I respect as I do you, would induce me to place myself in a

position neither suited to my years,[10] nor, in the opinion perhaps of many, to my rank, or rather want of rank, in society. I must also add that the domestic misfortunes which have repeatedly fallen on my head have led to an increased unwillingness to stand forward in the bustling scenes of life, and, in particular, I have never attended the Eton meeting since the loss of my eldest son, nine years ago.[11] It has, indeed, happened that I have been compelled to take a more prominent part than I designed, and have had honours of this kind conferred on me which I have little expected or desired.

I rely on your having good reason to believe that my taking the chair will not be unacceptable to the leading Etonians.

I am, dear Lord Denman,
Very truly yours,
HENRY HALLAM.

On June 2, 1842, Lord Denman, renewing the attempt which he had made unsuccessfully in 1838, laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill 'to provide for the *Affirmation* of persons having conscientious objections to taking *Oaths*;'[12] and on June 27 he moved the second reading of his bill in an admirable speech, the only one, it is believed, of his Parliamentary discourses which he revised for the press and caused to be published in a separate form.[13]

The bill encountered considerable opposition. Lord Abinger, as the mouthpiece of the Common Law Judges, urged that if persons professing to have

[10] Hallam was then only just turned of sixty, having been born in 1781, two years after Denman.

[11] Arthur Hallam, the inspirer of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' who died in 1833.

[12] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxiii. p. 1237.

[13] The report in Hansard is a reprint from the corrected speech. See Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxiv. pp. 617–627.

religious scruples had an opportunity of giving evidence without the sanction of an oath there might be many who, on false pretence of such scruples, would evade being sworn. Many of their lordships expressed the opinion that the matter wanted further enquiry; and finally, on the suggestion of the Bishop of London that it would be better to refer the whole subject of judicial oaths and affirmations to a Select Committee, Lord Denman, though with considerable reluctance, consented to withdraw his bill.[14]

The whole of this excellent speech is reprinted in the Appendix,[15] and all readers who feel interested on the important subject to which it relates are earnestly recommended to peruse it there. Its arguments are so close and connected that it is difficult, if not impossible, to present any passage apart from its context without impairing its force and lessening its value. It is a perfect model of the style in which such questions should be dealt with before a high deliberative assembly—lucid, vigorous, dignified, and convincing.

Denman caused copies of this speech to be sent to several of his friends, and amongst others to Sydney Smith, from whom, before the year was out, he received the following characteristic acknowledgment:

Combe Florey, Taunton: October 18, 1842.

My dear Lord,—I have received your speech upon 'Affirmations,' and, though it is not said so on the white leaf, I

[14] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxiv. p. 655. Lord Denman again introduced a bill for the same object, but slightly varied in form, in 1849. The provisions of *this* bill, its rejection and the present state of the law on the subject, will fall to be considered hereafter.

[15] Appendix No. V.

believe you sent it me; or if not, leave me in the honourable delusion.

Your great difficulty is akin to that of proving that two and two are equivalent to four. All that the Legislature ought to enquire is, whether this scruple has now become so common as to cause the frequent interruption of justice. This admitted, the remedy ought to follow as a matter of course. We are to get the best evidence for discovering truth—not the best we can imagine, but the best we can procure—and if you can't get oaths you must put up with affirmations as far better than no evidence at all; but one is ashamed to descant on such obvious truths.

One obvious truth, however, I have always great pleasure in descanting upon, and that is, that I always see the Chief Justice leading the way in everything that is brave, liberal, and wise. I beg he will accept my best wishes and best regards.

SYDNEY SMITH.[16]

A juster or more dexterous compliment was perhaps never paid.

In the Summer Assizes of 1842 Lord Denman, with Mr. Justice Maule, went the Northern Circuit, where the work, especially at York, was exceptionally severe. It was the time of one of the great Chartist risings in the North,[17] and the work of trying the Chartist rioters, in addition to a very considerable number of other prisoners, devolved on Lord Denman and his colleague, who was then suffering very severely from asthma.

This was probably the hardest judicial labour that even Lord Denman ever went through, and the

[16] The above is printed from the original, in the handwriting of the immortal Sydney: a copy was made and given to Lady Holland for insertion in her charming memoir of her illustrious father.

[17] The one so well told in Mr. Disraeli's 'Sybil,' and Miss Brönte's 'Shirley.'

encountering it was entirely his own voluntary act, for the Government had intended to try the Chartist prisoners under a Special Commission, as appears from the following letter of Sir James Graham, then Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Whitehall: August 19, 1842.

My dear Lord Denman,—Lord Wharncliffe writes me word that he had addressed a letter to you, in which he has requested that you will not discharge the grand jury, with the view of bringing to trial at the present assizes the prisoners newly committed to York Castle.

It is not possible in the present state of affairs that we should be prepared to go to trial immediately. Our present duty is to suppress the insurrection; our future endeavour will be to convict the prisoners now in custody, when we shall have had time to sift the evidence and to collect the information we may receive. In these circumstances, I hope you will be disposed to leave the prisoners committed within the last few days for trial at a Special Commission, which the Crown will be disposed to issue, and that you will close the present assize at York in ordinary course, without reference to the present unhappy circumstances which have so suddenly arisen.

I have little time to write to you, and I cannot enter more fully into the subject, but Lord Wharncliffe's letter rendered this communication necessary.

I am, my dear Lord,
Yours very faithfully,
J. G. Graham.

Denman had a very strong conviction that nothing could so effectually tend to suppress the insurrectionary spirit of the North at that time, as the prompt and immediate trial of the insurgents. The enormously increased burden of work which would thus be thrown

upon him, in addition to a large list of nearly a hundred causes which had come before him for trial in the ordinary course, had no weight with him when compared with this consideration. He accordingly wrote to the Home Office that in his opinion a Special Commission was unnecessary, and that he and his colleague were quite prepared to proceed at once to the trial of the Chartists. The grand jury, which had not been dismissed, was accordingly adjourned for a few days, until the evidence was prepared; and within one month from the outbreak every rioter who had been apprehended was tried.[18]

Denman always looked back with pleasure and just pride upon this passage in his judicial career, rightly considering that nothing could so powerfully have impressed the excited mind of the populace as this prompt and vigorous assertion of the power of the law. The effect, too, as he had correctly calculated, was more striking when it was seen that no extraordinary powers were put in force, but that the ordinary machinery of the law was amply sufficient to put down sedition and punish the offenders against the peace of the country. Doubtless much valuable property, and even many lives, were saved by this vigorous exertion, while the country was spared the serious expense always attending a Special Commission.

Several letters written by him to his wife and other members of his family while engaged at York in these arduous labours have been preserved, from which the following passages may be extracted:

[18] The number of additional prisoners was about 200.

On August 15 he writes to Lady Denman, soon after his arrival at York:

The calendar is heavy, the cause list of great length. We are just launched on our great sea of work. *I am winding myself up to the state of patience and quiet which can alone guide me through it with the least possible annoyance.* The worst of it is that my brother judge [Maule] seems very suffering indeed.

The words italicised contain one of the great secrets of Lord Denman's rapid and successful despatch of judicial business: vigilance, quietness, patience, and promptitude were judicial qualities he possessed in a degree rarely, if ever, surpassed.

At the close of the first week's work he writes again:

At length, my dearest love, there is a little leisure for me to tell you that this laborious week has passed away, not without some fatigue, but leaving me quite well, and Tom [present Lord Denman] very much improved. Indeed, he would no longer have any treatment of an invalid from me, if it did not provide the means of keeping him as prudent as he has been hitherto. For my part, though my days and two first evenings (for I felt myself unequal to more dissipation) were so crammed, yet I slept all night long every night, and have had an excellent appetite. I have just got to the top of the hill of business, having disposed of forty-eight causes out of ninety-two, but must not expect to descend at so rapid a rate, as the heavier matters remain to the last. Yesterday we dined, six miles out of York, at a new house in Elizabethan style, with a magnificent hall like Lord Middleton's at Wollaston. It is the property of a Mr. Prentice. The company was agreeable, and amongst other things I heard a piece of wit directed against Sydney Smith which I will tell you. He was quizzing a lady's fears about the cholera, and told her

she would swell up till her whole frame was a large whitlow and then burst. She was shocked and angry, and replied that it would be better to be a *whit low* than a *low wit*. I shall send you a flight of newspapers to-day. You can hardly have learnt yet that Maltby is the new Bishop of Durham, more retrenched [in income] than I have been, I fear.'

On the 21st he writes to his daughter Fanny (Lady Baynes), then staying with the Hodgsons at Eton:

The tumults appear to be put down; the local soldiery are disbanded. A seditious meeting, advertised to be held to-day at Knavesmire (the race course), has been prohibited by the magistrates, and has not been held. York, which looked like a city expecting the approach of a besieging army, resumes its peaceful character.

The Duke of Cambridge called here this morning, and afterwards attended the Minster, which presented a magnificent spectacle, containing within its narrowed dimensions not fewer than 5,000 people. The choir was so thronged that a passage to the altar was not easy for the ministers. The anthem was *half* the Old Hundredth Psalm. Why dimidiated? The Dean's [19] sermon, in its first sentence declared a controversy with the authors of 'Tracts for the Times,' 'penned with so much caution and obscurity that it is not easy to find anything objectionable in them.' He spoke afterwards of our 'Oxford Teachers,' concluding with four lines from a *moral* poet (Heber, perhaps), the last of which is—

'But only in thy deepest heart adore him.'

Tom and I are to have the honour of dining with His Royal Highness, my brother judge not being well enough, for one of the distresses of our position is that he suffers at times severely from asthma.

The Provost will have perceived that some of my gossip

[19] Sir William Cockburn, ninth Baronet, uncle of the present Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who succeeded him in 1858.

is for him, but I must address him and dear Bessie [Mrs. Hodgson] a little more pointedly.

I think he might have reported something of the Queen besides her going 'early to bed,' which is only commendable along with 'early to rise.' I hope Brighton may answer all its intended purposes, and should like to know this from time to time. If mamma has not time to write, I am sure that Betty [Mrs. Hodgson's little girl] has not come to these years without acquiring that accomplishment.

The next day, August 22, he writes to Lady Denman:

The outrageous movement appears to be now effectually stopped, and I no longer fear any other ill consequences from it, except to the judges who may have the trouble to try the offenders. Whether we shall be those judges is rather doubtful, as Government wish to have a Special Commission, and certainly our hard work hitherto gives us a fair right to repose. At a sumptuous dinner given yesterday by one of the aldermen [Hudson, soon afterwards famous as the Railway King], Tom and I had the honour of being guests, Maule excusing himself on the score of health. The illustrious stranger [the Duke of Cambridge] was rather amusing, but more full of questions, more excited, and laughing louder than ever. He told Tom he had been writing answers to *addresses that he expects* from the towns he is about to visit. He comes to this part of the world on his way to celebrate Lord Seaham's son coming of age. Prince George[20] has been busy in putting down the riots and showing proper firmness and activity, while evincing (as his father also did) an amiable dislike of being employed as a soldier against his fellow-subjects.

I must tell you that the Duke asked very kindly after the Provost, and said he was a great favourite at the Castle.

[20] The present Duke of Cambridge and Commander-in-Chief.

He also enquired how much a year his office produces, and put a similar question to Wortley [21] about his fees.

This morning at breakfast the servants announced, as I thought, *Mr.* Charles Anderson, but, to my joy and surprise, it was your uncle *Sir* Charles, looking extremely well, with the same affectionate and cheerful countenance as ever, his figure much stoutened. He is just come in from Bedale, gives the best reports of all there, and speaks of our Captain [Admiral Joseph Denman] with delight. They had no great sport on the moors, but all, especially Miss Pierce, enjoyed the expedition greatly. You perceive that I missed my visit to Milnes [22] at Pontefract, or rather I must tell you so now, for on Saturday I was obliged to remain in Court till after the train was off. I am growing sadly dull with prosing cases, and must spare any more prose of my own. To-morrow Lord Normanby [23] comes in for the races, and dines with us. I shall try and keep Sir Charles to meet him.

On the 24th he writes:

The troubles are certainly at an end for the present, and I trust for ever. The folly and the wickedness have luckily gone hand in hand, and the former has defeated the latter. Prisoners continue to be sent to York Castle. They are said to be decent-looking men, who were earning good wages and living in comparative comfort. It is devoutly to be hoped that some of the leaders who led them astray will be caught. Such must be severely punished.

I think I told you Sir Charles [Anderson] was to dine with us yesterday. He met Lord Normanby and some very pleasant men, who took all the trouble of talking off his hands. He seemed very well entertained, and has been with us this morning to take leave. Maule and he have taken a

[21] The late Hon. W. Stuart Wortley, then one of the leaders on the Northern Circuit.

[22] Father of the present Lord Houghton.

[23] The first Marquis of Normanby, so well known as a successful novelist, and still more successful Viceroy of Ireland.

great liking to each other. I had a pleasant letter from Joe [Admiral Denman] yesterday, and a good long one from Fanny [Lady Baynes] to-day. I hope you will find her much better, and make her much better still. Make her as well as she is good.

On the 27th he writes:

You will be rather sorry to hear that we have refused to hand over the prisoners to a Special Commission, which was asked for by the Government solicitor on grounds which we thought wholly insufficient. The consequence is that, under the authority of our ordinary commission, we must proceed to try them, and thereby, of course, prolong our labours. What has occurred to me as a scheme which will make this inconvenience more tolerable, and fall in with some of our other objects, is this, that you should indulge me with your presence here about Tuesday or Wednesday, and proceed next day to Bedale, where I may be able to join you, and remain a few days, at the end of the week. My own opinion is that the whole assizes will then be brought to an end. If you approve of my scheme I should hope to return to Middleton with you in a very few days.

You will see with great regret that Tindal has lost his eldest son. I had no idea of his being in danger, though he always appeared far from strong. I shall write to the Chief Justice by the next post.

The protracted assizes, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts and unwearied labours of the Chief Justice and his most able and self-sacrificing coadjutor, Mr. Justice Maule, lasted well into September.

The repose of Stony Middleton, amid his family and his favourite rural pursuits of planting, improving, and landscape-gardening, must have been doubly delightful to the Chief Justice after his long and harassing labours.

The wish to which he had frequently recurred in his letters to Mrs. Baillie, to have herself and her twin-sister, Lady Croft, at Stony Middleton, was gratified during this Long Vacation. He thus writes to Mrs. Baillie shortly before the visit took place:

My Lady makes me very happy by telling me that you seem at length really disposed to come and look at our beautiful scenery. I need not tell you what pleasure it will give me. Indeed, the place wants something essential to my fully appreciating it till you and my sister have given it your sanction. The country goes on increasing in beauty till September. This year is the best season for the foliage I have ever witnessed. Will you report what I have said to my sister, and proceed to make your arrangements with her in a businesslike manner.

He writes thence, on October 18, 1842, to Hodgson, who, as Provost of Eton, had recently been attending the funeral of the celebrated Marquis of Wellesley:

Your feelings as to writing have been nearly the same as my own, but I have besides felt idleness to be in the nature of a conscientious duty after so much work, and before so much more. Though you do not mention the funeral, I consider your letter as a complete answer to all the enquiries I was anxious to make. You have caught no cold, nor suffered more than from the occasion was unavoidable, after so many pleasing glimpses of the illustrious old Etonian. Your noble institution must derive benefit from his example —*οἷος ἐκεῖνος*—but it is unfortunate that so large a proportion of his great deeds was done in India, and will never be properly appreciated, even by well-informed men, at home.[24]

Chatsworth has been altogether amiable and kind. Mor-

[24] How true! but, for the interests both of England and India, how much to be regretted.

peth[25] came on Friday. I saw him on Saturday, looking well, thinner, bronzed, pleased with his visit to America. It is charming to see how both parents [Lord (the sixth Earl) and Lady Carlisle, then staying at Chatsworth] are revived by his return.

You probably know that Tom and Georgiana[26] are about to live apart from us. I trust and believe that they will settle very comfortably, and am convinced of the propriety of the change. We may hope to see you oftener in London, but I fairly own that your promise of coming to us here is much more agreeable to me, for here I could enjoy your society, and should delight in seeing Bessie and the children enjoying these beautiful scenes. After the next Summer Circuit—*si validus, si sanus, si denique bene*—here will I come at an early period, and get my friends and offspring more about me. These falling leaves reconcile me to our return to town, but a longer enjoyment of sunshine and verdure would have been a richer treasure for the memory. The improvement here is universally admitted and is really striking.

[25] Long so known—afterwards the seventh Earl of Carlisle, for many years Viceroy of Ireland.

[26] The present Lord Denman and his first wife, who for some time had formed part of Lord Denman's family.

CHAPTER XXIX.

LITERARY SOCIETY—REG. *v.* MILLIS—OPENING OF MAZZINI'S LETTERS AT THE POST-OFFICE.

A.D. 1843, 1844. ÆT. 64, 65.

Denman's intercourse with men of letters—Rogers and Sydney Smith—Talfourd and Charles Dickens—Denman at Talfourd's 'Ion'—References to Denman in Mr. Forster's 'Life of Dickens'—Dr. Samuel Warren, Q.C.—Note from Sydney Smith to Denman regarding Lady Holland. 1843: Parliamentary Session—Slave Trade, speech on—Lord Aberdeen's letter, April 7, 1843—Denman stands up for the right of 'Prevention'—Reference to his son's exploit at the Gallinas—Lord Aberdeen explains away his letter and eulogizes Captain Denman—Denman explains his views as to Slave Trade suppression, April 11, 1843—On Norfolk Circuit for Summer Assizes of 1843—Duke of Buckingham's banquet to the Judges at Stowe—Denman's judgment in the House of Lords in the *Queen* v. *Millis* (marriage laws)—The Law Lords equally divided—Concluding passage in Denman's judgment. 1844: Denman on Home Circuit, Spring Assizes, 1844—Letter from Maidstone to Coleridge, March 12, 1844—Dowling, Serjeant, to a Kentish common jury in a seduction case—Death sentence pronounced in Louisiana for aiding the escape of a slave—Denman brings this sentence to the notice of the House of Lords, March 18, 1844—Death of Denman's old and intimate friend, John Herman Merivale, April 25, 1844. Parliament: Ecclesiastical and Diocesan Courts, April 1, 1844—Consolidation of Criminal Law, May 13, 1844—Abolition of imprisonment for debt, June 21, 1844—Opening of Mazzini's letters at the Post-Office under warrant from Secretary of State—Denman's indignant speech, June 17, 1844—His speech on June 25 for defining and strictly limiting the privilege—Denman on Midland Circuit, Summer Assizes of 1844—Letter to Lady Denman, begun at Leicester and ended at Coventry—The Judge's hat left behind—Ride over the Leicestershire country—Coventry—Lord Leigh—Visit to Saxby Church—Long Vacation of 1844—Letter to

Coleridge, August 13, 1844—Reference to the case of O'Connell, then pending in the House of Lords—Denman's judgment in course of formation—His researches in the 'Year Books'—His regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine—Letter to same—Literary gossip—Personal unity and poetical greatness of Homer—Lord Nugent—'Burke's Correspondence'—Lives of Lord Malmesbury and of W. Taylor—Guizot and his lectures on European civilisation—His opinion as to the impossibility of war with France—Letter to Mrs. Hodgson, October 20, 1844, on Louis Philippe's visit to Windsor Castle—Royal mistakes as to Denman's identity—Thanks to the Hodgsons for their congratulations on his fortieth wedding-day—Birth-day verses of 1844 from Lady Denman to her husband, and his reply—Continued felicity of their union.

DENMAN, after his elevation to the Chief Justiceship, had not only kept up but extended his social relations with men of letters. Among those of the older generation he had a close, cordial, and abiding intimacy with Samuel Rogers, whom, when in town, he rarely passed many days without seeing. He saw as much of Sydney Smith on his visits to London from Combe Florey as was compatible with the universal demand made by society on the time of the celebrated humorist, who used to describe himself on such occasions as submerged 'in a Caspian Sea of soup.' Among the rising men of mark he saw most, probably, of Talfourd and of Charles Dickens.

For the genial, generous nature, brilliant eloquence and distinguished literary faculty of Talfourd he had the highest and warmest appreciation; while as to Dickens it may be doubted whether in the three kingdoms anyone could be found who revelled with greater delight in the boundless and amazing creativeness of the Great Humorist.

Among the stray notes that have cropped up from amid the chaos of the Denman papers is an urgent

one despatched by the Chief Justice from circuit to Lady Denman, earnestly enjoining her to lose no time in securing the best box that may still be available for the first night of Talfourd's 'Ion' (~~1835~~). Mr. Forster's delightful memoirs of Dickens supply ample proof of the cordial relations existing between the celebrated writer and the celebrated Chief Justice. Denman, in May 1844, was one of the chosen friends who, with Lord Normanby, Sydney Smith, and others, attended the farewell dinner that preceded Dickens's departure for Italy.[1] In October of the same year Dickens writes from Genoa, after reading the great O'Connell judgment, delivered in the preceding month: 'Denman delights me; I am glad to think I have always liked him so well. I am sure when he makes a mistake it [alluding no doubt to the Privilege question] *is* a mistake; and that no one lives who has a grander and nobler scorn of every mean and dastard action. I would to heaven it were decorous to pay him some public tribute of respect.'[2] When 'Dombey and Son' was in course of publication, Mr. Forster notes how, at a dinner party at Talfourd's, the deep voice of Denman was heard exclaiming across the table, with that zeal of conviction which all who knew him can so well realize, 'And isn't Bunsby good!'[3]

Nor was his intercourse with the men of letters of the newer generation confined to the two celebrities just mentioned: it extended also to several others,

[1] 'Memoirs of Dickens,' vol. ii. chap. iv. p. 85.
[2] Ibid. vol. ii. chap v. p. 110.
[3] Ibid. vol. ii. chap. xvi. p. 337, in note.

among whom may be mentioned Dr. Samuel Warren the learned and ingenious author of 'Now and Then' and 'Ten Thousand a Year,' who, from some stray notes scattered here and there among the Denman papers, appears to have enjoyed the pleasure of the Chief Justice's acquaintance and the occasional honour of his correspondence.

Among several mere scraps from Sydney Smith has been found the following characteristic note, written during the height of the London season of 1841, on occasion of Sydney's having asked Denman and his wife to join a dinner party to which he had also invited Lady Holland, then in the first year of her widowhood, and who, as is well known, was not generally met or visited by the stricter part of the female world:

June 8, 1841.

Dear Lord Denman,—Mrs. Sydney and I have made a blunder, which I am sure you will have the goodness to excuse, and the more especially as it proceeded from our desire to secure Lady Denman's company in conjunction with yours.

Lady Holland dines with us on the 17th. Does Lady Denman know Lady Holland, and, if not, will that deprive us of the pleasure of Lady Denman's company? Lady Holland sinned early in life,[4] with Methuselah and Enoch, but still she is out of the pale of the regular ladies, and the case ought to have been put. Pray tell me if this will make any difference. Your answer will be received by me in the strictest confidence.

I remain, my dear Lord,

Always with sincere respect and regard, yours,

SYDNEY SMITH.

[4] Lady Holland's marriage with her first husband, Sir Godfrey Webster, was dissolved in 1797 or 1798, immediately on which she

As Denman, to Sydney Smith's knowledge, had been at this time for more than twenty years on intimate terms with the Hollands, it seems at first sight a little singular that he should have thought any explanation as to Lady Holland's social position necessary; but he may well have been in ignorance whether Lady Denman had ever accompanied her husband to Holland House, or met its witty and distinguished mistress elsewhere, and he was therefore clearly quite right in 'putting the case.'

In the Parliamentary session of 1843 Denman's exertions were principally confined to questions more or less connected with the suppression of the Slave Trade, a subject that yearly, from this time forward, absorbed more and more of his time and his energy.

On April 7, 1843, Brougham having, in an elaborately prepared speech, moved that the thanks of the House be given to Lord Ashburton for his services in concluding the Treaty of Washington, Denman, while concurring in the motion, took occasion, in consequence of something that had fallen from Lord Aberdeen in the course of the debate, to refer to his lordship's already cited letter of May 20, 1842, which he (Denman) construed as reflecting on his son Captain Denman's proceedings at the Gallinas.

In a speech, the report of which he himself seems to have corrected for Messrs. Hansard,[5] Lord Denman said:

married Lord Holland, with whom she had previously eloped. In 1841 she was a recent widow, Lord Holland having died in 1840.

[5] See Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxviii., Appendix 1461. It does not greatly vary from the uncorrected report commencing at p. 678.

A letter has been written which I was not prepared to hear spoken of as it has been by the noble earl [Aberdeen].

It seems to me, whether I look at it as a question of injustice to an individual, or as a matter of importance to the public service, that it is a question how far it was proper that such a letter should have been written.

Some explanation is necessary. I avow for myself I think this great subject has never been regarded in its true light. Things ought to be called by their true names, and the Slave Trade never mentioned but to be stigmatized as the *worst of crimes*. If this be so the important consequence is involved that *all mankind have a right to put it down. It is more than a Right—it is a Duty.* If we may arrest the arm of the murderer when raised in our presence; if we may release the kidnapped man from his kidnapper—we may surely combine to put down the traffic in human beings. Every civilized nation has agreed that this is a crime which ought to be extirpated off the face of the earth, and the only question now remaining is, by what means this is to be done!

I will not enter into a distinction between the right of *Search*, and the right of *Visit;* I stand up for the *right of Prevention.* I am not insensible of the importance of co-operation with other Powers; but I maintain that every restriction imposed by treaty on that natural right [of Prevention of Crime] is a concession not lightly to be made.

It is quite clear to me that no other means for the suppression of the Slave Trade can be so effectual as the employment of cruisers on the coast. But *seizure at sea* is too late; for, when once the cargo of human beings has been placed on board the vessel, half the mischief is done. She may escape to Cuba or Brazil, or even if not, the very chase is generally accompanied by wholesale murder—the throwing overboard many of the victims, in order to lighten the vessel for escape. The great object, then, is to prevent the embarkation of the negroes from these barracoons on the coast, where they are regularly stored, like any other mer-

chandise, for the purpose of immediate transportation. And if an officer, happening to command on such coast, should strike out a new line of prevention, and, acting on his own responsibility, but in strict accordance with the spirit of his instructions, should make *embarkation impossible* by releasing the slaves from these barracoons, who would deny that such a man entitled himself to the thanks of his country.

This had been done by an officer, who received for what he had done the full approbation both of the late and of the present Board of Admiralty, and who had been shortly afterwards promoted. He had the happiness of giving freedom to more than 900 of his fellow creatures, who were now settled at Sierra Leone; a deadly blow had been struck at the trade itself, and not a drop of blood had been shed.

I say, with pride, that this conduct entitles the officer to whom I have alluded to be regarded as a public benefactor. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I read in the public journals the letter of the noble earl to the Lords of the Admiralty [letter of May 20, 1842]—a letter appearing to reflect on these proceedings; for it alluded by name to the Gallinas River, where they had been carried on, and suggested that new instructions should be given to the officers, as if their former conduct was open to censure. I must venture to think that any language susceptible of such construction is highly inexpedient for the public service.

Four days later (April 11, 1843), on Brougham's laying before the House a 'bill for the more effectual suppression of slavery,' Lord Aberdeen took occasion to explain that in his letter of May 20, 1842, he had intended no reference to the proceedings of Captain Denman. 'Nothing,' he said, 'was further from his intention than to cast any such imputation. Even restricted,' as he admitted his own views were, 'as to what could

legally be done by our cruisers on the coast of Africa, that gallant officer in anything he had done had not come within the exception he (Lord Aberdeen) had laid down; and he must add that there was no one who had more distinguished himself in this important service, nor for whom he entertained a higher respect than for the gallant officer.'[6]

Lord Denman, after expressing his gratification at the statement of the noble earl, went on to observe

that he was not sure his opinions did not go further even than those of his noble and learned friends [Brougham and Campbell], for he had ventured to speak of a natural law of right and wrong, which declared a pirate an enemy of the human race, and the Slave Trade obnoxious to the principles of that law.

Nothing, however, was further from his intention than to act indiscriminately upon the principles of that law, for he deemed it necessary to endeavour to obtain the assistance of other nations to make it effectual. But he believed the Government would do better in their negotiations by starting on the wider principle—viewing the Slave Trade in the light of a crime which all nations had a right to prevent, and then proceeding to discuss practically what measures would be most effectual for its suppression—than if they commenced by petitioning other nations to do them the favour to join in putting it down.[7]

In the Spring Assizes of 1843 Denman presided on the Home, and in the Summer Assizes on the Norfolk, Circuit. The following extract from a letter to Lady Denman, written from Bedford on the Norfolk Circuit

[6] This is all mighty well, but utterly irreconcilable with the spirit, if not with the terms, of the letter of May 20, 1842.

[7] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxviii. p. 826, &c.

in July, relates to a dinner given to the Judges at Stowe by the second Duke of Buckingham, and bears witness to the profuse magnificence by which, amongst other means, that lavish and splendid nobleman contrived to squander a vast revenue and impoverish a princely property.[8]

So splendid a dinner as the Duke of Buckingham gave us yesterday I never saw, except at the christening of the Prince of Wales [at Windsor Castle in January 1842, at which Denman had been present]. An immense party of the magistrates and gentlemen, more than 100 in number; a most excellent dinner, plate on sideboards the whole length of each side of the long room. The host very hearty and good-natured. We went there again this morning and saw the pictures, some very fine. The Duke had returned to town.

In the summer months of 1843 Denman was very greatly occupied (as his papers show) in preparing his judgment, to be delivered in the House of Lords, in the important case of the *Queen* v. *Millis*, the material facts of which are thus concisely stated, with perfect accuracy, in the marginal note of the case as published in the tenth volume of Messrs. Clark and Finelly's 'Reports.'[9]

A member of the Established Church in Ireland went with a Presbyterian woman to the house of a regularly placed Presbyterian minister of the parish, and there entered into a present contract of marriage with her, the minister performing a religious ceremony

[8] The second duke died in 1861. This dinner was one item on a long train of extravagance, that led ultimately to the sale, under execution, of the furniture and collections at Stowe.

[9] *Reg.* v. *Millis*, 10 Clark and Finelly, House of Lords Cases.

between them, according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church. The man having afterwards, but before the death of the woman, married another person in England, the question arose whether the first ceremony was a valid marriage, so as to support the charge of bigamy.

In the House of Lords, on appeal from the Irish judges, who had decided this point in the negative, the six law lords who delivered their opinions on the case were equally divided: Brougham, Denman, and Campbell held that the first marriage was valid; Lyndhurst, Cottenham, and Abinger that it was not.

The general maxim applicable to such an exactly even balance of judicial opinion prevailed. The culprit was discharged, and the case was afterwards provided for by express legislation.

Denman's judgment (delivered on August 11, 1843),[10] in the preparation of which he had spared no pains, was very able.

His principal point was that the Irish judges had gone wrong *by reversing the order of proof.*

'The burden of proof,' he said, 'has been supposed to rest on those who assert that a marriage may be lawful without the intervention of a priest. Now I most confidently maintain that *marriage, being a civil contract, flowing from the natural law, must be taken as lawful till some enactment which annuls it can be produced and proved by those who deny its lawfulness.*'

He concluded his learned and closely-reasoned judgment in these words:

[10] Reported 10 Clark and Finelly, pp. 804–831.

Upon the whole I am most clearly of opinion that a contract *per verba de presente* was, before Lord Hardwicke's Act (of 1753) passed, by the English law, a good marriage—*ipsum matrimonium.*

From the ground I have taken I cannot descend to anything like compromise on the principle that *communis error facit jus*—on the supposition, that is, that there may indeed be error in the judicial opinion hitherto prevailing, but that it has been committed by so many persons of the highest authority that it ought now to be sanctioned by a legislative declaration.

I think there is no error in that opinion—no proof whatever that the Church would at any time have hesitated to enforce this contract, or to consider it a marriage for any purpose.

It seems to me that if there had been such a *communis error* it is not the opinion of the great lawyers and judges who have been named, but the vulgar notion current in the world, confounding *the solemnization of a priest* with the marriage contract, to which it gave at once authenticity and respectability.

The prevalence of that notion is explained by the practice; and it has laid hold of the public mind from that *propensity to take for granted* which we have so often seen leading to wrong conclusions.

In spite of it, however, the judicial mind of England has now for ages held with equal tenacity the opposite faith; not reported in cases (for the prudent usages of men rendered these almost impossible), but from an enlightened consideration of the nature of the contract.[11]

In the Spring Assizes of the year 1844 Lord Denman (accompanied by Mr. Baron Alderson) again presided on the Home Circuit, which he preferred to any other,

[11] 10 Clark and Finelly, pp. 829, 830.

from the facility it afforded him of occasionally running up to town.

It was while sitting in the Civil Court at Maidstone, on March 12, 1844, that he wrote as follows to Mr. Justice Coleridge (then on the Oxford Circuit), commencing with a few lines of Maccaronic Latin, at the expense of the late Mr. Serjeant Dowling,[12] who, somewhat in the style of the immortal Serjeant Buzfuz, was leading for the plaintiff in a seduction case before a Kentish common jury.

(*Dowling aperiente casum seductionis multâ cum gravitate in procœmio, subito postea levissime gossipiente.*)[13] Your fate at Worcester awaits me here. Cause list 24—Special Juries 10—all the cases to be of enormous length—40, even 60, witnesses familiarly talked of—three cases at least to last each two days. Alderson, with 102 not serious cases on the criminal side, will probably render some assistance. He is very well and very agreeable.

I am desired by Sir James Graham [then Minister for the Home Department in Sir R. Peel's administration] to ask for a return of all salaries, fees, and emoluments. I presume yours to be 5,000*l.*; but, if you answer me this question, you will tell me also something about yourself and your goings on.

Dowling, looking and gesticulating like Othello,[14] now informs the jury that the seduced has already been awarded 100*l.* in a previous action for breach of marriage promise,

[12] Afterwards Judge of the County Court at York (Circuit No. 15): he died, 1868.

[13] 'Dowling opening a case of seduction with vast solemnity at the outset, but suddenly dropping down into the poorest gossipping.'

[14] The excellent and learned Serjeant was proverbially ill-favoured—lank and swarthy, with a vast nose, and a mouth and lips more resembling those of 'a man and a brother' than is usual in the Caucasian races.

but that the heartless seducer has taken his property abroad, so her father fires this second shot after the delinquent.

Brougham is excessively indignant, Alderson not much less so, at the sentence of death pronounced in Louisiana on the crime of aiding a slave to escape. The execution is to follow in April. Could any expression of sentiment by our judicial body avail anything? Interference *might* only exasperate, but Everett[15] thinks it may possibly be useful; there seems little reason to think it can do harm. Now farewell; remember me kindly to Parke.[16]

The Chief Justice, acting on the suggestion mentioned in the last paragraph of the above letter, hurried up from circuit, and six days afterwards, on March 18, rose in his place in the House of Lords to state the atrocious sentence, and in the name of the Judges of England to protest against its enormity. He said:

He had been led to advert to the subject in that House from the deep respect entertained in this country for the manner in which justice was administered in America—the humanity and legal knowledge which guided its proceedings, and inspired the eminent men who presided in its courts. He called on all in authority there to pause a moment and consider whether such a sentence as death for aiding a slave to escape ought to be carried out.[17]

In the course of the Easter Term that followed, Denman sustained a severe loss in the death of the most intimate of all his old friends—the excellent and accomplished John Herman Merivale. Mr. Merivale died suddenly at his house in Bedford Square on April 25, 1844,

[15] Then Minister for the United States at the Court of St. James'.

[16] Afterwards Lord Wensleydale, then travelling the Oxford Circuit with Coleridge, as Senior Judge of Assize.

[17] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxii. p. 1156.

from an immediately fatal attack of apoplexy. He had been out walking with his daughters, and on his return retired to his own room, where, a few hours after, he was found quite dead. He was one of the most brilliant scholars of his time, particularly excelling in an almost unrivalled faculty of reproducing the gems of Greek and Latin poetry in English verse translations of singular fidelity and elegance. He was also a frequent contributor to the highest periodical literature of the day—a day in which Jeffery and Brougham and Macaulay, Scott and Southey and Milman, were among those who wrote for the 'Edinburgh' and the 'Quarterly.' His high talents, his private virtues, and his endearing social qualities rendered him worthy of the friendship which for nearly half a century bound him so closely and intimately to his illustrious friend. Denman deeply deplored his loss, though, from the circumstance of his death occurring in town, where all their common friends were then residing, no written expression of his grief is to be found among his papers.[18]

During the Parliamentary session of 1844 Denman was not an unfrequent speaker. The following are among the subjects of professional or general interest upon which he addressed the House.

On April 1 he voted for the third reading of Lord Lyndhurst's Bill on Ecclesiastical Courts, though, from the conviction of Government that they could not

[18] His widow long survived him, having died at a very advanced age in the course of last year. His eldest son, Mr. Herman Merivale, C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, is well known as the inheritor, not only of the brilliant scholarship, but of the estimable qualities of his father.

carry the wider measure, the abolition of the *Diocesan* Courts was omitted from the bill. Lord Denman said as to this that

He could not help regarding it as a most melancholy and mortifying circumstance that Courts whose abolition had been recommended for fourteen years—Courts which were a public nuisance—Courts whose operation was most oppressive towards individuals, which had been condemned by all authorities of every description entitled to respect—should baffle the attempts of so powerful a Government to effect their abolition.[19]

On May 13 Brougham having, in a speech of great elaboration, moved the second reading of a Bill for the *Consolidation of the Criminal Law*, Denman supported the second reading, observing that

Beyond all doubt the object to which, upon the subject of the criminal law, the attention of the legislature should now be directed was the simplification of our criminal code. He thought the modification of that law a fit subject to be undertaken by the legislature and the Government, and he entirely agreed that it was an object of paramount importance that the criminal code of the country should be rendered as effective and at the same time as humane as possible.[20]

On June 21, Lord Lyndhurst having moved that Lord Cottenham's *Creditors and Debtors Bill* be referred to a select committee, Lord Denman made an earnest appeal against the proposal:

He confessed the very principle of the abolition of imprisonment for debt was now placed in great jeopardy. If

[19] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxiii. p. 1688.
[20] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxiv. pp. 985–1005.

it was not the intention of his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst) to abolish imprisonment for debt, then he would press it upon the noble duke personally, and with the greatest energy, that he, as minister of this country, should lend all the weight of his high character and station to bring this matter to a real and decisive issue, in order that they might not go on from month to month, and from year to year, playing with the feelings of a great body of people who were entitled to their lordships' commiseration, and also leaving in doubt what the actual law of the country on so important a subject was to be.[21]

In the summer of 1844 commenced the long and angry discussions that arose on the subject of the *opening of Mazzini's letters at the Post Office*, under warrant from Sir James Graham, the Secretary of State of the Home Department in Sir Robert Peel's administration.

Lord Radnor having brought on the subject in the House of Lords on June 17, 1844, Denman spoke, as he felt, very strongly on the matter, as one of vast importance, not only to foreigners resident in this country, but also to our own people.

Could anything [he asked] be more revolting to the feelings than that any man might have all his letters opened in consequence of some information having been given about him to the Secretary of State? or that the contents of letters he might never have received, might be made use of for the purpose of proceeding against him in a Court of Justice? The letters of a man might be opened, and he might not have the slightest intimation that he had been betrayed. How is such a state of things to be tolerated in a free country? He must say, without the slightest

[21] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxv. p. 1204.

hesitation, that it ought not to be borne with for a single hour.[22]

Lord Radnor having renewed his motion on June 25, Denman again spoke on the question. He said:

It was imperative on Parliament to enquire into the mode in which this power was exercised, and to ascertain whether rules could not be laid down under which alone the power could ever usefully, beneficially, or consistently with honour, be exercised at all.

He thought it very doubtful whether the Secretary of State, *acting alone and as an individual minister*, had this right; whether it was not confined to the Secretary of State acting in concert with all the ministers representing the Government. That such power might be so vested *in the whole* Government, from the necessity of the case, which might be so overpowering as to form a temporary excuse for the suspension and violation of all law, no one would deny. But that the power should be suffered to exist in a manner so oppressive, without the slightest opportunity of any reparation, or any responsibility, was what he did not think an English Parliament or the English people would any longer endure.

He did not think this a question of expediency or inexpediency, but a question of right and wrong. He could no more believe it necessary to show that such a power ought not to be vested in the discretion of any individual than he should feel it necessary to argue that it was wrong to pick a pocket.[23]

In the summer of this same year, 1844, the Chief Justice presided on his favourite old circuit, the Midland, whence he sent Lady Denman a letter, begun at

[22] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxv. pp. 975–986.
[23] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxv. pp. 1338–1340.

Leicester and ended at Coventry, under somewhat whimsical circumstances:

What do you think, my dearest Love, gives me this opportunity of writing to you? S——'s having forgotten to pack up my hat, for want of which I cannot get forward to Coventry, but sit in the back room behind the now empty court at Leicester, waiting till that valuable piece of property is brought. Well then, I must tell you I went over to Godderly yesterday; towards the afternoon the weather, which had been rainy in the morning, cleared up, the horses were got ready, and the Colonel took Tom and me a ride of some twelve miles over that most smiling country. It reminded me of the old times, when your father [Rev. R. Vevers, of Saxby] used to take me on horseback with him over the same district;—we were never a single moment without bright sunshine, and I never enjoyed a more agreeable ride.

Here the Leicester letter breaks off, and the narrative is continued the next day from Coventry:

Then came the hat, since which we have proceeded to Coventry, opened the Commission, charged the Grand Jury, attended divine service, and returned to Court, where we are now sitting till the cases are ready for trial. The church is that which displays the beautiful spire, its size is immense, and it was quite full of people, a thing almost unknown on week days, and a proof, I fear, that work is very scarce here with the multitude.

I have just received and accepted an invitation to dine with Lord Leigh on Saturday, but I trust the break-down of the business here, before that time, will enable me to excuse myself there, or at all events that Sunday will bring me to you.

Writing the next day from the same place, he tells his wife how he had found time, while at Leicester, to ride over to her late father's old living at Saxby,

where he had visited the church, 'to which,' he writes, 'I owe the greatest blessings of my life.' It was there that they had been married nearly forty years before.

From Middleton, a few days after this, he writes to Mr. Justice Coleridge, who had just completed the North Wales Circuit:

August 13, 1844.

My dear Coleridge,—Your letter gave me the greatest pleasure; among other reasons because it supplied a want, no other Circuit having passed without a letter from a judicial brother. Since coming here on Sunday night I have heard from Williams, in all the luxury of ire at the O'Connell arrangement.[24] The numerous points ought to be fully discussed among us. Coltman[25] seemed to feel much doubt on the whole matter, but judges on circuit have other things to occupy them. Cottenham [then Lord Chancellor] was struck with the difficulties which seem to beset you—the counts and findings. Campbell thought the Swearing-before-Grand-Jury-Act almost, if not altogether, fatal. I have somehow conquered my objection on the former, and think I could get over the latter, though the words are surely hard and obstinate. *But the jury-panel is my stumbling-block and scandal.* Is the challenge to the array taken away entirely? If not, must it not be in force, wherever there is default in the Sheriff (or any of those officers who by recent acts are appointed to divide among them his ancient duties)—a default, I mean, of such a nature as to provide for the party a different array from what the law

[24] By which the Judges were summoned to give their opinions in the House of Lords on the legal points raised in the O'Connell case during the Long Vacation.

[25] Sir Thomas Coltman, born 1781; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1805; King's Counsel, 1832; Judge of Common Pleas, 1837; died of cholera 1849. Mr. Justice Coltman had this summer travelled the Midland Circuit with the Chief Justice.

contemplates? and can this be more effectually done than by cutting a monstrous cantling out of it (the jury-panel)? Such is the state of opinion to which I brought myself in the few days between the Guildhall sittings and Northampton [the commencement of the circuit]. That opportunity I took of rummaging the few cases cited by Lord Coke from the Year Books, the principal one of which I translated, and will send it to you if you would like to have it. Some expressions are remarkable: of the other points I think nothing.

Your circuit is a succession of agreeable pictures. I must visit North Wales once more, for the sake of Llanberris—hitherto by some accident always left unvisited, and, from report, the best worth seeing of all. The Midland is always agreeable to me from 'auld lang syne,' and Coltman is a most easy and pleasant companion. Civil causes few, but some of them rather heavy; criminal work not overpowering, but the time well filled. The proportion of entries in the different Courts [Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer] almost the same as you describe. Our country is beautiful now; the Marshal and Georgiana [present Lord Denman and his first wife] leave us for Devonshire in a few days, and speak with much pleasure of seeing you during your abode there.[26]

The loss of Erskine[27] is indeed grievous; my notion would rather be favourable to a change of climate and scene, but you are better acquainted with his condition.

In the course of the same letter he avows himself a staunch believer in the personal unity of Homer, and adds some gossip as to his general Long Vacation reading:

[26] At Mr. Justice Coleridge's country seat of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

[27] Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, son of the great advocate: born 1788; King's Counsel, 1827; Judge of Common Pleas, 1839; retired from ill-health, November 1844; died November 1864.

I suppose 'Keeble's Prælectiones' are in Latin, which I cannot relish, but I like his Homer-worship, and am fully convinced of the falsehood of Payne Knight's heresy that he was more than one. I should be glad to father the 'Battle of the Gods' on some journeyman, but all the rest is the consistent work of one great genius, a man of the most enlarged wisdom and the most exalted liberality—witness those extraordinary speeches of Hector and Sarpedon. He is excelled by none but Shakespeare. [Lord] Nugent left us yesterday, overflowing with Athens and Palestine, and I hope will make a readable book of travels. My principal study has been Burke's 'Correspondence,' which verifies Goldsmith's character of him wonderfully. His unpracticality and clumsiness in affairs form a curious contrast to his noble character and gifted mind. I think it a most instructive and improving work. 'Lord Malmesbury' [Life of] is also very good reading. The 'Quarterly Review' stimulated me to order (at our book club) that strange so-called biography of William Taylor, but there is no interest in it, except the ill-nature, and Lockhart managed to bring that all out in speaking of his deceased fellow-labourer. Arnold's life has not yet come round to me. Do you much admire his lectures on history? Guizot's lectures on European civilization have also been a study of mine—rather too vague, but acute and very sensible—they make me desirous of knowing his views on our Civil Wars. What he says in a letter to Brougham on the chances of war at present is nearly in these words: *Pour la guerre il faut que les fous soient devenus les maîtres, ou que les sages soient devenus fous.* He proceeds to say that the clamourers for war do not really wish it, but only to remove him, and that if they excite war they certainly will get rid of him, for he will not carry it on.[28]

The celebrated O'Connell case, to which reference is made in the foregoing letter, will be reserved for

[28] This was at the time of the excitement caused by the affair of Pritchard, the British Consul at Otaheite, 1843.

consideration in the next chapter, the present one may be concluded with the following communication to his daughter, the Honourable Mrs. Hodgson, who, as wife of the Provost of Eton, had lately been partaking of the festivities with which the Queen and Prince Albert had been welcoming Louis Philippe at Windsor Castle in return for the hospitality which the Citizen King had shown them in the summer of the preceding year at the Chateau d'Eu.[29]

Stony Middleton: October 20, 1844.

My dearest Bessie,—We were quite delighted to see in the papers that you were present at that magnificent banquet at the Castle, and very thankful for your sketch of the proceedings. The visit to you at Eton is a still more interesting subject, and we admire the behaviour of all your young ladies, and expect to find them models of courtesy. What a happiness that they and their dear parents are so well.

Your question about my acquaintance with the French King (or L. P., as Tom styles him) is a poser. One of the peculiarities of Royal memories is a faculty of remembering things that never happened, and those who remember correctly must take care never to destroy their illusions. Possibly, indeed, His Majesty may remember what I forget. The mistake about Recorder and Common Serjeant is of small moment. He used the latter and correct title when Tom and Georgiana [present Lord Denman and his first wife] were presented at Paris. Now it is possible that during his exile[30] he may have made his appearance before me on some unlucky occasion—but most probably it would be under some

[29] Louis Philippe, on this visit, reached Windsor Castle on October 7, and returned to France, accompanied by a most violent storm, on the 15th.

[30] As Denman was not Common Serjeant till 1822, and the exile of Louis Philippe had terminated eight years before, in 1814, this seems not a possible solution.

fictitious name—at the Court formerly called the Old Bailey. Common people are not fond of reverting to such occurrences, but with kings it may be different.

As to Captain Denman—he of the name who gave His Majesty a passage—he is no son of mine; if he were we must be counting our seventieth wedding-day at least, instead of our fortieth. He was an officer of some distinction, and commanded a ship in the squadron which took Napoleon to St. Helena. I remember his being afterwards in Burlington Street (Dr. Denman's). I think he is still alive.

But we must thank you both for your kind congratulations on our festival, which passed off admirably. My Lady looks handsomer than she did in 1804: both of us are extremely well, and shall to the end of our time be your affectionate parents.

I hope to look in at the Lodge some day before Christmas. We are getting all in order for you here next summer. I talk of paying Joe and his wife a short visit at the inn at Bolton Abbey.

The 'festival' mentioned in the concluding sentences of the letter just cited was the fortieth anniversary of Lord and Lady Denman's wedding-day (October 18, 1844). The expression as to Lady Denman looking handsomer at sixty-five than she did at twenty-five[81] must of course be set down in a great measure to the amiable delusion of a husband who had never ceased to be a lover; but the fact is that Lady Denman *did* preserve her good looks to a very advanced period of her life. The strength and romance of the attachment that still subsisted between Denman and his wife is not ill expressed in the following simple lines that had

[81] Lady Denman was born, November 21, 1779, in the same year a her husband, but about nine months later.

passed between them, in this very year (1844), on occasion of his birthday (February 21).

The wife writes:

Noble, generous, brave, and kind,
Graceful in person as in mind,
With manners elegant and wit refined,
Most justly is he loved by all mankind.
With knowledge deep, and memory strong,
No worldly motives lead him wrong,
If thus abroad his virtues shine,
Oh think how blest a lot is mine.

The husband replies:

Though well I know that Love is blind,
Oft fancying what no eye can see,
A wife's dear praises may remind
The husband what he ought to be.

Those have not lived in vain who, after forty years of wedlock, cherish for each other such feelings as these.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE JUDGMENT IN O'CONNELL'S CASE.

A.D. 1844. ÆT. 65.

General character of Denman's judgment in O'Connell's case—Sketch of previous history of the case—The two principal objections in the House of Lords: first, that the jury list was imperfect; second, that verdict and judgment were given generally on *all* the counts of the indictment, some of them being bad—The Judges unanimous against the first objection—Six to two against the second objection—Judgment of Lords on September 4, 1844—Lyndhurst and Brougham against the objections—Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell in favour of the objections—So the sentence was quashed and O'Connell discharged—Analysis of Denman's judgment—Key-note struck in the opening sentences—The famous words, 'A mockery, a delusion, and a snare'—Argument on the first objection, as to the jury list—Ground on which the Judges had held that there could be no challenge to the array—Denman's answer to this view—True principle of challenge to the array—A grievous *wrong* admitted, yet no *remedy*, if challenge to the array excluded—The absence of all other remedy shows that the old remedy of challenge to the array must exist—Argument on the second point, viz. that a *general* judgment on an indictment containing many counts, some being bad, cannot be supported—This objection shown to be not purely technical — Condemnation of long, unintelligible indictments—Judgment of the House of Lords on this point has ever since been followed in the administration of the Criminal Law—Mr. (now Sir) Barnes Peacock raised and principally argued this point—Impression produced on the public by Denman's judgment—Testimony by the Press as to its admirable delivery—Action of the speaker—Fact communicated by Mr. Justice Denman—Estimate by the 'Morning Chronicle' of the lasting value of the judgment—Letter to Denman on the judgment from his old friend Shadwell, V.C., September 7, 1844—From Empson, September 15—Effect in Ireland of the judgment—Letters from Denman to

various persons on the judgment—To his brother-in-law, Rev. J. Vevers—To Coleridge, September 20, 1844, describing what took place in the House of Lords, and elsewhere, previous to and at the time of the delivery of the judgment—Parke's judgment on the second objection ascribed to disappointment in not having been made Chief Baron on Lord Abinger's death—Indignation of Denman at this base and baseless insinuation—Tribute to Parke—Another account by Denman of the private history of the judgment, in a letter to his son-in law, H. W. Macaulay—Denman did not make up his mind on the second objection till the last moment—The Lay Lords wished to vote on the question—Results, if the Lay Lords had swamped the Law Lords—This scandal averted by the Duke of Wellington.

THE celebrated judgment in O'Connell's case tended in a high degree to confirm the public estimate of Lord Denman as one fearlessly determined, with a single eye to truth and justice, and a total disregard to possible ulterior consequences, to carry out to the uttermost the views he had deliberately formed as to the real rights of every case brought before him for decision.

The noble and lofty strain of dignified judicial eloquence which pervaded the judgment produced its full effect on all who read it, while those who were fortunate enough to hear it will never forget the impressive tones and inimitable manner of the speaker.

A very brief sketch of the previous history of the O'Connell case, of the points presented for decision in the House of Lords, and of Lord Denman's opinion upon them, is all that will be here attempted.

In the year 1843 the great agitator entered upon his campaign of 'Monster Meetings' for the repeal of the Union. Beginning with an assemblage of 30,000 at Trim on March 14, the numbers at these gatherings

had increased by August 15 to 250,000 at Tara, and on October 8 a still vaster multitude was expected to assemble at Clontarf.

The Government at length resolved to act with vigour. On October 7 they issued a proclamation prohibiting the Clontarf meeting for the next day; on the 14th O'Connell (with others) was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and sedition; on February 12, 1844, after a protracted trial, he was convicted; and on May 24, after long arguments before the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 2,000*l.*

A writ of error having been moved for, two principal objections against the validity of this sentence were argued before the House of Lords.

The first objection was this: that sixty names of qualified special jurors had been improperly omitted from the list sent by the Recorder to the Sheriff for the purpose of making up the jurors' book and special jurors' list, and that the array selected for the trial of O'Connell was made up from the list so mutilated.

This objection had been taken at the trial, and the array challenged (i.e. objected to) on this ground. It had also been argued on demurrer to the challenge of the array before the Judges of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, sitting in Banc, and by them, with only one dissenting voice, overruled.

The second objection, though not completely technical, was more so than the first. It arose thus: The indictment was of monstrous length, and contained

several counts (or separate charges). Some of these counts were held to be void in law. Yet the verdict and judgment were general; that is, given generally upon the whole of the indictment, not separately on each separate count of the indictment. The objection was that such general judgment was bad and could not be taken to apply to the good counts only. This objection had not been taken before the Irish Judges.

The first objection was obviously the more substantial, for it was founded on this—that the accused party was not tried by such a jury as by law he had a right to be tried by.

The Judges of England, as is usual in cases of great difficulty, were summoned to give the House of Lords the benefit of their opinion on both points.

With the single exception of Mr. Justice Coleridge, who, though too ill to attend the House, had intimated in writing to Lord Denman that he inclined to think the mutilation of the jury-list a good ground of challenge to the array, all the Judges of England were unanimously against the first objection.

With regard to the second objection, six of the English Judges thought it invalid, against two (Parke and Coltman) who were of the contrary opinion.

The weight of judicial authority, therefore, preponderated immensely against both the objections.

In the House of Lords, where judgment was pronounced on September 4, the majority was the other way: Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham were against the validity of the objections; Lords Cottenham, Campbell, and Denman in favour of it. The majority

prevailed, the sentence was quashed, and O'Connell released from custody.

No one in the profession of the law now doubts that on both points the judgment of the majority of the Law Lords was right, and there is perhaps no judgment on record which has had a more wholesome effect in curing the looseness of the previous practice of Criminal Courts, both in England and Ireland.

It required some moral courage to pronounce a decision in direct contravention to so vast a preponderance (in fact, as regards the first objection, to so close an approach to absolute unanimity) of opinion on the part of the Judges of England. But Denman, clear in the correctness of his own opinion, and animated by a high sense of duty, was superior to any feelings of moral timorousness on an occasion like this. Admitting that the Lords were bound to respect in the highest degree, and consider with the utmost care, the opinion of the judges, he added: 'But, my Lords, you have a duty of your own to perform. *Your* consciences are to be satisfied, *your* minds are to be made up; your privilege affords you the assistance of the most learned men living, but your duty forbids you to delegate your office to them.'

In order fully to appreciate the vigour and closeness of his arguments, the masterly judgment of Lord Denman must be studied in its entirety; an extract here and there will, however, serve to indicate generally the line of its reasoning, and to show the loftiness and earnestness of its tone.

The key-note is struck in the very opening sentences,

which conclude with the memorable phrase which has ever since become one of the household words of the English language:

> My Lords, in considering the important questions involved in the case now before your lordships, it appears to me convenient to advert in the first place to that which has been last argued by my noble and learned friend who has just sate down [Lord Brougham]—I mean the objection to the judgment given in the Court below, allowing the demurrer to the challenge to the array.
>
> I am induced to begin with this subject, not only because it is preliminary in the course of the proceedings, but because it is important, to a degree that does not admit of exaggeration, to the administration of justice throughout the United Kingdom; for if it is possible that such a practice as that which has taken place in the present instance should be allowed to pass without remedy (and no other remedy than that of the challenge to the array has been suggested), *trial by jury itself, instead of being a security to persons who are accused, will be a* MOCKERY, *a* DELUSION, *and a* SNARE.

The narrow ground upon which the Judges had held that the challenge to the array (admittedly the only remedy) was not open to the defendant was this: that challenge to the array, as the precedents proved, could only be allowed in cases where there had been default by the *Sheriff*, whereas in the case under argument there had been no default in the *Sheriff*; the mutilation of the list had not been the act of the *Sheriff*, but of the Recorder or other functionary who had delivered the list already mutilated into the Sheriff's hands.

Against this view, which made the remedy of the aggrieved party depend not upon the question whether

he had or had not been tried by a lawfully constituted jury, but upon the question, wholly foreign to him, whether the Sheriff had or had not been a wrong-doer, Denman thus protested:

> The traversers (defendants) have challenged the array on account of the fraudulent omission of sixty names from the list of jurors of the County of the City of Dublin. The Attorney-General demurs to that challenge, admitting thereby that that fact has taken place.[1] It appears to me that that challenge ought to have been allowed. I think that the principle of Challenge to the Array is not confined to the narrow issue whether the Sheriff has done wrong, *but involves that larger question whether the party has had the security of trial by a lawful jury of his county.*

With great force and cogency of argument the Chief Justice, on bases not to be shaken, established this point, that *the true principle of the Challenge to the Array is the party's security that a jury shall be fairly taken;* and that if not fairly taken he has a right to say he has not been lawfully tried, and on that ground to demand the reversal of any adverse verdict that such a jury may have given against him.

With regard to the argument of the practical inconvenience that might arise from visiting with consequences so serious the culpable carelessness of the ministerial functionary of the Court, be he Sheriff, or

[1] It is a familiar doctrine in law that he who demurs, i.e. objects to the legal sufficiency of any claim or defence, admits the truth of all the facts stated therein. The *wrongful omission of the sixty names* was therefore, admitted in this case by the demurrer to the challenge, because such fact was stated as the ground of challenge.

other officer upon whom by Act of Parliament has been cast a portion of the Sheriff's duty, Lord Denman's mode of dealing with it is conclusive: 'I humbly ask,' he says, 'what balance is there between the two sets of inconvenient consequences? Is it not right to hold the public officer to the strict and faithful discharge of his easy duty? Can anything be more wrong than that he should enjoy full licence to tamper with these sacred documents [the jury lists] according to his pleasure?'

But perhaps no part of the judgment is more conclusive and convincing than that which points out that if the Challenge to the Array be excluded, a great and admitted wrong would be left absolutely without remedy or redress:

> Now, my Lords, what follows appears to me to be of the very highest importance. That there may be the greatest wrong and injury committed by this omission of names from the list is universally acknowledged. And the Chief Justice[3] says, 'that there must be some mode of relief for an injury occasioned by such non-observance of the directions of an Act of Parliament is undeniable.' So all the judges in Ireland still more emphatically assert. So says my noble and learned friend on the woolsack [Lord Lyndhurst]. So says my noble and learned friend who has just addressed your lordships [Lord Brougham]. What, then, is the mode of relief?
>
> My noble and learned friend on the woolsack did certainly raise my expectations to a very high pitch upon the subject. In one part of his argument he said, 'The party is not without a remedy; the party can set himself right. There may

[3] Tindal, who had delivered the opinion of the Judges on the first objection.

have been a great error, a great injury, a great mistake, but there is a correction of that mistake; there is a redress for that error; there is a prevention of future injustice by such a trial as the law never contemplates, and would not have endured.' Then I wanted to hear from that high authority what is that remedy? what is that redress? and what is that mode of preventing one of the Queen's subjects accused from being tried by such a jury as the law never provided for him? 'Oh,' says my noble and learned friend, 'you must excuse me there. I shall put off telling you what the remedy is to some future occasion'—as if any occasion could more pressingly require that statement.

When my Lord Chief Justice and the other learned Judges of England, and the learned Judges of Ireland, and my Lord Chancellor, can inform us of no remedy whatever against this, which is admitted to be possibly the greatest wrong, and productive of the greatest confusion and interference with the security of the law which it is possible for man to contemplate, I will venture to go a step farther, and to declare affirmatively that (supposing the challenge to the array to be excluded) the law provides no remedy; and I will not believe that the law can have placed its subjects in such a situation. Unless I see the old and well-known constitutional practice of challenge to the array—founded primarily on the principle of the array being itself incorrect and injurious to the party, although involving also the question of criminality in the Sheriff as an officer of the Court—unless I see that ancient process repealed by a direct Act of Parliament—I will not believe that that remedy is not still reserved to the subject. *The absence of all other remedy in a case of such immense importance is to me demonstrative proof that that old remedy still exists—that the objection has been well taken, that the challenge ought to have been allowed—and that the trial has erroneously proceeded.* If this be otherwise, if the old redress is abrogated and no new one provided, that improved law, which was intended to place

the constitution of juries beyond all abuse and all suspicion, would have the effect of securing success to the worst manœuvres, and of unsettling the public confidence in the most important function of justice.

Not less powerful, though from the more technical nature of the reasonings less generally interesting, was his argument on the other objection, namely, that a General Judgment on an indictment containing many counts, some of which were admitted to be bad, could not be supported.

That the objection, indeed, was not wholly of a technical character he very clearly pointed out. 'So far from being merely technical,' he said, 'it may involve the greatest injustice, because you may inflict the heaviest punishment for the lightest offence, or, indeed, for that which may turn out to be no subject of punishment at all.' In another part of his judgment he puts the same point still more tersely. 'To pass sentence for three offences where a party is well convicted of only two, cannot be right.'

In this part of his argument Lord Denman animadverted with becoming severity on an abuse which was then prevalent in English Criminal Law procedure, and which, though since much abated by legislative enactment, has not yet wholly been got rid of—the cumbrous length and formality of criminal indictments, especially those for conspiracy and kindred offences.

'I must take the liberty,' he said, 'of throwing out the observation that in my opinion, there cannot be a much greater grievance or oppression than these endless, voluminous, and unintelligible indictments. An

indictment which fills fifty-seven close folio pages,[3] is an abuse to be put down, not a practice to be encouraged.'

The judgment of Lord Denman and the majority of the House of Lords on this second objection has since been universally followed in the administration of the Criminal Law. It is indeed obvious, when once pointed out, that, as every count states a distinct offence, the verdict ought also to state upon what particular counts the jury find a prisoner guilty, and the judgment ought to follow the verdict. The decision in O'Connell's case has entirely put an end to the loose practice which had so long prevailed of giving a general verdict and judgment on an indictment comprising several distinct charges.[4]

Lord Denman's admirable judgment, though of course the result of long and anxious research and reflection, was mainly oral, and in its language extemporaneous. This circumstance undoubtedly added very much to its effect in delivery, and enabled those references to be made to the arguments of previous speakers which so much enhance the spirit and anima-

[3] As did the indictment in O'Connell's case.

[4] The advocate who had the great merit of raising and arguing with rare ability this new and important point was Mr. (now the Right Hon. Sir Barnes) Peacock, formerly legal member of the Supreme Council in India, and Chief Justice of Calcutta, now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal. A strong proof how long bad law may prevail if not questioned is to be found in Lord Denman's frank avowal: 'I felt, as my learned brothers did, great surprise when I heard the most able and ingenious argument that was addressed to the House on this point, and I confess I had never felt any doubt on the subject till that argument was submitted to my mind. But I must add that I never had occasion to give judicial consideration to the matter.'

tion of a spoken discourse, but are of course impossible in a written composition.

A writer in the 'Morning Post,' not favourable to the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the Law Lords, had expressed himself, in reference to Lord Denman's judgment, to the following effect:

> The dignified impressiveness of his Lordship's manner, and the graceful earnestness of his elocution, are such that they not only engage the attention, but almost win the assent of any feeling auditory, even before the subject matter is fully compassed by the understanding.

The 'Morning Chronicle' of the following day, commenting on this passage, observed:

> Whoever had the good fortune to be present on the occasion will certainly never forget the effect produced by the qualities which our contemporary describes. But we confidently believe that, however much that audience was overpowered by the noble delivery of noble sentiments, gushing forth with heart-warm sincerity in the defence of liberty, and finding utterance in a voice of incomparable beauty, still the force of his Lordship's arguments upon the reason of his hearers must have been equal to that of his personal qualities on their sensibility; and that, after the subject matter had been 'fully compassed by the understanding,' the calm decision of their intellects must have confirmed all the prepossessions that had previously been produced on the feelings.

The action of the speaker was not less impressive than his delivery: his son George (now the Honourable Mr. Justice Denman), who was present, was particularly struck by the mode in which he expressed his sense

of the manner in which the law had been violated by the mutilation of the jury list: 'This, my Lords,' he said, holding a long slip of paper in his hand, 'is the jury panel to which the defendants had a right by law, and this,' he added, tearing off a third and holding up the residue, 'this is all that, *in fact*, the defendants had allowed them.'[5]

The effect of the judgment on the profession and the public was great and instantaneous, and Denman received from all competent quarters the warmest assurances of adhesion to the opinions he had pronounced, and of admiration for the fearlessness and ability with which he had expressed them.

The general opinion of the more enlightened part of the public was thus well expressed by the 'Morning Chronicle,' then the leading organ of the Opposition:

> This masterly judgment will transmit the name of Lord Denman with the highest lustre to the remotest posterity, as long as the people of this country shall continue, and we hope that to the end of all time they will continue, to be distinguished for their irrepressible attachment to the principles of civil liberty, and their determination to secure at all hazards the immaculate administration of justice.

Of the many letters which Denman at this time received on the subject of his judgment, few gratified him more than one written to him by Shadwell—the

[5] Mr. Justice Denman adds a curious circumstance. Walking down with his father from the House after the delivery of the judgment, and praising, among other things, the celebrated words, 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare,' 'Ah,' said Lord Denman, 'I am sorry I used those words: they were not judicial.'

comrade of his school and college days, and the intimate of his maturer years, the excellent and warm-hearted man of whose long and close connexion with his father his son George has written: 'Intimate at Eton, at Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn, they may be said to have gone through life arm-in-arm together.'

The Vice-Chancellor, who was then enjoying his Long Vacation in the country, wrote as follows:

Studley Park: September 7, 1844.

My dear Denman,—Yesterday the papers arrived at the place where I happened to be by the sea-side, in Durham. I immediately sate down to read the speeches in the House of Lords, which appeared to be given verbatim, and, except a few errors in the names of cases, &c., accurately.

The speeches of yourself and the Chancellor [Lyndhurst] appeared to me to be remarkably characteristic, and I was so much pleased with the display of the natural firmness and nobility of mind exhibited in your speech that I could talk of nothing else and think of nothing else. I allude especially to what you said as to the challenge of the array. Everything seemed so fair and so just, so consistent with the Saxon notions exemplified in our early history, that I could not help feeling in how distinguished a position you were placed by the sentiments that you uttered, and which I know you have cherished from the time when we first met together as friends. I was so full of this feeling of admiration that I could not help sending you a line to tell you so. I think it is a matter of great importance that the question on the writ of error has been decided in a manner that proves the fairness with which law is administered in this great and glorious country with such a Chief Justice at its head.

Believe me, dear Denman,
Ever yours, very sincerely,
LAUNCELOT SHADWELL.

His friend Empson, Jeffrey's son-in-law, at that time Principal of Haileybury College and Editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' writes as follows, looking at the matter from a somewhat different and more political point of view:

A few words only, my dear Denman, to tell you with what delight Jeffrey and myself read your judgment yesterday. It is quite a relief to me, a burden and a blot off my mind, that this Irish trial is got rid of—judicially expunged—and the public satisfied. What I feel at it is very much heightened by the part you have taken in it; especially in all you say about the jury system. Looking at the subject in another point of view, one may fairly hope that the moral and political effect of this judgment will tell more decidedly against the alleged facts, reasonings, and feelings by which the Repeal steam has been got up than anything else that has been or that could have been done.

With the probable political consequences of his judgment Denman had of course nothing to do when delivering his opinion, as one of the Law Lords, on the writ of error. But it was the general and probably not ill-founded belief of reasonable men at the time that the release of O'Connell was a fortunate circumstance for Sir Robert Peel's Government. The vigour which had been shown had for the time completely disconcerted the Repealers,[6] while the executive were spared the necessity of carrying out sentences which would have exasperated Ireland from one end to the other, stirring up to a fierce fever heat the ever-ready

[6] The sentence destroyed O'Connell's prestige, and preyed upon his health and spirits. He never recovered the shock, and died a broken man less than three years afterwards, on his way to Rome, at Genoa, on May 15, 1847, æt. seventy-two.

hatred which is the sad, and as it would almost seem the unappeasable, Nemesis for long centuries of misgovernment and wrong.

Denman seems himself to have been of opinion that the political effect of the reversal of the sentence would probably be beneficial, at least for a time. Writing from Middleton on September 29, to his brother-in-law, the Rev. R. Vevers, he says:

I rejoice in your agreement with me in thinking that the decision of the 6th instant may have a good effect in Ireland. Of course we, who had to consider points of law only, could have nothing to do with consequences, but it is delightful to think that these are also likely to be beneficial. My speech is about to be published separately, and it *must* have the effect of reforming the scandalous abuses that have prevailed in the selection of juries in Ireland. I must tell you that Coleridge (who agreed with me about the array) writes me word that he is much inclined to think the Lords right on the *counts* also, and that Erskine's leaning is the same way. Thus the majority of English Judges is materially diminished, and the argument is really too clear for doubt. Paragraphs are now and then sent me showing how greatly O'Connell's animosity is tamed by the reversal.[7]

[7] The immediate effect of the judgment in Ireland may be gathered from the following paragraphs from the 'Dublin Evening Post': 'It would be an idle attempt—we acknowledge it—to express adequately the veneration we feel for the three Whig Lords who saved England and the Empire from the infamy of confirming the judgment of the Irish Judges, and it is needless to add that we are utterly incapable of finding words to express our admiration for the Lord Chief Justice of England. While he lives—and long, long may he enjoy his honours, and his dignity, and his fame! long may England glory in her first Judge, as Ireland shall long remember him with gratitude and exultation—as long as Denman lives no such gross injustice will be allowed to go unstigmatized or unpunished. The example will be enduring as the Constitution.'

A few days before, on September 20, Denman had written to Mr. Justice Coleridge a letter, the following passages from which are of some interest in reference to what took place both before and at the time of the delivery of judgment on September 4.

Tindal's inconsiderate statement of your opinion [as coinciding with that of the rest of the Judges on the first objection] left me no alternative but to read your letter, which at once qualified the unanimity on the array. The week before our appointed day of meeting, Brougham wrote to me on the subject of his Insolvency Bill (he is called 'The Liberator'),[8] and my answer told him of my doubts on the array. He said he had felt no doubt, but would reconsider it. On the Monday night we had some talk on it: the following day I gave him my collections to read. He returned them at night, saying he had read them with much fruit, but without conviction. In the meantime, Parke [Mr. Baron Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale] had stated his doubts on the second point [as to the counts]. On this point my mind had undergone exactly the same fluctuations that you describe. I saw no answer to his arguments, and am convinced there is none. But I prayed for a consultation of the five Law Lords on the Wednesday morning, not without some idea that my doubts [on the counts] might be removed, nor without some hopes that Lyndhurst might be convinced [on the first point, as to the array], and that on this point, after another day's consideration, Brougham might give way. This was not thought expedient. Nothing could be better in language and manner than Lyndhurst's speech, but his clearness only served to light up the hollow vacuity of his case. I *spoke* with due preparation and great care. Brougham *read* his judgment. It fell to me,

[8] From his bill proposing to abolish imprisonment for debt. It is hardly necessary to say that 'the Liberator' was then the Irish name for O'Connell.

as next in seniority, to follow him. I had prepared a *written* judgment on the array, much fuller and better than what I delivered, but, having written nothing on the second point [the counts], I thought it best to *speak* all. Cottenham and Campbell had both written. I am perfectly confident of the assent of the εἷς μὲν ἐπιστάμενος, who can read and think, and will lead the τρὶς μυρίοι, and I shall still call the ἀνάριθμοι, οὐδεὶς knowing that they have had but one principle of judging, namely—'Dan is in prison and it is much the best place for him.' Tom diverts me by a quotation from Woolner: 'He was misled by that crotchet, Trial by Jury.'

On the *second* objection, the two Judges who gave their opinion in favour of it, against the six who opposed it, were Parke and Coltman. There were people found base enough to insinuate that Parke, in giving his judgment on this point, had been influenced by resentment against the Government for having in the preceding April appointed the then Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Pollock, instead of himself, to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer on Lord Abinger's death. It is to this base and ridiculously groundless imputation that reference is made in the following passage from the letter now under citation:

> The leaning of your opinion and Erskine's [in favour of the second objection] is to me a very pleasing circumstance, nor can I doubt that if more time and pains had been taken other Judges might have come round. The interests of justice and the cause of truth are infinitely indebted to Parke, who kept under not only his political feelings, but his personal fear of imputations, which were sure to be cast, and which were cast. 'If he had but been made Chief Baron.' His weight of authority required much less courage

in me in coming to the right decision [on the second point] than if Coltman had stood alone, though I hope that even then I should have seen the right and acted on it.[9]

A still fuller account of many of the circumstances attending this celebrated judgment, and particularly of the rapidity with which Denman had in the end to make up his mind on the question of the counts, is contained in the following letter to his son-in-law, H. W. Macaulay, the brother of Lord Macaulay, and first husband of Denman's fourth daughter, Margaret, a gentleman for whose character and talents his father-in-law had a high esteem, and who was then residing with his wife and children at Buona Vista, Cape de Verde Islands:

Middleton: September 9, 1844.

My dear Henry,—I thought my proximity to head-quarters would make it worth your while to hear from me on the O'Connell case, and I proceed to the performance of my promise by telling you that after fagging hard at the legal points in it I set off by rail on September 1, reached home late in the evening, and saw no one but George [now Mr. Justice Denman], till both he and I went to the House of Lords on the 2nd.

Tindal pronounced the unanimous opinion of the Judges on nine of the eleven questions submitted. The third and the eleventh, on which a difference existed, were resolvable into one [the question of the counts].

But I had conceived an inveterate opinion that the jury was unlawfully composed. Coleridge, with whom I had

[9] In reference to this base imputation, Denman, in his letter of September 29 to his brother-in-law, had said, 'Pray, if your county paper contains any extracts from 'Herald' or 'Standard,' imputing Parke's opinion to his disappointment in not being made Chief Baron, take the trouble of either sending me the paper, or copying the paragraph.'

had some correspondence, warmly agreed with me on this point.

On the other point [that of the counts], Parke and Coltman dissented from the general opinion of the judges. To this point I had given comparatively little attention, and was bound to examine it with care.

George and I dined at Brougham's on Monday. On Tuesday he took us to his brother-in-law's (Eden) at Wimbledon, where we dined and slept. Two pleasanter evenings I never passed, but Brougham and I could not agree on the controversy.

On Wednesday morning (the 4th), all resorted again to the Lords, and the papers will inform you what passed there. They, however, do not know that I had hardly made up my mind on the third and eleventh questions [the counts], and expected that all the Law Lords would have a meeting and talk the matter over before we gave our judgment. At the last moment I was told that this could not be, and had to consider the arguments of the Chancellor [Lyndhurst] and Brougham before I delivered or had even finally formed my own opinion.

I must say that on both the points the law came out at last as clear to my mind as the sun which is just now emerging from the clouds.

1. The jury by which the parties were tried was not that to which they were legally entitled, and so the whole proceeding fell to the ground.

2. Some counts of the indictment were bad in law, but the Court at Dublin awarded the punishment on those, as well as the rest, from the impossibility of dividing or apportioning it, or of discovering how much of it belonged to one set of counts, how much to the other; and so it follows that the whole must fall.

Cottenham and Campbell took the same view. Thus the Law Lords were 3 to 2. The Lay Lords wished to vote, but Lord Wharncliffe [10] persuaded them to withdraw, not without

[10] At the instance of the Duke of Wellington.

much difficulty. The prisoners, therefore, walk out of the Penitentiary.

What will be the consequence? That most naturally to be expected is a feeling, for a time at least, of reconcilement to England. The Liberator is weakened, I think, by losing this grievance. Had the result been different, it seems to me that the weakness of the legal arguments would have convinced nine-tenths of Ireland and three-fourths of England that the judgment was a political one; and if the Lay Lords had succeeded in overthrowing the majority of those called learned, to whom all the judicial business in the last resort is confided, surely rebellion would have blazed out, with no bad apology, in Ireland. No doubt the Duke sent Wharncliffe to prevent so great a scandal, but the Ministry had committed the incredible fault of circulating treasury notes to require the attendance of their regular majority, who were, not unreasonably, unwilling to abstain from voting.

My speech has had great success. It gave an unexpected turn to the proceeding. Its reasoning was simple, the matter important, and connected with some of the most popular principles. What infinite mischief if public opinion had been all on one side, but the Peers had decided the other way by the casting vote of the Chief Justice!

CHAPTER XXXI.

DEATH OF MRS. BAILLIE—SLAVE TRADE—THE 'FELICIDADE' CASE—SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

A.D. 1845–1846. ÆT. 66 TO 67.

1845: Parliament—Renewed discussion on opening letters at Post Office, May 30, 1845—Lord Radnor's bill—Denman's speech on second reading—Contrast between Cromwell, under whom the practice originated, and the Duke of Wellington—Earnest appeal to the Duke—Lord Radnor's bill rejected by fifty-five to nine—Denman and other Peers protest—Discretionary power to Judges to mitigate penalties affixed by statute, July 3, 1845—Death of Denman's sister, Mrs. Baillie, at Hampstead, August 5, 1845—Letter on her illness to Lady Denman from Hereford, on Oxford Circuit—Denman reaches town from circuit too late to be present at her death—Letter on it from London to Lady Denman, August 7, 1845—Agnes and Joanna Baillie—Character of Mrs. Baillie—Life-long attachment and correspondence between the brother and sister—Denman, in the Lords, takes no part in party or purely political discussions—Disapproves of Lord John Russell's Corn Law Repeal Letter of November 22, 1845—His views on the short ministerial crisis of December 1845—Letters on these matters to Captain Denman of December 15 and 25—Slave Trade: Decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal in the case of the *Felicidade*, December 11, 1845—Facts of the case—Arguments and judgment—Eleven Judges to two, the two being Lord Denman and Baron Platt—Denman's short judgment—Apparent ground of the judgment of the majority—Ground of Denman's judgment—The decision very grievous to Denman from its apprehended effects on the Slave Trade—He draws up a paper for the reform of the Court of Criminal Appeal—Letter to Captain Denman on the *Felicidade* case, December 12, 1845—To same on same subject, December 25—Reasons transmitted to the Home Office for dissenting from the judgment of the majority. 1846: Letter to Coleridge of May 21, 1846—Advice against retirement—Want of wealth no subject of regret—The struggle

of Corn Law Abolition—Peel's resignation, June 29, 1846—Letter to Captain Denman on it, June 30—Marriage of his third daughter to Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir R. L.) Baynes—Denman on North Wales Circuit, Summer Assizes of 1846—Letter from Dolgelly to Lady Denman, July 18, 1846—Reference to Rajah Brooke's dealings with the Malay pirates—Debate on salaries of Chief Justices in the Lords, July 14, 1846—Letter on it to Coleridge from Holyhead, July 25, 1846—Facts as to his own acceptance of 8,000*l.* a-year, instead of 10,000*l.*—Denunciation of the new Whig ministry for pressing forward the Sugar Duties Bill—Marriage of his last unmarried daughter—Opinion of grandchildren—Letter to Captain Denman from Chester, August 2, 1846—Generous tribute to Brougham—Denman's own view and position as to Slave Trade—His low opinion of the new ministry—Letter to Lady Denman from Chester, August 3, 1846—The Government Sugar Duties Bill of 1846—Lord Clarendon's speech—Lord Denman's speech—The Government bill, pressed hastily through Parliament, becomes law before the end of the session—Letter of Denman, from Middleton, to his daughter, Lady Baynes, September 17, 1846—Death of Sir John Williams, on September 16, much felt by Denman—Sir William Erle succeeds him as Judge of the Queen's Bench—Character and subsequent career of Mr. Justice Erle—Denman's high esteem and regard for him.

In the Parliamentary session of 1845 the discussions on the subject of opening letters at the Post Office under warrant from a Secretary of State was renewed in the House of Lords on May 30, on the occasion of Lord Radnor's moving the second reading of a bill which he had introduced for limiting and regulating the practice.

On this occasion Lord Denman spoke at some length, and with great force and eloquence, in favour of the second reading.[1]

He stated the question thus:

Their Lordships had to consider the grave question whether it was really to be permitted that in England all

[1] His speech is reported in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxx. pp. 1051-1065.

letters should be subjected to the authority of the Ministers of the Crown—whether the private correspondence of every man in the country should be placed wholly at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

The power, he contended, was utterly useless. Neither of the Committees could state an instance in which it had ever done the smallest service to the State.

In fact, it might be dangerous, for as soon as the practice was known nothing would be more easy than for seditiously disposed persons to entrap the Government by false intelligence carefully and expressly prepared—as, for instance, if the state of the country were such that troops were really wanted, say in the north, to write such letters as, being opened at the Post-office, might cause the troops to be sent away to the east, west, or south.

The Committees, no doubt, have stated that the Secretaries of State would be reluctant to see the power abolished; but who, he asked, does not like power, whether he expects office, or is at present in office, or has once possessed office?

This country ought not to be made the police office of any foreign State whatever.

Is it possible to imagine a more inconvenient situation than for a Government to be told by some foreign State: 'You have a certain Mazzini living among you. He is a dangerous man. Take care how you deal with him, and don't fail to open his letters, to prevent him from carrying on his revolutionary practices.'

If England does this for one foreign State she must do it for all; if we grant this favour to Austria, Naples, or the Pope, how are we to refuse it to the Emperor of Russia, in regard, for instance, to the numerous Poles who have taken refuge in this country?

He could not agree in the expression of regret that we had not an Alien Act. He thanked God we had not an Alien Act. He remembered the siege that had been laid to that iniquitous Act in the other House of Parliament. Year after year had that siege been carried on, and he did

not believe that Sir Robert Peel had yet forgotten the cheers with which he was greeted when he came forward in 1826 and declared that the Alien Act was gone. He trusted it was gone for ever; but this opening of letters was a substitute for it—much less effectual, it is true, but still more dangerous in its results. 1844 was the first year that we had seen the opening of foreign letters for the benefit of foreign States, *bonâ fide* done for that purpose and for avoiding embarrassment in our relations with those States.

The practice was new, and, as he thought, dangerous and utterly unknown to the people of England. They were not aware of its existence till it came before Parliament last year. It is true that this power had for a long series of years been actually contained in Acts of Parliament; but to Parliament itself its existence was in fact utterly unknown. It had its origin under Cromwell [respecting the suspicious terrors of whose later days Lord Denman read the well-known passage from Hume and then continued—]

If he wanted a contrast between two individuals he should find it between Oliver Cromwell and that illustrious man whose victories in war were crowned by his influence in civil affairs—whose victories had all been journeys on the road to peace, and whose moderation and virtues were the pride, the boast, and the bulwark of this country. He wished the Noble Duke would take that contrast into his consideration; would see that the individuals were not more contrasted than the times in which they lived; and that if this hateful power originated in the fears of a gloomy and hypocritical tyrant, there never was a man more proper or more suited to repeal it—to relieve the Government from the odium and the people of England from the oppression and insult of it—than was the Noble Duke himself in the times in which we lived.

Notwithstanding this appeal, the House of Lords, satisfied that for reasons of State the power ought to exist in some shape, and not at all satisfied that it

could be adequately defined and modified by the express terms of an Act of Parliament, rejected Lord Radnor's bill by the overwhelming majority of forty-six, in a House of sixty-four, the contents being only nine and the non-contents fifty-five.

Lord Denman drew up and entered on the Journals of the House two protests against the rejection of the bill, one signed by himself and Lord Radnor, the other by himself, Lord Radnor, Lord Campbell, and Lord Kinnaird.

Apart from a short speech which he made on July 3, on moving the second reading of a bill giving judges discretionary power to mitigate punishments affixed to offences by statute,[2] Lord Denman does not seem to have taken any further active part in debate during the remainder of the session of 1845.

In 1845 Denman sustained a loss which he felt very deeply in the death of his beloved sister and life-long correspondent, Mrs. Baillie. She died at Hampstead, at the house of her sisters-in-law, Agnes and Joanna Baillie, on August 5 of this year, while the Chief Justice was still detained on the Oxford Circuit.

On July 30 he had written to his wife from Hereford:

I fear the hopes of recovery at Hampstead are less flattering. George [now Mr. Justice Denman] received an unfavourable report yesterday from Henrietta, and I am afraid we must make up our minds to the worst. There is great consolation in my dear sister's state of mind, and the affectionate care of her children. I have begun a letter to her, finding myself

[2] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxxi. p. 1431.

in the unexpected enjoyment of leisure in this quiet city, where there is only one cause for trial. It is the last place on the circuit but two, and there is no appearance of much work ahead of us.

He hurried up to town directly the circuit was over, but arrived too late to be present at his sister's last moments. Writing to Lady Denman immediately on his arrival, on August 7, he says:

I have just been up to Hampstead, where I have seen the beloved remains, very little altered, quite composed, and much resembling my dear mother. All were greatly distressed, but are now a little recovering from fatigue as well as extreme sorrow, and I trust not suffering in health. Among all the endearing remembrances that consoled her last days, I have the happiness of finding that your constant affection and the attention of all our dear children held a high and just place. The old ladies [Agnes and Joanna Baillie] bear up with wonderful composure, but are full of tender feeling. I told them to make this house [38 Portland Place] their home whenever it may suit them to come to London, and promised that we would all exert ourselves to the utmost to make them feel at home.

Mrs. Baillie, who was in her seventy-fifth year when she died, was a most excellent, superior, and highly cultivated person. She had materially assisted in the development and improvement of her beloved brother's mind during his childhood, boyhood, and youth; and from his Eton schooldays to her death was, for more than half a century, his constant correspondent. With affectionate diligence she copied out all his occasional writings in prose and verse, drew up a charming sketch of his life down to his elevation to the Peerage

(often quoted from in the present Memoir), welcomed with pride and pleasure every fresh step forward in his brilliant and honourable career, and carefully treasured up every public token of the esteem and reverence with which his countrymen regarded him.[3]

From the ordinary struggles of mere party politics Denman, ever since he became Chief Justice of England, had, unlike some of his predecessors, very properly abstained. On questions, however, affecting the social well-being of the community and the general interests of humanity, such as the Reform of the Law and the suppression of the Slave Trade, he had throughout taken, and to the last hour of his attendance continued to take, an active part in the House of Lords. In the important question of the Bank Act of 1844, and still more in the Corn Law discussions of 1845 and 1846, though not actively engaging in debate, he took a very deep interest. On 'Cash, Corn, and Catholics' his views had always been those of a steady Liberal and a sound free-trader, and when Sir Robert Peel felt that he could no longer resist the overwhelming case made out by Cobden and Bright for the repeal of the Corn Laws, Denman's sympathies were entirely on the side of the minister who had the courage to act on the opinions which he had been too slow to adopt, but which, when adopted, he spared no sacrifice to enforce. Denman disapproved of Lord John Russell's celebrated letter of November 22, 1845 in favour of a total repeal, as a party move, and was not displeased when, on Sir Robert Peel's

[3] The present representative of Dr. Baillie's family is his son, W. H. Baillie, Esq., of Dunsbourne House, near Cirencester.

resignation, his lordship failed to form a Cabinet. His views on the short political crisis that terminated, as is well known, before the close of the year 1845 in Sir Robert Peel's resumption of power, may be seen by the following passages from two letters written to his son Joseph (then Captain, now Admiral), the first on December 13, and the second on Christmas Day 1845. In the first he writes:

To-day's 'Chronicle' contradicts the report of an interview between Lord John and Sir Robert, and states difficulty, if not reluctance, in forming a new ministry. It looks as if Lord John's *shell*, which dispersed the Cabinet, had been thrown back to him, and was still blazing so as to threaten burning of fingers and prevent a new arrangement.

In the letter of the 25th, written after Peel had been reinstated in power, he says:

Recent political events have in my opinion inflicted a decisive blow on the Whig party, perhaps on all party. My view is that Lord John had no right to address that letter to his constituents unless he was prepared both with men and measures to enter on a new Government. Lord Grey was the obstacle: he proposed Cobden for office, but did not press him. In the last moment he objected to Palmerston as Foreign Minister, and hence came the explosion. I cannot help thinking that Lord John ought (having published his letter) to have proceeded, notwithstanding Lord Grey's refusal to join. I cannot agree in any outcry against Peel, whom I think as free to change his mind as Lord John.

Some short time before these events had taken place the Chief Justice had been a good deal annoyed by the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal in the case of the *Felicidade*.

The case arose out of the trial and conviction, on a charge of murder, before Mr. Baron Platt, at the Exeter Summer Assizes for 1845, of one Serva, a Spaniard, and six other foreigners, under the following circumstances.

On February 26, 1845, the *Felicidade*, a Brazilian schooner, bound on a voyage from the Brazils to Africa, *for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of slaves, and fitted up for the reception of such cargo*, while hovering about sixteen miles off the African coast, and before she had embarked any slaves on board, was taken by the armed boats of Her Majesty's ship 'Wasp,' the boats being under the command of Lieutenant Stupart.

The *Felicidade* was then placed under the command of Lieutenant Stupart, with sixteen British seamen, and the Lieutenant was then directed to and did give chase in the *Felicidade* to the *Echo*, another Brazilian vessel, having 434 slaves on board, and commanded by the chief prisoner, Serva.

After this capture, Lieutenant Stupart placed Mr. Palmer, a midshipman, and nine British seamen on board the *Felicidade*, to which he also transferred Serva, the late master of the *Echo*, and thirteen others of the *Echo's* crew.

Lieutenant Stupart, with the other seven British seamen, himself remained on board the *Echo*.

Within an hour after they had been thus placed on board the *Felicidade*, Serva and the rest of the *Echo* crew rose upon Mr. Palmer and his nine seamen, and, after a short but desperate struggle,

succeeded in slaughtering them all, with circumstances of atrocious barbarity.

Mr. Baron Platt, on trying the case, was of opinion, after hearing arguments on the point, that the *Felicidade*, at the time when Serva and his crew rose upon and slew Mr. Palmer and his men, was a British ship, and that, therefore, if the jury should on the evidence pronounce the prisoners guilty, their crime would be not manslaughter but murder. The jury having on the evidence, which was perfectly clear, returned a verdict of guilty, the presiding judge, struck with the horrible and cold-blooded atrocity of the crime, sentenced all the seven prisoners to death by hanging, reserving, however, the legal point argued before him for the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal, and respiting the execution of his sentence till after such decision should have been pronounced.

The Court of Criminal Appeal was composed of thirteen judges (only two—Cresswell and Coleridge —being absent). They heard two arguments, one on November 20, 1845, by Common lawyers, another on December 3 by Civilians.

On December 11 an overwhelming majority of the judges present at the arguments—eleven to two—were of opinion that the conviction was wrong, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

The two dissentient judges were Lord Denman and Mr. Baron Platt, before whom the case was tried.

Lord Denman's opinion was expressed in the following terms :

I thought the conviction right. It appeared to me that the possession of the Brazilian vessel by the British officers was a lawful possession, under a seizure by them of the said ship while employed by Brazilian subjects in the Slave Trade, and I thought that the vessel so in possession of British officers, under a general authority from the Crown, was a British vessel for the purpose of founding the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, and, of course, since the late Act, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer sitting at Exeter to try crimes committed on board such vessel.[4]

It is not easy to discover the precise grounds on which the majority of the Court thought that jurisdiction did not exist or was not shown to exist, for, according to the bad custom of the Criminal Court of Appeal, their judgment was pronounced without a statement of the reasons on which it proceeded. From considering, however, the course of the argument as reported, and the occasional remarks let fall by the Judges, it would seem that a circumstance which had great weight with them was this: the *Felicidade*, when taken, though equipped and fitted out for slave-trading, *had no slaves on board*, nor was it shown that she had had any on board in the course of the voyage. Now, though the instructions on board the *Wasp* were 'that vessels are to be detained if there be reasonable ground for suspecting that they are engaged in the Slave Trade,' yet, by a former Treaty between England and Portugal, incorporated into the Treaty then in force between England and Brazil, it was distinctly stipulated that 'no British cruisers shall detain *any slave-ship, not having slaves actually on*

[4] The case is reported in Denison's 'Crown Cases reserved,' vol. i. pp. 104–156.

board.' As this was precisely the case of the 'Felicidade' when taken, the Court probably proceeded on the ground that her capture and detention were illegal, that she therefore never became a British ship, and that consequently the offence was one which a British Court had no jurisdiction to try.

Denman went on the broader ground that these prisoners, being Brazilian subjects caught in carrying on the Slave Trade, by British officers entrusted with the suppression of that trade, were pirates by the Treaty between England and Brazil in 1826 and the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 74, and consequently that their slave ship, the *Felicidade*, was lawfully detained and captured, and so became a British ship for the purpose of founding criminal jurisdiction.

The decision of the majority of the Court on the *Felicidade* case was very grievous to Denman. In a paper which he shortly after drew up and submitted to the Home Secretary, upon the origin, constitution, and procedure of the Court of Criminal Appeal, with a view to the much-needed reform of that tribunal,[5] he thus alludes to the probable consequences of that decision, and to the unsatisfactory mode in which it was arrived at:

> The result appears to destroy all reasonable hope of suppressing the Slave Trade, and to hold out to it the promise of entire indemnity; to place the lives of British officers engaged in that service at the mercy of the slave trader; to turn the pirate into an injured man, and expose the officer

[5] This valuable paper, which will be found very interesting by Law Reformers, is printed *in extenso* in the Appendix, as Appendix VI.

of justice to the penalties and dangers of piracy. And all this is effected through the medium of an opinion formed under the circumstances which I have described, without any statement of the reasons on which it proceeded, and without the expectation of having to assign those reasons in the face of the profession and the public.

Writing to his son, Captain Denman, on December 12, 1845, the day after the judgment, he says:

The case was in fact decided on the ground of jurisdiction, the *Felicidade* being holden not a king's ship, so as to form a part of the British territory. I thought her in the lawful custody of one of H.M.'s officers, and therefore a British ship. It seems to me the poorest of quibbles and the most mischievous of doctrines to deny this. But it is wonderful and disheartening to observe the reluctance to recede from the old iniquity.

In the letter already cited of December 25, he says, in further reference to the same subject:

When the Government was supposed to be going out, Sir James Graham sent to the Chancellor [Lyndhurst] various suggestions for the improvement of the law. One respected the tribunal of the fifteen judges, the unsatisfactory character of which he illustrated by the late pirate's [*Felicidade*] case. At the same time, frightened, like Aberdeen, at the probable result of that decision, he sent Lushington to Parke's house, to consider how the matter should be put so as to do the least possible mischief. They brought me a letter written to Sir James Graham by Alderson, reporting, not very accurately, what passed among the Judges. This movement authorised and required me to write fully to Sir James Graham, my reasons for dissenting from the judgment of the Court of Criminal Appeal; and he the next day [December 23], the very day of his returning to be reinstated in office at Windsor, sent me an acknowledgment of entire

satisfaction and great joy, hoping that the mischief may be corrected. I requested him to show what I had written to Lord Aberdeen, and have myself sent a copy to the Chancellor. They will, of course, be cautious in condemning what has been done by a large judicial majority, but in the Lords I doubt not that Brougham will agree with me, and most probably Campbell, and even the Chancellor to a certain extent, adopting Lord Stowell's prudence, but greatly qualifying his general legal doctrine of piracy. On the whole I have great hope that the rash and ill-considered decision will be stript of all authority, and that my principal proposition will take its place among the undeniable and elementary truths of the law.

The case, however, was never brought before the Lords, and so the hopes above expressed by Denman as to its being stript of all authority there were not in that respect fulfilled.

The paper to which, in the letter just cited, the Chief Justice refers as having been sent to Sir James Graham, and as containing his reasons for dissenting from the judgment of the Court of Criminal Appeal, is, as Sir James styles it in his letter of acknowledgment, dated December 23, 1845, 'a very masterly exposition of opinion.' It mainly proceeds on the principle—a principle frequently, as has been seen, enounced by Denman in his speeches and his writings—viz. that the duty imposed on all civilized communities by the law of nature and of nations of dealing with the Slave Trade as a crime, and with slave-traders as pirates, is paramount to the special clauses of treaties introduced in derogation of it, even supposing that in the case under consideration—a supposition which he doubts—the clause in the old treaty with Portugal, incorporated into

that with Brazil, limiting the right of capture to slave ships *having actually slaves on board at the time*, had not expired before the seizure and detention of the *Felicidade* took place. Whether this principle would ever have been asserted by the Law Lords in the Upper House had the case of the *Felicidade* been carried there, is a point which must be regarded as at least doubtful. By the judges of the superior Courts of Westminster Hall, who followed in this respect the lead of Lord Stowell, the principle had been always steadily and uniformly rejected.

In the earlier part of the session of 1846 Denman does not appear to have taken part in any questions of general public importance as a speaker in the House of Lords.

In the interval between the sittings after Easter and the commencement of Trinity Term, 1846, he had stolen down for a brief holiday at Stony Middleton, whence he writes as follows to Coleridge, who had been suffering in health, and throwing out, it appears, some hints as to retirement:

May 21, 1846.

My dear Coleridge,—Your letter scarcely precedes the conclusion of my short and happy retirement here, which has effected not only great reforms in the grounds, but also a good deal of judicial work, quietly got through, and rather as a resource from idleness than as an exertion. No week of my life has ever been better employed.

Patteson wrote to me respecting your health, which has been suffering, it seems, from temporary causes. The worst of that detestable influenza is the long depression it produces. I am glad you are sensible of the necessity of lying up for a time, and I should strongly recommend you to forego all

thought of coming into active work before the Long Vacation. We are all, thank God, able and willing, and we may very probably send you some of our essays [written judgments] for correction at leisure. I am not sure that an opinion so obtained, without any of the fever of Court, may not often be more valuable. You use some expressions of a very ominous and painful character, but your spirits had recovered before you wrote. In case of a similar feeling again taking possession of you, and prompting you suddenly to do what all mankind and yourself would afterwards lament, I should like to exact a promise (indeed, I shall consider this suggestion, unanswered, as an engagement on your part) not to take any such step without a previous communication with each of your brethren of the Queen's Bench, or without a certain time (say one month, in time of work, and three in time of vacation) taken to deliberate. The want of wealth is no subject of regret if we place our families well in the world, and by prudent and liberal outlay put our sons in a condition to help themselves and others.

Denman watched with keen interest, through the spring and summer of 1846, the great struggle of Corn Law abolition, a struggle which, as is well known, led to the triumph of the ministerial measure, soon to be followed by the resignation (on June 29, 1846) of the minister himself. Writing to his son Joseph on other matters on June 23, he says, 'Peel weathers the storm, I think, in the Commons and in the country, but the aspect of the Lords last night was threatening. We [the Whig party] cut a fine figure.'

Writing again on June 30, the day after Peel's resignation, he says:

The Whig dynasty will, I presume, be now restored, and the old government machine be reconstructed on the ruin and

disgrace of the minister who has passed *both* of their measures—Corn and Coercion. It does seem to me the most shocking departure from honour and justice that politics have ever witnessed.

It was about the same time that his third daughter, Frances, the 'dearest Fanny' and 'dear little Queen' of his earlier correspondence, became, greatly to his satisfaction, the wife of a gallant brother officer of Captain Denman's—Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Robert Lambert) Baynes, K.C.B.[6] The bride and bridegroom went to spend their honeymoon at Stony Middleton, of whose improvement the former had long been the most active superintendent.

In the Summer Assizes of this year Denman again went the North Wales Circuit, whence, from under the shadow of Cader Idris, he writes to Lady Denman:

Dolgelly: July 18, 1846.

My dearest Love,—We go on in the same quiet comfortable manner. Sir Robert Vaughan (the Sheriff) and his lady have been all kindness. We dined there on Thursday, and Georgiana[7] passed all yesterday with Lady Vaughan at their charming place among the mountains, two miles off; and last evening we drank tea there after completing the whole work of the Assizes. We go to Carnarvon this afternoon, taking as many beautiful objects as possible on our way. Tell Joe [Captain Denman] I have been reading in the 'Quarterly' and 'Edinburgh' the interesting account of Mr. Brooke's[8] proceedings in Borneo, and have mentioned them to Brougham, to be contrasted with those doings in Africa

[6] He died 1869.

[7] First wife of the present Lord Denman, who, as Marshal and Associate, officially accompanied the Chief Justice on circuit, and on this, as on some other occasions, took his wife round with him.

[8] Afterwards Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

which some persons wish us to encourage for the sake of a halfpenny a pound in the price of sugar.

I have not desired him (Brougham) to bring up the subject of my salary, but have only written to tell him that his memory is quite incorrect—in truth, if fault there be, he is the sole offender. I don't think anything will come of this stir. Lady Vaughan's mother played Welsh airs so well that we were reminded of you, but the music was not necessary as a reminder for your ever faithful and affectionate husband.

The reference in the last sentence but one of the above letter as to salary relates to the debate which took place in the House of Lords on June 14, 1846, on the subject of the salaries of the Chief Justices, and the result of which has been shortly given in a former chapter, when stating the acceptance by Lord Denman of a reduced salary at the time of his elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench.

He refers to the same subject in a letter written a few days later to Coleridge (on July 25, from Holyhead) the substance of which, as far as regards this matter, has been given in the chapter just mentioned, but other parts of which are of sufficient interest to justify a more extended citation here. After setting forth, in the terms elsewhere stated, the exact circumstances regarding his acceptance of the lower salary, he adds:

This is all that passed; no haggling or bargaining, but merely a suggestion of my own, accepted by the Government, and acted on first by myself and then by them. Brougham says my executors will have a claim to the whole amount for the last six years of my life at least;[9] and if it is determined

[9] Meaning that for the period beyond six years preceding his death the Statute of Limitations would be a bar.

to give 10,000*l.* after my time, I certainly should think myself hardly used if the same amount were not secured to me for the remainder of my term.[10] Pray tell me your opinion and Patteson's, to be considered if the occasion should arise, which I do not much think it will, for other waves come rushing in and sweep this subject out of every mind. Brougham, beginning his communication with my salary, carries it on solely on the great question on which a Liberal Government seek the support of popular opinion—the right to become an accomplice in *that congeries of crimes—miscalled the Slave Trade*—the right to encourage and extend without limit the kidnapping of free Africans in their own country, to be consigned in torture to slavery in a foreign land—a free trade in robbery and murder—a deliberate teaching all men to do what they would *not* have others do to them—the largest accumulation of monstrous evil for the sake of some sordid and doubtful good—the permanent subjection of a whole continent to incurable barbarism, that we may have sugar a halfpenny a pound cheaper. I have never met with *any man* who appears to me to see this question in its true light; but, in answer to Brougham's call, I have sent him a final expression of my sentiments, to be used at his discretion in the Lords this evening. I do hope the Ministry will fail and fall: mischievous as these changes are, they are nothing in comparison to the avowal of a deliberate intention to encourage the Slave Trade of England. If the whole Administration were pounced upon at a whitebait dinner at Greenwich, and carried off, by a just retaliation, to work in African mines by the pirates of Algiers or Barbary, what would be their sufferings compared to those of one cargo of human beings close packed on the Middle Passage? But these cargoes are counted by tens of thousands.

[10] No legislative action was taken in the matter till 1851, when, as stated elsewhere, the salaries of the Chief Justices were fixed at 8,000*l.* for the Queen's Bench, and 7,000*l.* for the Common Pleas and Exchequer, at which they still remain.

As soon as I get home my last daughter[11] leaves the paternal roof—an awful sacrifice, but a subject, on the whole, of rejoicing. All our previous experiments have been successful as to the great essentials of happiness. I am very glad that your son's marriage is near at hand.[12] Your ideas about grandchildren are quite correct—they are the only faultless portion of the human race.

His strong feelings on the ministerial Sugar Duties' Bill, as involving an encouragement to the Slave Trade, appear still more clearly in the following letter, written on August 2 from Chester (the last place on this circuit) to his son Captain Denman—a letter which also deserves notice for the generous appreciation it contains of the high services to the Slave Trade question of Lord Brougham, on whose political conduct the Captain had, it would appear, been making some unfavourable strictures:

What you say about Brougham is in great part just, and I lament it. But on this subject [Slave Trade] no doubt *can* be entertained as to his perfect sincerity, any more than on his peculiar power to do justice to the cause, having commenced his career by a very able work on the colonies, written at the age of two or three-and-twenty, and having uniformly supported the great principles of justice and humanity under all circumstances with unrivalled vigour and ability. We must take men as we find them. He has

[11] Not last in birth, but last married; Anne, Lord Denman's fifth daughter, married on August 28, 1846, Captain Holland, R.N.; his sixth and youngest, Caroline Amelia, had earlier in the same year married the Rev. John George Beresford, so that, including Lady Baynes, three of Denman's daughters were married in 1846.

[12] Sir John Duke Coleridge (now Attorney-General), married in 1846 to a daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour of Faringford Hall, Isle of Wight.

damaged himself by indulging personal feelings, and for that reason I am glad he has had the opportunity of citing me, to whom none such can be imputed, in support of his just views. For my own share, I cannot allow *any* consideration to interfere with my sense of the duty of standing up for the endangered principle—the very first principle on which society is founded, and which we cannot abandon without exposing ourselves, and justly, to the endurance of any amount of oppression. I must seriously lament that my friends have made this [sugar duties] a party question, and given Peel an occasion of making a speech which so effectually condemns them. But when the Whigs rely on such an issue it is impossible to shrink from some examination of their merits as a ministry and their conduct as a party. I unhappily think it unexampled for meanness, as well as highly unconstitutional; and their obtaining quiet possession of power by the sacrifice of the Africans is one argument more with me against their measure. I have carefully read every word of the debates, and every newspaper that has fallen in my way, with all my original impressions materially strengthened.

From Chester, the next day (August 3), he writes to Lady Denman, while in Court:

About ten this morning I was actually in hopes of leaving Chester to-day and reaching home to-night, for the entry consisted of three light causes only; but since that time they have entered eleven more, and though six of them are already disposed of, the rest will detain me the whole of to-morrow. Since I have been sitting in Court I have been cheered by a visit here from Richard and Emma [his third son and his wife], making their short trip over (not more than an hour) from Liverpool, and making me very happy by good reports of their children. The thunderstorm seems at length to have produced a small impression on the extreme sultriness, which last night exceeded all I remember.

Both courts are very hot. Chester is a crowded and dirty city, a great contrast to the simplicity and charming scenery of Wales which we have just left, still more so to the happy home I am approaching. So Annie has fixed to-morrow fortnight [August 28—for her marriage], by which day I hope to have returned from voting against the iniquitous bill [Sugar Duties' Bill] brought in by ministers.

If learned counsel will make such long stupid speeches, learned judges' wives must expect to receive long stupid letters; but there is a time for all things.

Denman, animated by the generous sentiments of indignation so strongly expressed in several of the foregoing letters, contrived to reach London from circuit in time to oppose, in the House of Lords, the Government Bill for equalising the duties on British colonial and slave-produced sugar—a measure which, in his opinion and that of all the sincere opponents of the Slave Trade, would have a direct tendency alarmingly to increase the accursed traffic.

Lord Clarendon, in introducing the Bill to the House, gave expression to many opinions in the highest degree distasteful and distressing to Lord Denman. He declared that after struggling for thirty years with unabated courage and energy for the abolition of the Slave Trade we had succeeded in nothing but making it a smuggling trade; that we had not only not checked, but greatly increased the numbers of slaves torn from their families and country; that we had added infinitely to the horrors of the Middle Passage; that, in order to supply the place of negroes captured by the cruisers, or thrown overboard to avoid them,

double the number of slaves were kidnapped in Africa than there had been when the trade was perfectly free.[13]

Lord Denman said:

He felt it an imperative duty to himself, to all with whom he had been connected in political life, and to the people of England, to declare his distinct and irreconcilable hostility to the principles on which this Bill was founded.

He urged that it must necessarily stimulate and encourage the Slave Trade.

He thought it utterly impossible to talk of slavery and the Slave Trade with any degree of moderation, or indeed with any other feeling than that of the most perfect abhorrence. The noble lord who commenced the discussion has expressed in strong terms his abhorrence of that system; but it was difficult to suppose that that system could really be regarded with any great abhorrence or disgust by those who proposed a measure directly calculated to aggravate the evil.

As to the failure of the measures adopted for the suppression of the Slave Trade, it was admitted that last year no less than seventy-five slave ships were captured by British cruisers. It was admitted that both in Cuba and Brazil many persons were desirous of getting rid of their slaves, and were less anxious to protract the system of slavery, because their trade was rendered dangerous by the watchfulness of the British cruisers.

Yet the Government had hardly been placed in their seats when, in July or August, they asked Parliament, suddenly, to legislate on this subject, calling upon it hastily to make an inroad upon a mighty scheme for the abolition of the Slave Trade and for rescuing the human race from a curse and stigma under which they had long laboured, and which fostered and maintained a body of men in the practice of piracy of the worst kind.

It had been said that Free Trade would and must prevail,

[13] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxxviii. pp. 467–487.

that there was no means of stopping or checking it in any direction in which it should tend.

That seemed to him a very alarming doctrine, and he wished the Government would state how they would apply such a principle to the encouragement of bloodshed, murder, and rapine.

If free trade was this irresistible power which it was in vain to contend against, and to which we must all submit, he wanted to know why that answer should not be given to any of our own subjects who were as disposed to purchase slaves as the Government was to purchase the article produced by slave labour.

If free trade were to be made the plea for encouraging crime, bloodshed, and all the horrors that took place on the coast of Africa, he did not see why the traffic in slaves should not be directly sanctioned and owned.[14]

Denman's exertions were utterly in vain; 'the halfpenny a pound less for sugar' was too strong for him; free trade in slaves was beginning to be a cant phrase of the day; and the Government measure, which had been introduced into Parliament with great precipitation late in the session, was hurried through both Houses by sheer force of voting, and received the Royal Assent before the adjournment.

Retiring to the peaceful shades of 'woody' Middleton after the turmoil and vexation of this unsuccessful conflict, he writes thence as follows, on September 17, to his daughter, Lady Baynes:

I doubt whether I have once written to you in your wedded state, so it is fortunate that a letter falls to be answered on your birthday—a dear and happy day to your

[14] Denman's speech is reported, but evidently very imperfectly, in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. lxxxviii. pp. 510–514.

parents, and, I am assured, to your husband and all your newly-acquired relations. We are all well here, and a merry party, with the five delightful grandchildren, though our gaiety has been sadly clouded by the loss of so old and familiar a friend as Williams.[15] All are shocked, but to me his loss is from various reasons particularly severe, and that occupation which is often the best recourse against grief will long renew and embitter mine. But life is a mingled yarn, and the practical lesson is a cheerful one—to take care of ourselves and all who are dear to us, and make one another as happy as we can while life endures. That you and Lambert [Captain Baynes] may enjoy this satisfaction through a long course of happy years is my wish and prayer. Your mother is just come in to add her congratulations and blessings to mine.

The death of Mr. Justice Williams, adverted to in the above letter, was naturally much felt by Denman. Ever since the Queen's trial in 1820 they had been intimate; had fought together from 1823 to 1826 in the House of Commons against old Eldon and Chancery abuses; and had sate together as Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench for between twelve and thirteen years.

Mr. Justice Williams was succeeded in the Court of Queen's Bench by that admirable Judge Sir William Erle, who, in November 1844, had been appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas, of which Court, after a service of nearly thirteen years in the Queen's Bench, he afterwards became Chief Justice, retiring in 1866, after a most distinguished judicial career of twenty-

[15] Sir John Williams died suddenly, on September 14, 1846, at his seat, Livermore Park, near Bury St. Edmunds, in the seventieth year of his age.

two years' duration. By the unanimous suffrage of the whole legal profession a better judge than Sir William Erle never sate on the Bench—combining in the highest degree learning, diligence, patience, and courtesy. He sate more than three years (from November 1846 to March 1850) in the Court of Queen's Bench while it was presided over by Lord Denman, who had the most thorough appreciation of his valuable qualities, and an affectionate esteem for his high and loveable character.[16]

It was during his vacation weeks at Stony Middleton, in the autumn of 1846, that Denman, indignant at the tone taken by the Press in regard to the Government Sugar Bill, the Slave Trade, and the Squadron, wrote the verses which he published anonymously in the next year under the title of 'The Slave Trade and the Press.' *Facit indignatio versus* is a saying often verified by fact, but the inspiration of wrath is not generally a wise one. Denman's stanzas on this occasion, some of which will be found in the Appendix,[17] hardly seem to atone by the felicity of their execution for the imprudence of their publication. Such, at least, is the present writer's opinion—the reader, if he likes to refer to the Appendix, can judge for himself.

[16] Sir William Erle, born 1793; educated at Winchester and Oxford; D.C.L., 1818; called to Bar, 1819; King's Counsel, 1834; Judge of Common Pleas, November 1844; Queen's Bench, 1846; Chief Judge of Common Pleas, 1859; resigned, November 1866.

[17] Appendix II.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MONTEM SUPPRESSED—ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION.

A.D. 1847. ÆT. 68.

1847: Abolition of *Montem* at Eton—Letter on it to Hodgson from Hertford, March 4, 1847—Speech against abolition of Transportation in House of Lords, March 5, 1847—Its deterrent efficacy as a sentence, and other advantages—Denman, as a Criminal Judge, did his best to make sentences of transportation deterrent—An instance of this—Second letter to Hodgson on abolition of *Montem*, Chelmsford, March 7, 1847—*Montem* abolished—Testimony of an old Etonian as to its abuses—Third letter to Hodgson, at Brighton, on *Montem*—Railways near Eton—Slough and Windsor branch—Denman on Home Circuit, Spring Assizes 1847—Letter to Lady Denman from Leeds Castle, March 21, 1847—The 'Joinville' panic—Fears of attack by a French fleet—Captain Denman wants to write a pamphlet on it—His father dissuades him in letter of April 14, 1847—Improbability of any attack from France—The shopkeeper spirit in both countries too strong for war—Denman on Midland Circuit, Summer Assizes of 1847—Letter to Coleridge from Middleton after conclusion of circuit—Mode of conducting criminal business on circuit—Bar grown to be more a state of transition than a *status*—Dislike of patronage (revising barristerships, &c.) vested in Judges—Reference to recent general election—Regrets defeat of Macaulay and Roebuck—Long Vacation—Wood cutting and thinning at Middleton.

In the spring of the year 1847 Lord Denman presided on the Home Circuit, whence he wrote, from Hertford, the first assize town on that circuit, the following letter to his friend and son-in-law, the Provost of Eton, on the suppression of the too-long tolerated saturnalia of *Montem*, a measure which the Provost (somewhat

against the feeling of the Court and of some old Eton celebrities) was then actively engaged in promoting:

County Hall, Hertford: March 4, 1847.

My dear Hodgson,—I don't exactly understand your position. Has the Provost the sole authority? Has it been exercised in union with the Fellows and with their approbation? I know the head master concurred, but was that only by way of advice or as exercising some power? Again, what is the Queen's position? Has she power to allow or disallow what the college authority has done, and has Her Majesty added her sanction to their act, or is it only that she makes the holiday by attending at Salt Hill? In the former case I would advise a memorial stating in all their force the reasons for putting an end to the custom, and appealing for support and protection.

But if the effect of what has been done is merely to induce Her Majesty to abstain from attending, things would appear to me to be rather different. For then, if she were reluctant to give it up, and if, as you appear to suppose, there be a strong general feeling in favour of its continuance, it may be a strong measure to interfere with people's enjoyment of what they consider a harmless spectacle. In this case it may be better to make a compromise, putting an end to the plunder, and restraining the intemperance, but permitting the gathering and a subscription from those willing to contribute. I don't pretend to give advice in this uncertainty, but these ideas occur to me as worth consideration.

The evening after the above was written Denman, having run up from Hertford to London to be present at the House of Lords, delivered a very powerful speech there against the abolition of Transportation as a secondary punishment, on the occasion of Lord Grey's Bill for the Custody of Offenders, &c.[1]

[1] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. cx. p. 898 et seq.

While agreeing that the convict establishment of Norfolk Island must be broken up, and transportation to Van Diemen's Land suspended, he expressed the strongest possible opinion against the *total abolition* of transportation.

When he heard it proposed that that great power which consisted in the terrors of Transportation should be abolished, that that great terror should be withdrawn from the minds of those who, if not actually criminals, might be contemplating crime, he could not but regard such intention with the greatest possible dismay; he could use no lighter word.

He did not believe, what was sometimes stated, that the punishment of transportation was without the greatest terror for offenders. He had seen examples, not constantly, but on many occasions, of the overwhelming terrors of transportation.

He then dwelt with great impressiveness on the topics so frequently adverted to in these discussions—on the great importance of entirely removing from their old haunts and associates the more opulent and influential members of the criminal classes, such as the professional receivers of stolen goods; on the great and serious multiplication of resident criminals, and on the probability that a system of secondary punishment administered in England would never be effectually carried out; finally, on the impossibility of securing for criminals at home what was provided in the colonies, the beginning of a new career of life, after their allotted period of punishment had expired.[2]

Had this country alone been concerned in the question of maintaining the system of Colonial Trans-

[2] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. cx. pp. 936–939.

portation, these arguments would have been unanswerable; but in face of the determined opposition of the Colonies to the continuance of the system, the mother country had to give way, and, except on a limited scale to Western Australia, transportation as a secondary punishment has been necessarily abandoned; not, however, without to a great degree entailing the consequences which the opponents of its abolition foresaw and foretold.

With regard to the terrors of Transportation as a sentence when pronounced by an able judge, and also as giving a notion of some of the qualities that made Denman incomparable as an administrator of the Criminal Law, the present writer may be permitted to relate a circumstance of which he was a witness in the criminal court at Chelmsford, some years before the period now under consideration.

Two men had been convicted before Lord Denman of rape under most aggravated circumstances; they were navigators of the coarsest and roughest order. The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, having commented on the heinous nature of their offence, awarded them fourteen years' transportation. The men stood stolidly insensible; then, after a slight pause, he added, looking fixedly at them, and raising his majestic voice to its full compass, 'and do not think *that* a light sentence; so far from it, that I have seen old and hardened offenders—men who, having been sentenced to transportation before, well know what transportation is—I have seen those men sink fainting in the dock

before me when it has been my duty to pronounce upon them that dreadful doom.'

The effect was electric; the two human brutes in the dock trembled and grew blanched with terror, and many a yet undeveloped member of the criminal classes in the crowded Court, many a one 'who, if not yet criminal, might be contemplating crime,' and who had often perhaps talked jestingly of a 'trip to Botany Bay,' stood horror-struck at the dreadful nature of a sentence which the law had made second only to death itself, and which, in those days of Norfolk Island, involved sufferings and infamies from which even death itself would have been a release.

The questions stated in his previous letter as to *Montem* having been answered, Denman, who had in the meantime resumed his duties as Judge of Assize, wrote to Hodgson again on the same subject, from Chelmsford on March 8, as follows:

After hearing a lecture from the Sheriff's chaplain [on occasion of opening the commission], I sit down to give you a line upon *Montem*. My general opinion is that you should principally rest on the goodness of your case and the actual exercise of authority. If a very powerful counter-demonstration could be procured, it would probably be decisive; but as the greater activity of the other side may obtain a numerical majority, any appeal on your part to that test would be dangerous. Among the Judges you are strong. Shadwell has often expressed to me his anxious desire for the abolition. I called on Coleridge to-day, who has been invested by the enemy, but expresses himself ready to sign a memorial in favour of what has been done by you, if such course should be thought advisable. Of Patteson's feeling in the same way I have no doubt; but we

are all out of town [on circuit] for some weeks. I have heavy and shocking work here.

Not long after, the quaint, but of late grossly abused, revelries of *Montem* were suppressed, greatly to the benefit of Eton as a school, but a good deal against the grain of many fine old *laudatores temporis acti*, who never forgave the Provost for laying sacrilegious hands on the revered institution of their boyhood. An exceedingly competent witness, an old Etonian, thoroughly devoted to Eton, thus recently expressed his opinion on *Montem* to the present writer:

It was a great disgrace to a great school. I was at two celebrations, and they weigh on my mind as two of the dreariest days of my life. Loads of ill-dressed food washed down with bad champagne, the cost to be deducted from the proceeds of that vulgar highway robbery called 'Salt,' reducing what might have been sufficient to start the son of poor parents in life to a sum barely enough to give him a plethora of pocket money. The proof of all this is that the Captain of the School, who was the nominal recipient of the money, was never benefited by it.

There was of course a furious stand made for the time-*dis*honoured abuse, and it required no little courage to abolish it. The Provost showed great firmness, and deserves all the credit, though he doubtless was fortified and assisted by the warm support and approval of Lord Denman.

After the matter had been decided on, Denman wrote to Hodgson, who had been very greatly worried about it, and had gone down to Brighton to refresh himself. The letter alludes also to another vexed Eton question of the time, the Slough and Windsor Branch Railway.

Cum te Brightoniæ tranquilla refecerit aura,
Care gener, caram, et cará cum conjuge, prolem,
Vexatum compone animum, tumidoque rebelles
Da pelago curas, atque obliviscere *Montem*.[3]

I was sorry to hear of Bessie's influenza, but feel strong hope of her complete recovery, and that you will all profit by the fine air of the coast, if you will but throw useless cares behind. This year's Eton meeting cannot expect to be highly popular, but it will pass over quietly, or, if the disaffected choose to signalise their ill-humour, they will be the only sufferers. I daresay Hallam would attend, if Dr. Hawtrey desired it, but with us the first day of Trinity Term [May 22] imports the dining together of all the Common Law Judges. I mentioned your wish to Shadwell, who, however, did not seem eager to attend.

As to the railway [Slough and Windsor branch] I am required to attend as a *witness*. My evidence is wanted to show that the near approach of steam-engines, &c., to the bathing-places will be injurious to Eton. Do not you think it will? I do with great confidence. Whether you can avoid a railway, and whether the line proposed may not be the least nuisance compatible with it, I have formed no opinion; still less do I place myself in competition with the college authorities as to the prudence of adopting it, and the satisfactory nature of the precautions promised. This may make my evidence of small value, or even turn it the other way, if on cross-examination I should be convinced that this would be the best of all possible lines. Still, the parties have a right to my opinion.

On this Spring Assizes Lord Denman spent two or three days, between the end of the work at Maidstone and its commencement at Lewes, at Leeds Castle,

[3] 'When, dear son-in-law, the refreshing air of Brighton has set you up—and your wife and children too—you must calm your troubled spirit, give care to the winds and waves, and forget all about *Montem*.'

whence, on March 21, he sent a letter containing the following lines to Lady Denman:

Contrary to all expectation we finished our work at Maidstone last night [Saturday], and having postponed the business at Lewes till Tuesday, have the intervening days idle on our hands. Matters might have been better arranged if the necessity for this change of times had been foreseen. We are meanwhile very hospitably entertained by Mr. Wykeham Martin, a great and early friend of Tom's, and have had a delightful ride over a fine open country, and return to this noble castle, formerly the mansion of Lord Fairfax, Cromwell's colleague, whose grim portrait and buff jerkin are carefully preserved. On a sun-bright day, with a kind and unaffected family, everything is genial both within doors and without.

In the spring of 1847 the publication of Prince de Joinville's celebrated *brochure*, and various other circumstances, had given rise to some apprehensions as to the possibility of a successful attack on our coasts by a French fleet, and also to serious doubts as to the immediate efficiency of our own naval defences. It was considered desirable in some quarters to rouse the public feeling on the subject, and Captain Denman, with characteristic ardour, was minded at once to rush into the fray with a pamphlet. His father, whom he had consulted on the policy of this proceeding, sent him some admirable advice in a letter from which the following are extracts:

Portland Place: April 14, 1847.

Now for your letter [proposed printed letter], of which I have thought a good deal. I distrust myself as an adviser, because if I were in your position my feelings would have been exactly the same as your own.

A great evil is to be prevented, a great good is to be done.

Those particularly charged with the duty are not sufficiently alive to its obligation or to the passing exigency, and an individual thinks that he can arouse public opinion and excite them to the necessary task. This is the thing to be effected by the publication of that individual's views and opinions. Now consider in the first place the probability of making a first impression. The public, as you truly say, is devoted to the love of lucre and the active pursuit of it. 'Tis Avarice all, Ambition is no more.' A most unfavourable disposition for public spirit, or moral rectitude, or any elevated thoughts whatever, and seeking rather an excuse for avoiding them.

Can there be a stronger presumptive excuse than that the authorities do not seem impressed with the danger? But is it a mere excuse? Is it not something like a good reason? Men in authority, of good understanding, of candid minds, possessed of all the information, with every motive that can actuate any other of the Queen's subjects, in addition to the sense of duty and of character, do not perceive the danger to be imminent. They look out in full day, and through the best glasses, and discern no breakers ahead. Surely the passengers may feel a natural confidence that all is well, and distrust opinions and arguments pointing the other way. For my own part I fall into this way of thinking, spite of the vigorous proceedings in France. They may be principally the result of apprehension, though not without a secret or professed hope, in De Joinville and his followers, of naval glories. Great means of material mischief have indeed been provided, but there are strong counteracting causes. Both in France and in England the *boutiquier* spirit has taken strong hold of the bulk of the people—peace is evidently the idol of both, and war is held in the greatest horror. I have a notion, too, that public opinion throughout the world would revolt against any unprovoked and wanton injury by either country on the peaceful inhabitants of the other; and

further, I believe that in case of real danger the spirit and energy of the people would be roused by the aggression to efforts of which in our unalarmed state we do not fancy either capable.

Adverting to the remedy (impressment) which the Captain wished to propose, and admitting that if the Admiralty continued apathetic, and if an efficient plan could be devised, the temptation to promulgate it would become very strong indeed, he proceeds thus:

I should say, however, that the efficiency of the proposed plan ought in the first instance to be made manifest to some of the best judges. Some consideration ought also to be given to the probable effect on the projector himself. If offence is given, if the plan is rejected as visionary, positive harm may be added to loss of caste in him. And even if it be reluctantly adopted, he is sometimes ridiculed as having only deprived the superior of his just credit for what he was just going to do.

These are very crude remarks, very little like 'maturer counsel.' On one point I think I could feel confident: the propriety of abstaining from any statement of existing dangers that would generally be thought extravagant.

In the Summer Assizes of 1847 Denman, as he had so often done before, travelled the Midland Circuit, soon after his return from which he wrote from Middleton to his friend Coleridge a letter from which the following are extracts:

Not an hour will I delay answering your kind remembrance and cordial letter, having had no communication with any colleague during the circuit, except on one case of conviction submitted by Wightman for our opinion. Our circuit was a journey of pleasure occasionally diversified with legal affairs,

rari nantes. We had too much time everywhere, and for that very reason no leisure, as all was taken up in visiting and travels—the business of the most ordinary kind, and performed accordingly. Like you, I am annoyed at the manner of conducting the criminal business. Few prisoners were defended, scarcely any case opened for the prosecution, though in no instance was I obliged to act as counsel. But the utter carelessness as to the truth coming out, and the habit of slurring over damnatory proofs, required more vigilance in that direction [viz. for the prosecution] than a judge is fond of displaying. I cannot help fancying that the Bar is becoming more a stage of transition than a status—an apprenticeship exacted by custom for obtaining some office, such as that of Revising Barrister, County Court Judge, or Commissioner of some sort. I heartily wish the judges were deprived of all patronage of this kind. Towards the end of the assizes the looks of expectation and disappointment are harrowing. With regard to the election,[4] I think Edinburgh[5] a heavy blow and great discouragement to popular reformers. That and Hobhouse's defeat and Hawes' show how little hold the ministry have on public opinion among the middle classes. Their real strength, however—the absence of competition—remains undiminished, or rather increased, and this must make all reasonable men desirous of their acting creditably. Roebuck's absence I heartily lament, as it will secure Weymouth and every other corrupt and unimprovable place from their just doom. I rejoice with you for the emancipation of Gloucester and Monmouth, and am delighted with the manly, spirited, and able exertions of Sir George Grey. Talking of Monmouth I was saying how inconsistent were our complaints against lodgings anywhere, when we never complained there, where they surely are the worst of all. I am glad the cause is removed; perhaps we owe it to

[4] The Parliament, which had lasted since August 1841, had been dissolved on July 23, 1847.

[5] Where Macaulay was unseated.

Lord Granville Somerset. Let us try our influence at Gloucester with Mr. Grantly Bekeley.

Erle must have thoroughly enjoyed the Oxford Circuit [on which he had gone this summer with Coleridge]—that fine country, new to him, in company with an old friend, with business enough to excite and amuse him. Your postscript was not the least interesting part of your letter, as I had heard nothing of Patteson before. I trust we shall all meet in Westminster Hall recruited and refreshed.

My holiday began here on the 8th [of August], Warwick having come to an end the day before. The music of the axe has been sounding ever since. Days bright and rainy by turns. This morning glorious, but now the birds fly low. The foliage luxuriant beyond example; the harvest, early for us, a-gathering. No study of any kind but French novels, and all the books of the Bakewell Club at once upon the table. No visitors yet but Miss Macaulay. George [now Mr. Justice Denman] expected soon.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BURON V. DENMAN—HAMPDEN'S CASE—HUTT'S COMMITTEE—GREAT SLAVE TRADE SPEECHES OF 1848.

A.D. 1848. ÆT. 69.

1848: This year an eventful one for Denman—His great and growing excitement about the Slave Trade—Distress at the increasing indifference to its horrors—His earnestness upon it a life and death earnestness—Trial at Bar of *Buron* v. *Denman*—Judgment of the Court, February 16, 1848—Denman's remarks upon it in the House of Lords, February 22, 1848—The case of Dr. Hampden as Bishop-elect of Hereford—Application for mandamus to compel Archbishop to hear opposers—Statement of the case—Antecedents of Dr. Hampden—Remonstrance of the thirteen bishops—Lord John Russell's reply—Congé d'Elire and Letters Missive, December 16, 1847—Election, December 28—Confirmation by the Archbishop fixed for January 11, 1848—Proceedings at the confirmation—Refusal to let opposers appear—Application to Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, January 14—Four days' argument—Judgment on February 1, 1848—Court equally divided, Patteson and Coleridge for, Denman and Erle against, the application—So the rule was discharged—Judgment of Lord Denman—He repels reflections on Cranmer—Comments on farcical nature of the forms both at election and confirmation—Grounds his judgment on this, that as a matter of fact opposers never have been heard since Act 25 of Henry VIII. was passed—Mandamus refused from regard, amongst other things, to the peace of the Church—Bishop Phillpotts in the Lords presents petition against the penalties of præmunire as incurred in election and confirmation of bishops, and remarks on the recent judgment of the Queen's Bench, February 15, 1848—Speech of Lord Denman—He explains the ground of his judgment, and as to the penalties of præmunire, suggests that bishops in England, as in Ireland, should be appointed directly by the Crown—Letter to Hodgson, February 19, 1848, on Bishop Hampden's case, and on *Buron* v. *Denman*—Speech on the Slave

Trade and the Squadron on Lord Aberdeen's motion for returns, February 22, 1848—Slave Trade by the law of nations *ipso facto* piracy—Reference to the case of *Buron* v. *Denman*—French Revolution of February 24, 1848—Denman neither sanguine nor alarmed—Remarks on Government Bill for Removal of Aliens, April 13, 1848—On 'Crown and Government Security Bill,' April 19, 1848—Defends the English people from the charge 'of a growing contempt for the law'—Pays a tribute to the great demonstration of April 8—Letter from Mr. William Kent regarding his late father, the venerable Chancellor Kent—Hutt's Committee sets men's minds against the West African Squadron—Denman's excitement on the subject—Letter to Captain Denman from Leicester (Midland Circuit) on it, July 29, 1848—To same on same subject from Coventry, August 2—Denman's two great speeches of August 22 and 28, on the evidence taken by Hutt's committee—Letter written to Lady Denman from the House of Lords—Comments on Dr. Cliffe's evidence, '*Remove the dogs!*' and on that of British officers opposed to squadron—Repels the charge of calumny—Dr. Cliffe again—These two speeches save the squadron—Publishes 'Letter to Lord Brougham on the final extinction of the Slave Trade'—Apology for strong language on the subject.

THE year 1848 was a busy and exciting one for Denman, too much so indeed, for there can be little doubt that the labour and anxiety he underwent in the course of it had a great deal to do with undermining his health and preparing the way for the malady which first openly attacked him in the year following. The intensity, more especially, with which he felt, thought, and worked on the subject of the Slave Trade produced a strain on the nervous system, which, when added to the continuous brain work imposed upon him by his judicial and other labours, overtasked even his strong powers and hastened the stroke which finally shattered them. To the suppression of the Slave Trade Denman gave his whole heart, soul, and strength; he regarded the abominable traffic as the monster crime and evil of the whole world; and that vehement hatred of oppression and wrong which

throughout life had been a prominent feature in his character never allowed him to rest or to slumber in what he felt to be the great and sacred cause of trampling out the accursed wickedness from the face of the earth. He firmly believed that the efforts of the squadron, if resolutely and firmly directed, not crippled and paralyzed by the captious doubts of lawyers and the timorous over-caution of ministers, were the sole means, under Providence, of finally extinguishing the Slave Trade.

Nothing distressed him more than to see the growing indifference and levity with which, under the influence of able editors and economical doctrinaires, men of cultivation, intelligence, and humanity were disposed to treat the sufferings of the irrepressible 'nigger,' while they not only questioned the utility of the squadron, but actually represented it as a means by which the area of the slave hunter's operations had been extended, the horrors of the Middle Passage increased, and the mortality of the slave cargoes more than doubled. Poor, selfish, and half-hearted talk of this kind drove even the calm and equable temper of Denman beyond the limits of moderation; his earnestness in this work was a life and death earnestness, and it made him mad to hear the parrot prate with which these sciolists of political economy retailed the arguments of the abler and astuter wire-pullers, who had many of them a direct money interest in upholding the iniquitous traffic.

In the early part of this year came on the trial at Bar of *Buron* v. *Denman*, the plaintiff being one of

the slave-traders and slave-owners who had a part interest in the barracoon on the Gallinas river which Captain Denman had destroyed, and the action being a suit for damages against the gallant Captain in respect of the money loss caused by its destruction, and by the liberation of the slaves who had been warehoused in it for export.

The case was tried in the Exchequer on February 14, 15, 16, 1848, before four Judges—Barons Parke, Alderson, Rolfe and Platt—and on the last of the three days judgment was given.

The facts already stated (in Chapter 28) as to the destruction of the barracoon and the liberation of the slaves stored in it having been proved to the satisfaction of the jury, the Court held: First, that the plaintiff had *a property in his slaves*, and might maintain trespass for their seizure, *the Slave Trade not being piratical by the law of nations*, and it not appearing that Spain (to which nation the plaintiff belonged) had passed any law abolishing the Slave Trade, pursuant to the treaty embodied in 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 6. But they also held:

Secondly: that the ratification of Captain Denman's act by the Ministers of State [in the letters already set forth in Chapter 28] was equivalent to a prior command, and thus rendered it an act of State, for which the Crown alone was responsible.[1]

[1] *Buron* v. *Denman*, 2 Exch. Rep. pp. 167–190. Parke, B., only assented with some hesitation to the second ruling. A bill of exceptions was tendered, but the plaintiff afterwards discontinued his suit, certain terms of settlement of this and similar actions having been agreed to by Government.

Thus, in the result, Captain Denman escaped the ignominy of having to pay damages to the slave-owner for having deprived him of his slaves; but in principle the Court affirmed the position that the slave-owner had the right in England to recover damages for his human chattels when taken from him by one of Her Majesty's officers charged and entrusted with the suppression of the Slave Trade; and he only failed so to recover them because that officer's act, having been approved of by the Government, was treated as having been commanded by the Government, so as in the particular case to exonerate him from personal liability.

It is a decision that reflects no honour on the jurisprudence of England: well might Denman say of it, as he did in the House of Lords, that it was the first time the claim of an owner of human beings made slaves for the purposes of trade had been recognised in an English Court of Justice.[2] May it be the last!

Shortly before the case of *Buron* v. *Denman* had been decided in the Exchequer, the Queen's Bench had been engaged in the consideration of a matter which in its day formed the topic of all dinner parties in London, and of all rectories, curacies, and serious circles throughout the country, the question, viz., whether the Court should or should not issue a mandamus to compel the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Dr. Howley, to allow certain persons to appear and be heard as opposers of the Confirmation of Dr. Hampden's election to the Bishopric of Hereford.

[2] On February 22, 1848; Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xcvi. p. 1055.

The length of learned arguments to which this case gave rise before the Courts may be judged of from the fact that Mr. Jebb's admirable report of the proceedings is a thick and closely-printed volume of 580 pages.[8]

Happily, all that is necessary for the present purpose admits of being stated in comparatively brief compass. A word first as to the antecedents of Dr. Hampden. Dr. Renn Dickson Hampden having been, in 1836, appointed by Lord Melbourne Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, the University at once assembled in Convocation, and, on the ground of certain alleged unorthodox opinions contained in Dr. Hampden's Bampton Lectures (preached in 1831), and in a pamphlet of later date, entitled 'Observations on Religious Dissent,' proceeded by solemn decree to deprive Dr. Hampden of all they could, viz. certain privileges and emoluments theretofore invariably enjoyed by all persons holding the office of Regius Professor of Divinity. This decree, on motion being made in Convocation to that effect six years afterwards, in 1842, they solemnly refused to repeal, and it remained in full force and effect at the time of the proceedings now to be related.

Dr. Musgrave, Bishop of Hereford, having, late in 1847, been elevated to the Archbishopric of York, an alarming rumour began to spread in ecclesiastical circles that the heretical Regius Professor of Divinity was about to be nominated for the vacant see.

Upon this thirteen bishops drew up, signed, and trans-

[8] Case of Dr. Hampden, by Richard Jebb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Benning and Co. 1849.

mitted to Lord John Russell, a remonstrance against the appointment, to which Lord John replied by a communication dated 'Chesham Place, December 8, 1847,' and which of all the celebrated letters of its celebrated writer is perhaps the neatest, the most telling, and the most incisive. What the Chancery lawyers call the charging part of it is contained in the following paragraphs, the temptation to transcribe which is irresistible:

In these circumstances it appears to me that should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the doctrine that a decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual ban of exclusion against a clergyman of eminent learning and irreproachable life; and that, in fact, the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of our Universities.

Nor should it be forgotten that many of the most prominent among that majority have since joined the communion of the Church of Rome.

I deeply regret the feeling that is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church, to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misapprehension and fomented by prejudice.

At the same time I thank your Lordships for an interposition which I believe to be intended for the public benefit.

I have, &c.,

J. Russell.

On December 16 the Queen issued her Congé d'Elire and Letters Missive for the election of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford; on December 28, the election took place, under solemn protest from the Dean, Dr. Mere-

weather, and nothing further remained to be performed but the *confirmation* of the bishop-elect by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A royal mandate having been issued to the Archbishop directing him to confirm, he accordingly fixed January 11, 1848, as the time, and St. Mary of the Bow, in Cheapside, as the place, for the confirmation.

It being known that an effort would then and there be made to protest against the Confirmation, Dr. Barnaby, the Vicar-General, whose ordinary function it was to act on such occasions for the Archbishop, was in this instance reinforced by the powerful aid of Dr. Lushington and Sir John Dodson, named by the Archbishop as his associates.

The apparitor of the Archbishop's Court having made proclamation in the old, immemorial form, calling on all persons who might object to the confirmation of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford to come forward 'and make their objections in due form of law, *and they shall be heard*,' several objectors, or as the proper term it seems is, '*opposers*,' at once came forward. Hereupon argument was permitted, but on the sole point whether, notwithstanding the plain terms of the proclamation just read, any opposers at all could at this stage of the proceedings appear and be heard. Dr. Lushington (Sir John Dodson entirely agreeing), grounding himself on what had been the invariable practice, from the time of the passing of the statute 25 Henry VIII. to the present day, and on the position that Confirmation by the Archbishop was a merely *ministerial, not a judicial act*, held clearly that no opposers to the

confirmation of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford could then and there appear or be heard: immediately after which decision the opposers, which seems hard, were, under another old form, accused of contumacy for not appearing; and then the Confirmation was solemnly pronounced and published in due form of law.

Three days after, on January 14, 1848, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in the Court of Queen's Bench, moved for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Barnaby his Vicar-General, commanding them or one of them to allow the opposers of Dr. Hampden's confirmation to appear and be heard before them.

On January 24 and subsequent days cause was shown by Sir John Jervis and five other learned counsel, in lengthened and able arguments, which were replied to by Sir Fitzroy Kelly and four other learned counsel with equal length and ability: then Sir John Jervis claimed and was allowed to exercise the right of general reply, and finally, after four days of argument, on February 1, 1848, the judges, who were equally divided in opinion (Patteson and Coleridge being in favour of granting the mandamus and Denman and Erle against it) delivered their judgments *seriatim*.

The judgment of Lord Denman, with which alone the present narrative is concerned, was quite worthy of his great reputation: learned, sagacious, eloquent, and, what was rare with him, enlivened here and there with strokes of grave humour such as Sir Thomas More, on a similar occasion, might not have disdained to employ; and to

which the subject matter in some of its aspects almost irresistibly invited. For what could be grosser than the absurdity of first calling on all opposers to appear and be heard, then formally deciding that they could neither appear nor be heard, and then finally recording against them an accusation of contumacy for not appearing, and all this in the course of a solemn function began and ended by prayer! A grave farce gravely carried out in the midst of the nineteenth century, equalling if not exceeding in comic drollery any of the quaint inventions with which Rabelais, in his immortal burlesque, sought to cast ridicule on the proceedings of his *Chats Fourrés*, in the old Paris Chamber *des Escomptes*.

In the course of the exhaustive historical investigation with which the judgment opened, the Chief Justice took the opportunity of paying the following graceful tribute to Cranmer who had been somewhat disparagingly spoken of in the course of the argument, by one of the counsel for the opposers.[4]

One of the counsel for the Crown, with the view of exposing the absurdity of supposing that confirmation by the Archbishop of a bishop's election under the 25 of Henry VIII. was meant to be more than a mere ministerial act, had asked whether such a king as Henry was likely at one and the same moment to deprive the Pope of his vote in the election of bishops and lodge it in the hands of one of his own subjects?

The only answer [said Lord Denman] to this pertinent question, if I understood it properly, I confess I could not

[4] Mr. Badeley.

hear without surprise and regret. As I caught it, it was a reflection and a severe reflection on that great father of the English Protestant Church—Archbishop Cranmer. I understood the solution of the difficulty to be that 'the King knew how obsequious an Archbishop he had in Cranmer, who would readily conform to any wish the Royal mind might conceive.' Cranmer was not a blameless man—very far from it. Shortly before his death he betrayed a lamentable want of firmness—*not, however, greater than his who was selected from among the apostles as the rock on which was to be built the everlasting Church.* Yet his noble bearing when he met at last the death he had too much feared, might have been expected to protect his memory from general reflections like these.

Upon the solemn mockery of keeping up the old form of calling on all opposers to appear and make their objections to the *Confirmation*, and then not allowing them to appear and be heard, and finally accusing them of contumacy for not appearing, and all this accompanied with the solemnity of prayer, Lord Denman pointed out that it was not more absurd than the practice, whose legality no man disputed, of calling on the Dean and Chapter with solemn form of prayer, etc., to *elect* a bishop whom they must elect whether they will or no, and who, as all the world knows, is the nominee of the Crown.

When [said the Chief Justice] I heard Sir Fitzroy Kelly, with his impressive solemnity of manner, entreat that we would not expose the Archbishop to the mockery of having all the prayers recited for the mere purpose of going through a form and acting a farce, I confess I hardly knew how to meet it. Are the Dean and Chapter to be treated as nothing? Do *they* proceed without prayer and without

solemn ceremony? If they are required, notwithstanding all this, under the threat of penal consequences, to elect a particular person and none other—the law which compels them may be an unreasonable, ill-considered, and impious Act of Parliament, that ought to be repealed; but why should there be more objection on account of these mock solemnities being introduced into the presence of the Archbishop than into that of the Dean and Chapter. I forbear for obvious reasons from entering more fully into that. The whole matter reminds one of the Roman Augurs, who were said never to meet one another without laughing; and I think that if these gentlemen had induced us to issue this writ upon considerations of the incredible scandal and impropriety of using a religious solemnity on such an occasion, they would have had some reason to laugh at our expense.

In conclusion Lord Denman, after having stated at length all his reasons (which appear quite incontrovertible) for the opinion deliberately formed and conscientiously maintained by him, viz. that by the law and practice of England ever since the statute of 25 Henry VIII., confirmation of the election of a bishop by the Archbishop is purely a *ministerial*, never a judicial act, expressed his conviction that in the due exercise of his discretion he ought to refuse to grant the mandamus.[5]

I own that my opinion is so entirely settled, and I must add so entirely unchanged by all I have heard to-day, that, feeling the utmost disposition to do all that can be done to show my respect for my learned brothers [Patteson and Coleridge], I do not think that I can consent to say for my part that this writ ought to go. I think it ought not—I feel confident that if it went it would be good for nothing—that the return which would be made to it would give it a

[5] Where the Court in which a rule is moved is equally divided in opinion the practice is that the rule is discharged.

complete answer. I am satisfied that the only effect of all this would be to keep alive the frightful state of religious, or rather let me say, theological animosity which it is impossible not to observe in this country. There would be a delay of at least two years before the return to the writ could be argued—probably four more days would be consumed in argument, and we cannot tell how much more when it would come into the Court of Error. The bishopric all that time would be vacant—perhaps other vacancies might occur in other sees, when no doubt the example here set would be followed, and in every case I should expect in the present excited state of men's minds that the Archbishop would be called upon to summon all mankind to hear whether they had anything to say against the confirmation of the bishop elect and to open a Court that would probably never be closed.

Under all these considerations, feeling the utmost respect for my learned brethren and the greatest regret that we do not take the same view, I must own that I feel that some deference is due also to the high person [Archbishop of Canterbury] who is named as the defendant in this rule. Some deference is due to those who certify the fitness of Bishop Hampden for the office to which he is elected. Still more deference is due to the *peace of the Church and the tranquillity of the State.*

It seems to me that we should be putting everything to hazard, and leading to consequences which it is impossible to foresee, if we, who are firmly convinced that there is no such law as that upon which these parties seek to act, encouraged the smallest doubt as to its existence. Reserving my opinion on this point till I had heard all the observations of my learned brothers, and keeping my mind open to the last and free to say that this is a question which ought to be discussed, I must fairly say, with all respect for my brother Coleridge's admirable argument, that it has confirmed me in the opinion of the danger of exposing the Act of Parliament, and the most simple construction of the plainest language,

and the most moderate and universal opinion on its effect, to the speculations of those *who will bring their forgotten books down and wipe off the cobwebs from the Decretals and Canons before they can find one argument* for disturbing the settled practice of three hundred years.[6]

So the rule was discharged, the mandamus refused, and the confirmation of Dr. Hampden's election stood as good and valid in law.

The opponents, indeed, or 'opposers' of Dr. Hampden consulted their counsel as to whether they could not carry the case further, but were advised, with undoubted accuracy, by those learned gentlemen that no writ of error or other appeal lay against a *refusal* by the Queen's Bench to grant a mandamus, which it is always discretionary with that Court to grant or not.

So in the Law Courts the matter was at an end: not quite so in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on February 15, 1848, that famous champion of the Church, the Bishop of Exeter, presented a petition from certain clergymen of the Archdeaconry of Bucks praying for the repeal of so much of the statute of 25 Henry VIII. as rendered Deans, Chapters, and Bishops liable to the penalties of a *præmunire* in the discharge of their respective duties in the election and consecration of bishops in the Christian Church.

The Bishop, in the course of an able speech, spoke of the Act 25 of Henry VIII., which directed Deans and Chapters to proceed with the form of election,

[6] Jebb's 'Report of Bishop Hampden's Case,' pp. 495, 496.

accompanied by solemn religious service, and which at the same time compelled them to elect any individual, however unfit they might conscientiously believe him to be, under the penalties of a *præmunire*, as a law of unmixed tyranny.

He expressed a hope that the opinions of the two learned persons (Patteson and Coleridge) who thought that the confirmation by the Archbishop of the election of a bishop was a *judicial* and not a merely ministerial act, would ultimately prevail as the law of the land.

If the construction put on the statute of Henry by the Chief Justice were allowed to prevail, it would make that Act 'the Magna Charta of Tyranny.'

Lord Denman said that

It did not appear a very proper or convenient course for a judge to enter into discussion in that place respecting his own administration of the laws in a Court of Justice. He could only say of this case that on no occasion to his recollection had he devoted so much time, or bestowed so much enquiry, on any subject that had come before him, nor did he recollect any subject that had caused him greater anxiety. So that if he had erred in any way it was not without the most careful endeavour to prevent it, and the most diligent search after the truth. He would add that never on any occasion had he risen from an enquiry with a more perfect conviction that he had had the good fortune to arrive at the truth.

He felt the deep responsibility that rested on him when he came to that conclusion, in opposition to opinions which he so justly respected; but, having done so, he, as a judge, was not entitled to withhold it. However great the respect he felt for his learned brethren, and notwithstanding the pain with which, on every occasion, one judge differed from

another on questions of great interest and importance—still that judge must pronounce the dictates of his own conscience, and give full effect to his own opinion.

He then gave, in the following short and clear terms, the true ground for refusing the mandamus, viz. that it would make the appointment of bishops rest, not with the Crown, as the law requires, but with the Archbishop, and this on the ground of a mere form, which had been suffered to linger on long after the state of things which had called it into existence had passed away:

We were asked to grant the mandamus on this specific ground—that, according to the ancient practice, the appearance of objectors having been challenged, before confirmation, the Archbishop was bound to hear any objectors whatever prefer any objections whatever. In other ceremonies such forms had still kept their place, *but merely as a matter of form.* But on the late occasion *the form was sought to be converted into a substantive practice, powerful enough to set aside the appointment of a bishop by the Crown.* For, as his noble and learned friend [Lord Lyndhurst] had truly observed, the power of appointment could not, in fact, be in the Crown if the Archbishop had a power, before confirmation, to call upon all opposers to come forward, to hear their objections, and, should his opinion be in favour of them, to refuse the confirmation and consecration of the person nominated by the Crown.

The right rev. prelate had called his [Lord Denman's] learned brethren on the Bench who had differed from him, 'the friends of the liberty of the Church.' In his opinion no one who had an opportunity of considering the subject could doubt that his learned brother, Mr. Justice Erle, and himself had conferred a great and real benefit on the Church by putting a stop to the issue of this writ of mandamus.

Viewing the petition presented by the Bishop of Exeter as merely seeking to put an end to the penalties of *præmunire* as affecting certain of the clergy, Lord Denman expressed it as his opinion that in the case of confirmation the penalty of *præmunire* was wholly unnecessary, the Archbishop being in his judgment imperatively enjoined to confirm the election of a bishop. 'Indeed,' he added, 'the penalty of *præmunire* is in its own nature objectionable, and unworthy of a civilised country. No man ought, for any offence, to be placed out of the protection of the law, and he should gladly see the title of *præmunire* expunged from our code.'

Denman then proceeded, with that grave and courteous irony of which, though he rarely employed it, he was a master, to suggest to the right rev. prelate a much more effectual remedy in the case than the mere abolition of *præmunire* on failure to elect or to confirm, and that was 'the re-enactment of the statute of Edward VI., conferring on the Crown the power, which with regard to Irish bishops it still enjoys, of *the direct appointment of Bishops*.'

'He thought an amendment of the 25 Henry VIII., by substituting this simple process for the cumbrous machinery of *Congé d'Elire and Letters Missive* would be a great improvement of the law, and would avoid the scandal of similar questions in Westminster Hall in future. To this extent he should be happy to lend his aid to the right rev. prelate in his endeavours after a reform of the law.'

Solvuntur risu tabulæ; the redoubtable Phillpotts had met his match at his own weapons.[7]

A few days after this he wrote the following letter to his friend and son-in-law, Hodgson, who had, it seems, written to the Chief Justice to express his cordial approval of the judgment in Hampden's case; to congratulate him on Captain Denman's escape, owing to the decision in *Buron* v. *Denman*, from the clutches of the slave-owner; and to communicate his own disappointment in not having been nominated to the recently vacant see of Chester—a preferment for which perhaps, his exertions for the abolition of *Montem* had not recommended him in high quarters:

Guildhall: February 19, 1848.

My dear Hodgson,—Your agreeable and kind letter only disappointed me in not announcing that Her Majesty has required your services at Chester. Well, we shall keep you nearer, and see you oftener. Many thanks for your remembrance of my birthday [21st February], which will I hope prove auspicious for the commencement of your sanitary visit to Brighton. I am very happy that you approve of my doings in the Hampden case, for it has always been one of the most painful acts of my judicial life to differ with my judicial brethren. But the more I think of it the more I am satisfied of the propriety of our judgment, on the law in the first place, and secondly, in the exercise of our discretion in discharging the rule. Surely the law ought to be altered, but whether any control should be imposed on the Crown after appointing seems very doubtful. The Crown, certainly, is not infallible; but who is? I shudder at the very idea of trials for heresy, and a smell of burning comes into my nose.

[7] The debate, which is interesting, is well reported in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xcvi. House of Lords, February 15, 1848. Lord Denman's speech extends from pp. 644–647.

I am wholly ignorant of Hampden's merits or demerits; the best thing arising from the imprudence of appointing him is the name given to our friend, your diocesan [the celebrated prelate, then Bishop of Oxford, late of Winchester], *the Re-tractarian.*[8]

Joe's case has, indeed, come to a triumphant end for him. I hope a final one.

On February 22 the Earl of Aberdeen, in moving for a return of the number of slave vessels captured by Her Majesty's cruisers during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, made an able and eloquent speech, in the course of which he spoke with strong reprobation of a feeling that seemed to be growing up in favour of recalling the squadron, from a conviction that, so far from diminishing, it increased the loss of life and other horrors of the Middle Passage.[9]

Lord Denman denied that those preventive means had increased the sufferings of the negroes to anything like the extent supposed. He said that

> The torture and misery had always been extreme. He was old enough to remember when a bill was brought into the House of Commons, limiting the number of slaves that should be shipped on board vessels of a certain size and tonnage, *and that bill was vigorously resisted. The very discussion by Parliament whether a wretched captive was to have an inch more or less to lie down in was treated as an interference with the rights of private property, and an invasion of the principles of Free Trade.*

Public opinion on this subject appeared to him to have

[8] From his having first joined with those who condemned Hampden, and afterwards, having, in the interim, carefully read his books, retracted his former judgment, declaring he could find no heretical pravity in them.

[9] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xcvi. p. 1037.

undergone a lamentable and disgraceful change. The treatment of the efforts of our squadron as a mere failure was purely absurd. In fact some of those who affected to lament its want of success were only annoyed that it had succeeded too well. They decried the employment of our cruisers because it had disappointed the schemes of the slave-traders in Cuba and Brazil, and their allies in other countries.

In the course of this speech Denman reiterated with great emphasis his often avowed opinion that the Slave Trade ought to be regarded and dealt with as being *by the law of nations ipso facto piracy*, and he said that in his opinion it was a great misfortune that Mr. Canning in 1823 did not accept the offer then made by the United States so to declare it. 'Had that proposal been accepted,' said Denman, 'the Slave Trade, I believe, would not now exist.'

'His principal reason,' he said, for having thus re-stated on the present occasion his decided opinion on the nature and character of slave-trading was because he had recently seen the claim of an owner of human beings, made slaves for the purpose of trade, recognised for the first time in an English Court of Justice.'[10]

And now the French Revolution of February 24 came, 'perplexing kings with fear of change,' and profoundly altering in its result the destinies of Europe. Denman, with his brave and cheerful temperament, remained firm and unmoved, sharing neither the

[10] In allusion to *Buron* v. *Denman*. Lord Denman's speech on this occasion, by no means one of his best, will be found in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xcvi. pp. 1051–1055.

exaggerated hopes nor the exaggerated terrors of the time.

He admired as much as any one the magnificent demonstration by which, on the memorable eighth of April, the higher and middle classes in London proved their attachment to the cause of freedom with order; but he had also the moral courage to speak of himself in the House of Lords 'as an old friend and well-wisher' to those among the working classes who were seeking for still further measures of political reform; while, though he did not oppose, he by no means gave his unqualified approbation to the Bill introduced by Government (on the ground of the disturbed state of the times, and the numbers of foreign revolutionaries alleged to be flocking into England), for the *Removal of Aliens*. When this last-mentioned bill was, on April 13, introduced by Lord Lansdowne into the Upper House, Lord Denman said that

> He could not see a Bill of this kind introduced without expressing his very great regret that it was found necessary to give Government a power of such enormous extent—a Bill which would enable any individual to ruin his enemy by secret information to the Secretary of State if he should feel bound to act on the information conveyed to him.
>
> In former days, when the battle was fought against the Alien Bill year after year in the House of Commons, it was his pride to have been connected with those who contended against it. When, in 1826, that Act was finally repealed, Sir Robert Peel, on whose motion it was abrogated, was received, by those who were generally opposed to him, with such shouts of applause as would not soon be forgotten by him.[11]

[11] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xcviii. p. 278.

When, on April 19, Lord Cottenham introduced to the House the 'Crown and Government Security Bill,' the Duke of Wellington having made some strong observations 'on the growing contempt of the people for the law, as shown by the distracted state of the country,' Lord Denman, adverting to those observations, said:

That they might be correct as applicable to those who had made the present Bill necessary, but he would suggest that it was hardly just to the People of England—who had so recently taken into their own hands the vindication of their safety—to assert that there was in the great body of that England a contempt for the law.

He thought, on the contrary, that when they saw that recent exhibition of peaceful men turning off from the ordinary and needful occupations of life to expose themselves to possible danger and certain inconvenience—he thought there was brought before them the most gratifying proof of attachment to the law, arising from this, that they knew by long experience the benefits of the protection to be derived from it.

I am sure [said Lord Denman] I can never speak without feelings of the utmost admiration and gratitude, in which all mankind concur, of the conduct of the Noble Duke—his recent conduct in these troubles and the whole tenor of his life; but I feel that I should be wanting in some degree in what is due to the real character of the English people if I allowed that which looked like a general imputation 'of a growing contempt for the law' to pass without comment.[13]

The Duke explained that he had never meant to impute a growing contempt for law to the English people generally, and that, on the contrary, nobody

[13] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. xcviii. p. 503.

could admire more than he did the general conduct of the people on occasion of the great demonstration of April 8.

In the course of this summer Denman received from the United States the following letter from Mr. William Kent, son of the venerable ex-Chancellor, who had recently died, the object of universal respect on both sides of the Atlantic, at the ripe age of eighty-three. Mr. William Kent had been in England three years previously, and been received, as his father's son was sure to be, with cordial hospitality by the English Chief Justice.

New York: June 6, 1848.

My Lord,—I venture to request your acceptance of a copy of a discourse recently delivered before the Judiciary and Bar of the State of Norfolk, on the life and character of my father, the late Chancellor Kent.

It was with deeply gratified feeling that my father received the flattering expressions of your opinion of his works and judicial character which occasionally crossed the Atlantic.

On my return to America from England I had the happiness of finding him, though 83 years old, still vigorous in mind and body; and it was an unmingled pleasure to answer his questions about England, and particularly about Westminster Hall, the subject of his meditation and study during so long a period of his life.

It was his intention, though I believe from his unaffected modesty he never carried his intention into effect, to thank you by letter for the kindness with which you have so often spoken of him, and for the courtesy shown to his son during his visit in England in 1845.

I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

WILLIAM KENT.

As the summer proceeded it became clear from current conversation, occasional correspondence, and the opinions of the Press, that the evidence taken before Hutt's Committee,[18] then recently published, and as yet unanswered, was producing a very general and strong feeling in a great portion of the public against the policy of keeping up the West African Squadron.

The following letters from the Chief Justice (who presided this summer on the Midland Circuit) to his son, Captain Denman, will show the eager avidity with which he followed the evidence, and the feverish anxiety with which he contemplated the possible result of the enquiry:

Leicester: July 29, 1843.

My dearest Joseph,—I have devoured Captain Matson's pamphlet, and not knowing how far his *professional* views may be correct or *bonâ fide*, feel rather pleased with it than otherwise. Do you know him? I should be inclined to make his acquaintance, and if that be not feasible should be disposed to give him a short letter by the Press. I would accept all his concurrence, lament any differences, show (if it can be done clearly and shortly) that he has misconceived the argument or committed some error, but declare openness to conviction and a wish to conciliate him on the great object common to both, which seems about to be arrested

[18] So called from Mr. (now the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin) Hutt—its chairman. It was a committee appointed by the House of Commons, in 1847, to consider of 'providing for the best means to be adopted for the final extinction of the Slave Trade.' The chairman, Mr. Hutt, before the appointment of the committee, had shown what his own conviction was by declaring in the House of Commons that, if asked how he would deal with the Slave Trade, he would reply without doubt or reservation 'Leave the Slave Trade to itself.'

from you by the astuteness of Cliffe,[14] the stupidity of Mr. M—— (who is he?), and the absurd gullibility of Hutt's committee. If the subject takes you, and can be touched with a light hand, it will afford us an opportunity of exposing the evidence of which so much advantage is taken, and the enormous folly of the reaction in public opinion.

The cause has fallen so low that I hardly see a hope of remedy except in its falling still lower. When at zero I do think that if a temperate and effective speech could be made, quietly pointing out the momentary triumph of falsehood in fact, and fallacy in doctrine, and warning them that the Slave Trade is on the eve of a revival ten times more extensive than ever, under England's patronage and for her sordid benefit,—it might be the foundation of good, or at least stop the downward progress from bad to worse.

In a few days he writes again on the same subject:

Coventry: August 2, 1848.

My dearest Joe,—I wish I could express half the pleasure it gives me to find myself your fellow-labourer in this good cause, in which great service has already been done if the squadron escapes the Committee.

I will hope you will find Aberdeen or Brougham accessible to the arguments about treaties; but my points are all on the principle. If Brougham can be persuaded to take up Senhor Cliffe, the exhibition will be truly grand. I think I can do something with him.

The business of the circuit, very light hitherto, begins to be rather heavy at the last two places, but I have no fear of ending it by Saturday night. Margaret's great affair comes off next week,[15] but even that should not prevent me from

[14] Dr. Cliffe—the ablest witness examined before Hutt's committee on the Anti-Squadron and Pro-Slave Trade side; he admitted himself to be a slave-owner.

[15] Second marriage of his fourth daughter, Margaret, with Edward Cropper, Esq., which took place in August 1848; her first husband, Mr. Macaulay, had died in 1846.

coming to town whenever necessary. When that may be I do not yet collect from the papers. They surely cannot mean to whip it through the Lords as in 1846. Who and what is Captain M——? A gentleman who sets out on an adventure to suppress the slave trade and begins his enterprise by discovering that it never can be successful, fortifying that opinion by scraps from all quarters, which he carefully copies in his commonplace book. One thing I will readily concede to him, that for *him*, or such as him, to suppress it is quite as impossible as he thinks it. Perhaps his practice may have contradicted his theory, and doing a noble deed, in nature's spite, his acts may have refuted his opinion. If on the contrary, he has done nothing, that result may account for his opinion. It is a strange boast for a British naval officer, really bent on the service with which he is entrusted, to find his evidence in all respects perfectly conformable to that of the former slave-trader and present slave-owner [Dr. Cliffe], equally bent on defeating that service. The impudence of the man who imputes the horrors of which he with his fellow slave-owners are the authors, to the attempts of the squadron to prevent them is only equalled by the perverted ingenuity of him who abounds in refined speculations on remote consequences, overlooking the obvious evils which stare him in the face and defy him.

Denman resolved to make a supreme effort in the House of Lords for the preservation of the squadron, which he regarded as the sole effectual means for the extinction of the Slave Trade. On returning from circuit, he gave notice of motion for August 22, for 'an address to the Crown on the subject of the Slave Trade,' and having in the interim fully charged his mind with all the mass of evidence, oral and documentary, which at all bore on the subject, he, on the day appointed, appeared in his place, and made the

ablest and most powerful speech he ever delivered in either House of Parliament.

The following interesting letter, written to Lady Denman from the House shortly before his great effort was to be made, shows clearly the high-wrought though carefully repressed excitement under which, at the moment, he was labouring:

House of Lords: August 22, 1848.
Half-past two P.M.

Dearest Love,—I write to you for the purpose of keeping my mind in a composed state, having filled it as full as it can hold of interesting matter. I hope to carry it through its difficult task with as much steadiness as I raised the last bumper to your health. My journey in the coupé was solitary, but not tedious, for I studied my case thoroughly, and found much valuable aid in the Blue Books.

After breakfast yesterday I went to Brougham's, and with him to the House, and we concerted and notified the measures to be taken. I then went with him to Miss Burdett's [16] to dinner, and met and sate next to the Duke of Wellington, who was remarkably agreeable and good-natured. There was also the Indian Sir Charles Napier (conqueror of Scinde) there, a most agreeable and ready man. Miss Burdett asked much after you. This morning I have been again with Brougham and some knowing people, and now am in the Library to look at all the books and papers that can throw light on my subject.

I strongly feel the vast responsibility of my task, and what immense consequences may flow from its being well or ill performed. But what can I rest upon with a better chance of securing the needed equanimity, than that kind and affectionate bosom which beats so warmly for everything that is good? All the qualities worth having which I can flatter

[16] Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

myself with possessing, are preserved by my being the husband of such a wife, and the father of such children. God bless you.

Your ever affectionate and faithful husband.

The following brief extracts can of course give only a very inadequate notion, though it is hoped they may give some notion, of the merits of this masterly speech:

He began by saying

that he must ask their lordships to bear in mind this proposition: that the slave trade was one of the worst of human crimes; the most daring violation of the laws of God and man, prompted by the basest motives, productive of the greatest amount of suffering, and that it more effectually prevented the progress in civilisation and happiness of a very large portion of the human race.

The House of Commons, in full accordance with this principle, had recently appointed a committee 'to consider the best means of providing for the extinction of the Slave Trade.'

The gentleman who moved the appointment of that committee, and afterwards became its chairman (Mr. Hutt), had unfortunately formed a preconceived opinion on one of the most important points to which its enquiries could be directed. He had said, if asked 'What are we to do with the Slave Trade?' he would say, without reserve, 'Leave the trade to itself'—*in other words, he assumed, before entering on his function of enquiry, that the squadron ought to be removed from the coast of Africa.*

Two propositions have been put forward as decidedly conclusive against the continued maintenance of our squadron on the coast of Africa. One of these is that the means employed for the extinction of the traffic have proved ineffectual; the other is, that our attempts to put it down have

done more harm than good, and have had the effect of greatly aggravating the horrors of the trade.

Denman then proceeded to the disproof of both these propositions.

As to the first, he proved (*from the evidence taken before Hutt's committee*) that the vile traffic had been suppressed in the river Quorra, in the Bonny, and also in the Gambia; that instead of the 12,000 negroes formerly exported every year to Cuba, the number had dwindled down to 1,000 in the year 1845; that the exportation to Brazil also was being materially and progressively reduced.

But at the very lowest point of its depression [he said] an unfortunate circumstance had contributed again to increase the traffic. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been somewhat unguardedly expressed as to the measures taken in destroying the barracoons; the Foreign Office [17] had communicated those opinions to the Admiralty, the slave-holders had got possession of the letter, and had immediately despatched it to the coast.

A report was circulated in Africa that a revolution had taken place in England, that Lord Palmerston had been overthrown, and that the new Government intended to revive the Slave Trade.

It had been admitted [said Lord Denman] in the evidence that in 1843 the Slave Trade was considered a losing trade in Brazil, and the evidence of Dr. Cliffe,[18] a good authority on the subject, showed that it was abandoned by many persons in despair, *because they thought the Government of England was sincere in the resolution to put it down;* but

[17] In Lord Aberdeen's letter of May 20, 1842, already cited in this volume, chap. xxviii. p. 123.

[18] Senhor José Cliffe, M.D., born in the United States, domiciled in Brazil.

when they saw reason to doubt the sincerity of the English Government, then it was that the Slave Trade revived with accumulated vigour.

On the second point—viz. that the squadron had made bad worse—Denman produced a prodigious impression on the House and the country by the mode in which he pointed out that the proof before the committee of the squadron's having increased the horrors of the Slave Trade rested mainly on the evidence of Dr. Cliffe, who himself stated that he was still a slave *owner*, and even admitted further that he had once been a slave *trader*.

The Committee of the House of Commons [he said] had had before them a person who acknowledged himself to have been a slave trader, and this person the Committee had consulted about the best means of putting down the slave trade! Why, the bare idea of asking a former slave trader, with reference to the means employed for the suppression of the slave trade, seemed to be one of the most preposterous he ever heard of. What! [exclaimed Denman, amid the general laughter of the House] consult the wolf about the best manner of preserving the sheep! The answer, of course, would be, '*Remove the dogs!*'

Not less effective were his comments on the evidence of the few British officers who, before the Committee, had stated themselves to be opposed to the keeping up of the squadron.

He was aware that some of the officers employed on that station had expressed an opinion unfavourable to the continuance of the squadron, and he believed that with many the service was unpopular.

He might refer to the evidence of Captain M——, whom

he knew to be a gallant officer—a candid and honourable man—but a gentleman who went out to suppress the slave trade with the conviction that the means used would not be sufficient for the purpose; *who set about an arduous task, requiring all the energies of hope, half disqualified by despair.* This gentleman had actually read to the committee a passage from his memorandum book, copied into it by himself before he left England, embodying that sentiment. Surely it may be suggested without any disrespect either to the Admiralty or to the officer that men entertaining such an opinion should not be selected for the service.[19]

The effect produced by this vigorous and admirable speech was remarkable: it at once turned the wavering balance of public opinion, and mainly contributed to avert the sacrifice of the squadron.

It was followed up by another speech on August 28 on the same subject, in which Denman was particularly happy in exposing the charge of calumny made against him in the 'Morning Chronicle' of August 24:[20]

Calumny [said Lord Denman] is a strong word, but I do not complain of it, for I perceive the sense in which it is used by the writer. The calumny is not that I stated anything untruly, but that I made strong observations on the evidence of a person who stated himself to have been once a slave trader. If I had incorrectly charged Dr. Cliffe with being a slave trader I should plead guilty to uttering the worst of calumnies; but when he himself confesses that he has been a slave trader, the character affixed to that crime is not affixed by me, but by the law. The law of England proclaims him, as long as and inasmuch as he was a slave trader, to

[19] This speech is reported in Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. ci. pp. 365–371.

[20] This charge of calumny was founded on many very strong observations by Denman on Dr. Cliffe's evidence, which have been omitted in the brief resumé of his speech in the text.

have been a pirate, a robber, and a felon. So does the law of America, where he was born. So do the public acts of the Brazilian empire, where he was domiciled.

These speeches greatly tended to increase the reputation of Denman as an orator, a matter about which he was comparatively careless; but they accomplished another purpose about which he had been passionately anxious, and which it was the dearest object of his heart to achieve—*they saved the squadron.*

Not satisfied with his exertions in Parliament alone, Denman, before this laborious year came to a close, endeavouring to act on public feeling through the press, published a pamphlet entitled 'A Letter from Lord Denman to Lord Brougham on the Final Extinction of the Slave Trade.' This publication necessarily goes over the same ground as his speeches, and presents nothing specially calling for notice here, except perhaps the following passage, which explains and justifies the vehemence with which on this question he could not help expressing himself:

To form a sound judgment on these weighty matters I have studied to divest my mind of every bias. But if anyone expects the contemplation of them to awaken no emotion which may find a vent in some vehemence of language, I think he requires correct reasoning from an understanding that must have lost the best security for discerning truth, the moral perception of right and wrong, and a sense of the value of justice and humanity.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WESTERN SPRING CIRCUIT OF 1849—THE TWO FIRST ATTACKS OF PARALYSIS—RESIGNATION.

A.D. 1849–1850. ÆT. 70–71.

1849: Denman on Western Circuit with Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Spring Assizes of 1849—Heavy business and failing health—Reception at Strathfieldsaye—Letter to Lady Denman, March 11—The Duke's cordial hospitality—Recollections of his conversation—Letter of Sir E. V. Williams—Party to meet the Judges—Sir E. V. Williams 'Boswellizes' the Duke—Topics of table talk—Macaulay's History—Double missions at foreign courts—Bourke, Swedish Envoy at Madrid—The Copenhagen expedition—French spy system—State of France in 1849—Louis Napoleon—Fusion of the two Bourbon branches—Madame de Staël—Bishop Phillpotts—The breakfast—The Duke's new daughter, Jenny Lind—Marchioness of Ely—The Duke and Jenny Lind in the Park—The Duke's rule as to passing ladies on horseback—Jenny Lind declines the Duke's assistance—Denman's remark on this—Last meet of hounds for the season at Strathfieldsaye—The Judges at Salisbury miss the Sheriff—Letter to Lady Denman—A window in Salisbury Cathedral—To same—Patteson's and Coleridge's country houses, March 18, 1849—To same from Boconnor, near Bodmin, old seat of Sir Bevil Grenville, March 25—To same from Taunton, April 1—Drive with Mr. and Lady Louisa Fortescue—The Queen's Bench in the woods—The South Devon Railway—Sir Thomas Acland's, at Killerton—The castle at Taunton—Last letter from circuit—Handwriting of these letters very shaky—On April 14, after returning to town, Denman has a first stroke of paralysis—Partially recovers—Sits in Queen's Bench during Trinity Term, 1849—Takes chamber business in London—Staying at Hampstead with Captain and Mrs. Holland—On July 21 has a second stroke of paralysis—Between the first and second strokes speaks twice in House of Lords—On June 13 on the Slave Trade—On June 22 brings on, for the *third* time, an Affirmation instead of Oaths Bill—Rejected by thirty-

four to ten—Law as to objections to oaths, on *religious* grounds, altered by Common Law Act of 1854—As to objections on other grounds it still needs alteration—Denman moved from London to Middleton, August 22, 1849—Letter to Coleridge *dictated* from Hampstead, August 7, 1849—To same from Middleton, also dictated, October 1, 1849—Fasts for cholera—Patteson's ball—Patteson and the partridges—Denman s view of his own case, scrawled by himself in Greek—Letter to Coleridge, dictated, October 29—Sir B. Brodie's opinion of Denman's state in October—Kind exertions of his brother Judges—Court sits without him all Michaelmas Term—Judges consult Brodie and Holland as to possibility of Denman's resuming work—Brougham writes from Cannes, December 18, 1849, strongly urging resignation—Brodie and Holland on Christmas Day, 1849, concur in advising resignation—Denman wishes further consultation—Letter to Denman from Wightman, December 31, 1849—High tide—Philosophers at fault—Nose and knees over the fire with Hannah More's 'Memoirs.' 1850: Denman returns to town and consults Dr. Watson—Decisive opinion of Dr. Watson, January 22, 1850—Denman determines to resign—Winds up all outstanding judicial business, and on February 28, 1850, sends in his formal resignation—Previous correspondence with Lord John Russell as to his successor-elect, Lord Campbell—Grounds of Denman's resentment against Campbell—Letter of Lord John Russell of January 29, 1850—Observations on Denman's protest and Campbell's appointment.

In the Spring Assizes of 1849 Denman went the Western Circuit with Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, who had been raised to the Bench, as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on the transfer of Sir William Erle to the Court of Queen's Bench.[1]

The work on this circuit, especially in its latter stages, was unusually severe, and Denman's health, which had already been shaken by the excitement of the Slave Trade discussions and the strain of his judicial labours in Westminster Hall, was no doubt unfavourably affected by the protracted sittings, not

[1] The Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, called to the Bar, 1823; published his standard work 'On the Law of Executors' in 1832; raised to the Bench, November 1846; retired, 1865, when he was added to the Privy Council.

unfrequently lasting over twelve hours, which occasionally fell to his lot during these assizes.

From a letter written to Lady Denman from Salisbury, on March 11, the following passage may be extracted, giving a brief account of the reception of himself and his brother judge at Strathfieldsaye by the Duke of Wellington, then in the eightieth year of his age:

On February 28, on arriving at the Winchfield station, and during the long process of taking the carriage off the truck and putting to the horses, we were assailed by the most bitter snow and rain storm I ever remember. The ground was deeply covered in a moment, but we drove rapidly to Strathfieldsaye, and arrived rather late, but in time, seeing lights still in the bed-rooms and dressing-rooms. The house was all comfort and brightness, the Duke cordial, easy, good-natured, and his conversation lively and entertaining; my brother judge 'Boswellized' him. His views of French affairs are encouraging and accord exactly with my own—viz. that the present Government [the Republic, with Louis Napoleon as President] gives the best security for preserving the peace that can be expected, and that the two Bourbon branches can never bring forth the fruit of good government, enjoying no attachment on the part of France, nor deserving any. He was much amused by the letter in 'Punch' written in his name (offering to give away Jenny Lind to Captain Harris),[2] and he mentioned incidentally a practice of his own, which ought to be general, and perhaps may be made so by his example: 'I am always very attentive to ladies on horseback, and always pull up when I meet one.' Then he mentioned having lately met a lady, riding a spirited horse,

[2] There was a rumour at this time of an intended marriage between the celebrated singer Jenny Lind (now Madame Goldschmidt) and Captain Harris, a nephew of Mrs. Grote, wife of the celebrated historian of Greece.

to whom he offered his company for protection, which she was foolish enough to decline. He rather thought afterwards that it was his 'new daughter,' Jenny Lind. Next morning the hounds met there. I never saw a meet before; it was highly animated.

Sir E. V. Williams has very kindly permitted the publication of his more accurate and graphic account of this visit, containing a very vivid transcript of the sayings and doings of their illustrious host:

We did not get to Strathfieldsaye till it was so late that the Duke had gone up to dress, and when we met before dinner he expressed his regret that he had not been in the way to receive us as usual. Nothing could be kinder or more hospitable than his reception. He seemed very well and in excellent spirits. Lord Douro and Lord Charles Wellesley were there, but Lady Douro was in Scotland, and Lady Charles, as I understood, expecting her confinement in London. There was a large party of the county gentlemen of the first distinction. The lady guests were few, and I cannot say that they had aristocratical names. Mrs. and Miss Browne and Mrs. Smith (the Brownes are tenants of a house belonging to the Duke in the neighbourhood and Mrs. Smith is the wife of the well-known Assheton Smith);[3] there was also a Miss Walmesley, Mrs. Browne's sister. The Duke led the way to dinner; Lord Denman took Mrs. Smith and I took Mrs. Browne. Lord Denman sate at the Duke's right hand, and I at his left. The dinner was very superb and good, but the waiting very bad: the display of plate quite magnificent.

The Duke was most attentive and obliging, and I really think I never knew any one make himself more agreeable. As soon as we had got to the drawing-room, I escaped to my

[3] Schoolfellow at Eton, and former opponent of Denman's at one of his elections for Nottingham; the famous sportsman, rider, and master of hounds.

own room and 'Boswellized,' writing down the heads of his talk which I could recollect, and I did the same at breakfast the next morning, so that I am able to give you pretty exactly some of the things he said.

The first observations I can recall were with reference to Macaulay's history. He said, 'It is capital. It puts you in the very heart of the society of the time, and makes you live among the people of that day.' Lord Denman said that it was rumoured Croker meant to attack it in the 'Quarterly.' The Duke said: 'Well, Croker may say his worst, but he can't make it out anything but a book of great value. It makes you see and feel the motives of the people of those times.' He added afterwards: 'Macaulay has no doubt had great advantages—in Mr. Fox's book, Sir James Mackintosh's, and the French papers. But he has used them very well—*very well indeed.*' Shortly after the Duke said: 'It is curious how the system of a double mission to foreign courts was constantly kept up under the old French Monarchy, one ostensible, the other secret. Even as late as Louis XVI. Mirabeau was sent in that way to Berlin. The English have no notion of this kind of thing, nor of what espionage there is in every department of the public service on the Continent.' Lord Denman said: 'One consequence is that as people write their letters knowing they will be read before they reach their destination they word them accordingly.' The Duke said: 'Yes, yes, to be sure. I remember when I commanded the army in Spain I intercepted a vast deal of correspondence. Amongst the rest I used to intercept the letters which a man named Bourke, the Swedish Envoy at Madrid, used to send to his Court. They used to begin with a regular statement of what the authorities said had taken place, or would take place; but at the end he used to add: *mais il y'a des malveillants* who say so and so; and I soon found out that what he wrote at the beginning was false, and what he wished his Government to believe was what the *malveillants* said. I met him many years afterwards in London, and told him what I had suspected, and he said: "You were quite right,

that was our cypher."' Lord Denman observed that he had been told the system of espionage was never stricter in France than during the first Republic. The Duke said: 'Aye, that was owing to the trouble the secret societies gave, and that was the origin of their strict system of passports. I remember an odd thing about the French system. I was in command of a part of the troops that were employed to help the expedition we sent against Copenhagen, and a gentleman with the *historical* name (this was the Duke's exact expression) of Rosencrantz, who was living thereabouts, asked me to dine. We walked together after dinner, and he told me how much he disliked the French system of police that had been introduced. Said he: "Do you know, now, I shall have to report all about your having dined with me, and what you said and what I said, and also this very conversation?" I replied to him, "Well, *we* have not got to quite such a pitch of civilization as that; I shan't have to report anything to my commanding officer unless I like it."'

Soon after the Duke began to talk about the present state of France, and agreed with Lord Denman that Louis Napoleon had done very well [this was in 1849]. 'I don't know what better they could do than have him,' Lord Denman said. 'Some people think something might be done to steady the French by uniting the two branches of the Bourbon family.' The Duke: 'Oh no! neither of the branches has left a single recollection to make them dear to the people.' He said 'Carvaignac is a respectable, sensible man. He kept his power as long as it was wanted and then he could keep it no longer.' He asked Lord Denman if he had been acquainted with Madame de Staël? 'She was' (said the Duke) 'a clever, sensible woman; she told me she thought the old French Republic would have worked well enough if a successful soldier had not sprung up. But I think she was wrong. It was tumbling to pieces before; so many of the leading men in it had been found out in such corruptions about money.' He said it was curious how anxious the French nation now were to have the English

public opinion favourable to them, and he believed they always looked in their proceedings to what the English would say. 'And it is very strange,' says he, 'the first thing this new Republic did was to tumble on the worst measure England ever took—maintaining able-bodied men at the public expense—and now they are trying the refuse of the English measures (of Spence and Owen), Socialism and that sort of thing.'

He spoke of Phillpotts, the Bishop, and Lord Denman and the Duke agreed in praising his speeches and his great talents for debate. 'But (said the Duke) he is always at war with somebody, which a bishop ought not to be—he is always in hot water; he can't keep out of hot water. You know what Canning wrote in his letter offering Lyndhurst the Seals: he put in a postscript *Phillpotto non obstante.*' And this is all I recorded of the dinner talk.

In the drawing-room the Duke sent Miss Walmesley to the piano to play a chant which he had heard at the Temple Church and was so much pleased with it that he got them to send him the music. It was for the responses between the Commandments. Later in the evening he begged her to play it again, and it plainly gave him real pleasure to hear it.

My bed-room was on the ground floor, and was not sumptuously furnished, though there was every possible comfort, and a very large bed.

Next morning at breakfast, in the gallery, the guests were at different tables of four persons for each table—the first being for the Duke and Mrs. Assheton Smith, Lord Denman and myself. The Duke was silent at first, though he seemed in excellent health and spirits, and seemed amused at the conversation that was going on. At last he said: 'So I find I've got a new daughter given me by "Punch"—I've not read it myself, but I'm told there is a letter in "Punch." "The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Miss Jenny Lind, and will be very happy to act as her father and give her away at her wedding." You know she is going to be married to Captain Harris, Mrs. Grote's nephew? Well

I believe I have given away more young ladies than most men in England, and the last was the prettiest I ever gave away, and that was Lady Ely.'[4] Mrs. Smith said: 'Is it true that Jenny Lind is not going to appear on the stage again?' The Duke said: 'I suppose you think you have a right to ask me, now I am one of the family. Her Majesty (so he always called the Queen) told me she was not going on the stage again, and that Jenny Lind told her so.' He said afterwards, 'I saw Jenny Lind the other day, and did not know her till it was too late, and I'll tell you how it was. I make it a rule, if I see a lady riding before me, never to pass her at a fast pace. I always pull up and pass her quite slowly, that I may not frighten the horse, and if I see a lady whose horse is fidgety and giving her trouble I always stop and ask her if I can be of any service to her. Well, the other day in the Park I was riding and came up to a lady whose horse was plaguing her, and I stopped and took my hat off and asked her if I could be of any service, and said my horse was quite quiet and I would ride a little way with her to quiet hers, if she liked it. She knew who I was, and said: "No, your Grace, thank you—I won't trouble you," and rode on. Then it immediately struck me it was Jenny Lind. And her I'm sure it was now; and it's very odd I didn't recognise her, for I know her quite well and have often talked to her.' Lord Denman said: 'Your story has not raised my opinion of her good sense.' 'Hasn't it,' said the Duke. 'No,' said Lord Denman, 'she ought to have accepted your offer, whether she needed it or not.' The Duke seemed much pleased, and said, 'Oh that's it, is it.'

After breakfast the hounds met at Strathfieldsaye, and it was a very cheerful sight. We left soon after 11 A.M. Nothing could be more cordial in manner than the Duke's adieux. Of course it was mere form—he would have said the same to any other judge who had been his guest; still it

[4] Miss Vere, now the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, married to the third Marquis in 1844.

was pleasant to be told by such a man that he was very glad to have had the pleasure and the honour of seeing me.

At Winchester the work was heavier than usual, and occupied the greater part of five days. The Judges took the train to Salisbury, and missed the Sheriff, who afterwards, with all his cavalcade, followed the fly in which they drove to their lodgings. The beauty of the cathedral, though he had often seen it before, seems to have struck Denman more than ever on this occasion, and his letter to his wife is enthusiastic on the subject. He tells an odd circumstance connected with one of the eastern windows:

I must tell you of a curious disfigurement of this noble building; a window at the east end has a wretched painting of the brazen serpent. It was given by the late Lord Radnor, an odd man, who surmounted the painting with his armorial bearings, the Earl's coronet occupying the highest place. The motto or text is unfortunate: 'Thus must the Son of Man be lifted up,' *i.e.* elevated to the dignity of an earldom.

On his way from Dorchester to Exeter, Denman visited for the first time the closely neighbouring country seats of his two sincere friends and highly esteemed judicial brethren Patteson and Coleridge, then both absent on their respective circuits. He thus mentions his visit to his wife (in a letter of March 18): had his spirits and mental power been what they once were he would have doubtless thrown more animation into his description.

Yesterday we turned our faces westward, and visited on our journey both Patteson's and Coleridge's country seats. I was delighted with their beauty and comfort. Patteson's (Feniton Court, near Honiton) is really magnificent, with a

fine long avenue, and a charming undulation of ground. Coleridge's (Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary) has a delightful garden, close to an ancient church very large and curious. They are about three miles apart, in a fine country.[5]

At Exeter the business was of more than usual importance and difficulty, and he had frequently to sit till a late hour in Court. Writing to Lady Denman on March 25 from Boconnor, near Bodmin, he says:

Having done all my duty at Exeter on Saturday night (leaving Court at 10 P.M. after a 13 hours' trial), Tom and I travelled westward, and are now at Mr. Fortescue's, at Boconnor, a very fine park and place, the property of Lady Grenville, who lends it for his residence. He is brother of Lord Fortescue, a most amiable man—his wife a sister of Lord Harrowby's. The house belonged to Sir Bevil Grenville, who maintained the fight for Charles I. in these parts when his cause was desperate everywhere else. I am now writing in the bedroom of that ill-fated king, and am to sleep, I believe, in his bed to-night. We have been twice to church to-day, in two different churches connected with this property, and, it being Lady-Day, have heard two sermons in honour of the Virgin Mary.

On April 1 he writes from Taunton, the last place at the Spring Assizes:

On Monday, a beautiful sunny day, Mr. Fortescue and Lady Louisa mounted us on ponies, and, with their son, we made a long day's excursion among his woods and plantations, which are of great extent and beauty. The most noble situation among them is called 'The Queen's Bench,' and we mean to hold our Court there occasionally during the Summer Assizes. My work at Bodmin occupied three days, and on the fourth I assisted my brother Williams, and left

[5] These two distinguished and excellent judges were brothers-in-law, Patteson having married, as his second wife, Frances Duke, the sister of Mr. Justice Coleridge.

him in the midst of a long cause, which I believe still detains him. We had a pleasant dinner and evening at Plymouth, and yesterday the return journey by the South Devon railway made up for previous disappointments—the sun shining and the sea splashing. At Dawlish Sir Thomas Acland got into our carriage, and took us for an hour or so to Killerton, his famous and fine place, where we had just time to admire the grounds and take luncheon. At 3 his lady drove us in her pony carriage so as to be just in time for the train which brought us here. I had written to tell the Sheriff not to await us at the station, where we took a fly, with orders to drive to 'the Castle,' whereupon the man took us to a low pot-house of that name. The mistake was soon corrected, and we had a very pleasant *tête-à-tête* evening.

This letter is the last he ever wrote from circuit, and in it, as in those that had immediately preceded it, there is observable not only an absence of his former life and spirits, but a marked change in his hand-writing; instead of the bold, free characters, easily written and easily read, the MS. becomes cramped, feeble, and difficult to decipher. The affection of the cerebral and nervous systems, under which he finally sank, had evidently already commenced its insidious and unnoticed attacks.

On his return to London [writes his third son, the Honourable Richard Denman], though he appeared to have felt his work more than usual, there were no symptoms that created alarm, until the morning before Easter Term (April 14, 1849), when the power of his right side was suddenly and totally destroyed by a paralytic stroke. By the skill of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Holland the blow was averted for a time, and in a few weeks the use of his right side was restored to him; but they were very anxious that ample time should be given for complete recovery, and that the mind should be relieved as far as possible from the pressure of

business and anxiety. It was, however, found impossible to resist his urgent desire to return to his post. He presided in the Court of Queen's Bench during the whole of Trinity Term (May 22 to June 12); twice appeared and spoke in the House of Lords; and when the summer circuits began he took the business of chamber judge in London.[6] He went during this period to stay with Captain Holland, his son-in-law,[7] at Hampstead, as it was hoped that the daily ride to and from London would give him his requisite exercise, and be less fatiguing than going round a circuit. He was not, however, allowed to go through even with the business of chambers, for on July 21, not having been able to resist his desire of again committing his thoughts to paper, on that, to him, most exciting subject, the Slave Trade, he was again attacked by paralysis while in the midst of his writing, and, though the seizure was in its beginning so much more mild and gradual than the first as to give his family ground to hope a more speedy recovery, yet these hopes were soon destroyed; though more slow it was more complete, and the recovery, which after all was but partial, showed to the end of his life how much his physical power had been shattered.

The first of the two occasions referred to in the above passage, as those on which Denman, after his first stroke of paralysis, addressed the House of Lords, was June 13, 1849, when the then Bishop of Oxford (late of Winchester), in one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches ever pronounced in Parliament, well worthy the son of Wilberforce, proposed an amendment to the Act repealing the Navigation Laws,

[6] During the Summer Circuits and Long Vacation one of the Common Law Judges always remains in town for conducting the current business at Judges' Chambers.

[7] Married to Hon. Ann, fifth daughter of Lord Denman.

refusing to the ships of nations actively engaged in the African Slave Trade the privileges proposed to be given by that Act to foreign ships in general. Denman, who heartily supported the amendment, declared in a few emphatic words his firm belief in the final extinction of the Slave Trade: it had been so far repressed that it could be effectually suppressed, nothing being wanting to that end except a firm conviction on the part of the slave-trading nations of the sincere determination of England and the other great Powers to put it down.[8]

The second occasion was June 22, 1849, when he spoke at some length and with great ability on moving the second reading of a Bill which had already passed the House of Commons to enable those persons who had *religious* scruples against taking an *oath* to make an affirmation instead.

He pointed out the limited scope of this present Bill as compared with bills of a similar kind which on three previous occasions he had brought before the House. 'The persons,' he said, 'whom it was intended to relieve by the present measure were those who appeared now and then to give evidence in a Court of Justice, and who, on being called on to swear, said, "On my conscience I believe that the very book on which you ask me to swear prohibits me from taking an oath, and I cannot, therefore, take it without sin.'"

He then related with great force and liveliness some scandalous scenes which had recently occurred in

[8] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. cvi. p. 45.

Courts of Justice between Judges on the one hand and witnesses on the other, the one seeking to enforce the oath, the other to evade it, and he asked 'whether the present state of things was not such as was likely to defeat justice, with no other advantage than the pleasure of sending to gaol a respectable person merely for differing from ourselves on the construction of a doubtful passage?'

His speech, in short, was an able and effective one, but the result of his motion was the same discouraging and direct negative that had attended all his previous efforts on this question in the House of Lords—contents only 10, non-contents 34, a majority of 24 against him in a House of 44.[9]

This measure of simple wisdom and justice, limited, as it was limited in the bill rejected in 1849, to persons objecting on *religious* grounds to take an oath, at length became law five years afterwards, in the year of Denman's death, by virtue of the twentieth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, as to Courts of Civil Judicature; and the privilege has been extended by subsequent legislation to all Courts, civil or criminal, in the three kingdoms.

One case is still left unprovided for, that of persons objecting to take an oath not on religious grounds at all, but on irreligious grounds, on the ground, namely, of non-belief in a personal God, and reluctance therefore to go through the mockery of invoking Him. As to this case, all that can be said is that every argument

[9] Hansard, Parl. Deb., third series, vol. cvi.

applicable to other cases for substituting affirmations for oaths applies equally in this, and that the sooner the legislature accords the privilege of affirming instead of swearing to this class of objectors also, the better it will be for the dignity of the Judges, the decorum of the Courts, and the interests of justice and truth.

As soon as Denman could leave town he went down to Stony Middleton to pass the Long Vacation, remote from the exciting topics of the hour, in a state as far as possible of absolute quietude and repose. His removal, however, could not, it was found, safely take place till August 22, before which time, and while still staying with Captain and Mrs. Holland at Hampstead, he dictated, for he could not write, the following lines to his attached friend and brother Judge, Coleridge:

Hampstead: August 7, 1849.

My dear Coleridge,—I am very much obliged for both your letters, both that which arrived on the day I was taken ill, and that which coincides with my slow, but I hope sure, recovery.

Everything, I believe, has been very prosperous in the course of that progress, but it appears to me extremely gradual. I hope that Talfourd's appointment, every way desirable as it is,[10] will have the effect of removing all difficulty about attending chambers in the vacation; but the more interesting intelligence is that of your wedding,[11] which we rejoice in, hoping to hear that it has gone off perfectly well, and that it unfolds a prospect of everything the most auspicious. I only regret that you were deprived of

[10] Talfourd succeeded Coltman as Judge of the Common Pleas in 1849.

[11] Marriage of a daughter of Mr. Justice Coleridge.

Patteson's presence [then on Northern Circuit], but I cherish the hope that Wightman [who had also been the Northern Circuit] will bring him to Middleton on his way to Devonshire.

I enjoy the account of your circuit, and quite agree with you that it would have been much better for me than chambers; but it was not chambers that threw me on my back. Pray offer our united congratulations and condolence to Lady Coleridge, and believe me,

Ever truly yours,

Δ.[12]

A postscript follows, showing that he was able to amuse himself with literature—'Do you know who wrote "Friends in Council"?'[13]

On October 1 he again dictated a letter to Coleridge, animated with a delightful spirit of cheerful resignation, even here and there breaking out in playfulness:

My dear Coleridge,—I will not say that it is worth while to have been so ill for the sake of receiving so much kindness, but a modification of that sentiment might conform pretty exactly to the truth. Perhaps you will not discover by the handwriting that I employ another amanuensis [Lady Denman; on the former occasion Mrs. Holland had probably been scribe]; but I shall make a larger claim on both her patience and on yours than on the last occasion. I think our autumn less advanced than yours, as you describe it. I see a great many trees from my present seat without a single yellow leaf, and we have several real, not china, roses in full blossom, and daily putting forth fresh buds. We are very literary and very idle in our studies. Cholera we have had none, but we are to have a fast on Wednesday (3rd), and I am told a sermon was preached yesterday for the occasion, from

[12] This mark seems to have been made with his own hand.

[13] Sir Arthur Helps.

which it would appear that our national sins lie chiefly in our ecclesiastical appointments and love of Popery.[14] I hope we shall amend our lives. I hope also that Patteson will not suffer for his ball;[15] that is a dangerous subject in your diocese. I shall be sorry to hear of his occupying the same cell with Mr. Head.[16] I think the unusual warmth of the weather accounts for his feeling more fatigued in the pursuit of partridges, and I am more delighted than I can express to hear of your increasing energy. Now, my dear Coleridge, I must warmly thank you for your practical and most friendly suggestion. My opinion of my own case I mean to scrawl in Greek characters if I can find strength and dexterity for the effort.[17] I am certainly much better than I have been, but sometimes a little dispirited by the slow progress I make. I am, however, by no means desponding, and determined to make the best of everything, notwithstanding the strange alternation of feelings, and the difficulty of distinguishing between power actually acquired and that made more skilful by practice. The expedient you propose may, perhaps, be properly tried, but we are yet nearly a month from term, and a change of circumstances may decide for us otherwise. At all events,

I am, ever very sincerely yours,

DENMAN.

[14] A sly hit at the High Church views of Mr. Justice Coleridge. Cholera was prevalent in 1849, and fasts were frequent.

[15] Patteson had sent out invitations for a ball at Feniton Court for September 20; on the 19th a fast was afterwards appointed for the adjoining parish of Ottery St. Mary, and, in consequence, some of the invited stayed away from the dance. The 'Western Times' took up the matter, greatly to Patteson's annoyance, as showing the growing influence of the High Church clergy in the diocese of Exeter, and the freedom of the Judge from all 'narrow prejudices.'

[16] A clerical victim at that time of the episcopal zeal of the fiery prelate Phillpotts, in whose diocese of Exeter both Patteson and Coleridge had their country seats.

[17] Probably to conceal his view as to his precarious condition from her who acted as his amanuensis.

This signature, in his own handwriting, has evidently been accomplished with great difficulty, and on the blank leaf of the letter is written twice over (the first attempt having been a comparative failure) the Homeric line descriptive of what he felt to be his precarious condition:

Καὶ νῦν ταῦτά γε πάντα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται.[18]

On October 29 he dictated another letter to Coleridge, intended also to be seen by Patteson. His two brother Judges had written in the kindest terms, begging him not to think of getting into work before Christmas, and suggesting arrangements by which the business of the Court might, until that time, be carried on in his absence:

Middleton: October 29, 1849.

My dear Coleridge,—This is my answer to your kind letter to myself and Patteson's to Tom [present Lord Denman]. I agree entirely in your views, and am rejoiced more than I can express to receive such an assurance of your feelings, but I do think you are a little too indulgent as to the nature of the question. It appears to me that the burden of proving future capacity lies on the now incapacitated. I understand the Chancellor [19] to have so stated it, and it was that which first occurred to my own mind; if, therefore, the medical opinion is very clear that that capacity cannot be expected to return within a reasonable time, I think that the final resolution must now be taken. I offered to go to town to be inspected and examined, but Brodie has kindly offered to make his observation here, and

[18] 'And now in very truth these things are all in the lap of the gods,' i.e. in the hands of Providence.

[19] Lord Cottenham.

will come to-morrow. Perhaps you will think that I might have delayed writing till the report is made, but I thought it better that you should have my view of the state of the question, and I will write and inform you of his opinion in time for your consultation. I think I may rely on your opinion to that extent in which I agree with its being adopted by our two other brethren [Erle and Wightman], at least supposing Wightman to be in force, but his condition is an important element in the case. I own the difficulty I have most strongly felt has been the postponement till Christmas, but that is entirely removed by what the Chancellor has said, provided you are unanimous in thinking that the interval may be filled up.

I cannot tell how gladly I hear of Lady Coleridge's improvement in health, trusting with entire confidence that it may be very favourable to your own.

Believe me, my dear brothers,[20]
Sincerely and affectionately yours,
DENMAN.

Sir Benjamin Brodie came down to Middleton, and his opinion then was that if Lord Denman abstained from judicial work till after the ensuing Christmas, there was a sufficient possibility of his then being able permanently to resume his judicial duties to justify him in postponing his resignation.

His brother Judges, with the most active kindness and consideration, made every arrangement, regardless of the additional labour thus imposed on themselves, for carrying on without him the business of the Queen's Bench, both in Banc and at Nisi Prius, till the Christmas Vacation, he supplying them from time to time with all needful information upon motions for new

[20] Coleridge and Patteson.

trials in cases which had been tried before him on the assizes and during the sittings before his attack.

Several letters communicating such information have been preserved, but are naturally not of sufficient interest to justify insertion. The last of the series (written to Coleridge) was commenced on December 22, and continued on the 25th. It is in his own hand, the writing very shaky, and evidently the result of considerable labour, but still a great improvement on his previous attempts. Omitting a reference to a case of *Reg.* v. *Hay*, of no interest, except, as the newspapers say, to the parties concerned, the letter runs thus:

Middleton: December 22, 1849.

My dear Coleridge,—I sit down to thank you after a sunny drive, and a visit to the monster lily at Chatsworth, covering the water of a tank twenty feet square.

Christmas Day.

Many happy years to you and yours! I did not believe a word in the papers about you [as to intended retirement], and hope you do me the same justice. Spite of paragraphs *nothing* has passed. My plan is to take my seat on the first day of Hilary Term (January 11, 1850), finish off all I must take part in, and then decide. What the doctors will say I know not, but my opinion wholly agrees with that expressed by you and Patteson two months ago. I have no respect for the doctrine of the 'safe side' carried to excess. 'Had these children stayed at home,' &c. But at the present moment I can form no resolution, for my wife has had a dangerous illness,[21] and keeps me very anxious. With kindest brotherly remembrances,

I am, most truly and affectionately,
My dear Coleridge, yours,
DENMAN.

[21] Bright's disease.

His family and those constantly about him, knowing how unfit he really was to resume work, were alarmed at his apparently firm resolution and expressed intention to do so. His best friends took the view that the time for his retirement had definitely come—a view which Brougham expressed with characteristic energy as follows:

Cannes: December 18, 1849.

My dear friend,—Since I last wrote, two months ago, my eye has been kept on Middleton and B. R. [Bancum Reginæ, Queen's Bench], and I must now declare the clear and unhesitating conclusion to which I have arrived, that it is a duty to yourself, your family, your friends, your own comfort, your precious life—I will add your fame, your enduring fame—that you should not hesitate a moment about retiring at once from office. You have been seventeen years Chief Justice—Ellenborough was sixteen, Tenterden fourteen, Kenyon being eighteen—so that you have well earned your ease, and you will enjoy it. You can read, can write, can legislate, can sit in the Privy Council and House of Lords. In short you should on no account whatever complain. Observe, I don't regard this, after all I have said, as optional. I am putting it as though you had the choice. I am quite certain you have no such thing. You have had two attacks, and the third would be fatal, or worse. Attend to the fact;—you would get excited and nervous—one risk for a nervous malady. You would get suspicious of yourself; this would make you uneasy and irritable—another risk. Some ass of a witness, or fop of a counsel, would put you out, throw you off your guard—more excitement and more risk. So I really cannot quite leave you the 'month for your decision.' I almost object to your jurisdiction. I still must object very peremptorily to the opinions you will get from colleagues, &c.; they will tell you one thing and to themselves another thing. I take the question into my own hands, and pray

you only to affirm my decision and excuse this. I wish you were in this noble climate, the finest sunshine and the air quite bracing. My belief is you would be much the better for it.

Yours ever,

BROUGHAM.

The day before the above letter was written from Cannes, Patteson, as Senior Puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench, had written on behalf of himself and his brother judges to Sir Benjamin Brodie in order to obtain his opinion, in consultation with Dr. Holland,[22] as to the probability of Lord Denman's being able to resume his seat without risk to his health and in full possession of his faculties, mental and bodily, on the first day of the ensuing Hilary Term (January 11) or at any proximately subsequent period. In the course of his note to Sir B. Brodie Mr. Justice Patteson says:

We can legally continue to conduct the business of the Court, as we have during the last term, and without personal inconvenience to ourselves; but obviously not with the same efficiency and satisfaction to the public as if we had our head with us, and especially such a head as Lord Denman, whose absence is a serious loss to the public service.

I am quite confident that Lord Denman is the last man in the world who would permit such a state of things to continue any longer, unless there was a very strong probability and almost a moral certainty that it would be put an end to by his resumption within a short time of his seat, without fear of consequences.

[22] Now Sir Henry Holland, Bart., born 1788; Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen, 1852; the accomplished author of 'Medical Notes and Reflections,' 'Recollections of Past Life,' &c.

Adverting to a suggestion that had apparently been made in the course of correspondence, Patteson adds:

> I think it hardly practicable that a Judge should sit in Court, having notes of what passes in legal arguments taken by some one for him because he is unable to take them himself, from a permanent bodily infirmity, though his mind be not affected; and if it were even practicable it would be anything but desirable or decorous.

Lord Denman's son George (now Mr. Justice Denman), who had then for some few years been called to the Bar, and had thus an opportunity of knowing the feeling on the subject in Westminster Hall, was very anxious to get from Sir Benjamin Brodie a decided opinion, which might be shown to his father, as to the probability or otherwise of his being able, within a reasonable period, to resume his seat.

Sir Benjamin's letter in answer was written on Christmas Day 1849, and though expressed with great caution and the nicest care to avoid any language capable of wounding the susceptibilities of his illustrious friend and relative, it yet clearly conveyed the joint opinion of Dr. Holland and himself—1st. That it would be impossible to fix on any definite period at which Lord Denman could resume his duties of Chief Justice; 2nd. That, under the whole circumstances of the case, it had become their duty to suggest that he should lose no time in resigning his office.

This communication and Brougham's letter no doubt produced a strong effect, but Denman still insisted on putting off his final decision till after his return to town and a consultation with some physician less likely

to be influenced by extra-professional feelings than he perhaps imagined might be the case with his old friend Dr. Holland and his still older friend and first cousin Sir Benjamin Brodie.

He received many kind letters about this time from his judicial brethren, among which room must be found for the following characteristic lines from his good, simple-hearted, and altogether excellent colleague, Wightman.

Hampton: December 31, 1849.

My dear Lord,—I cannot suffer the old year to pass away, or date a letter 1849 for the last time, without sending our best and warmest hopes and wishes for the coming and many future years to you and yours. I am sitting, as I daresay you are, in the midst of children and grandchildren, which is as happy a state as can be wished for on the last day of 1849 by one who was born some years before the end of the present century;[23] but after all I am not so old as my years would indicate, for I was young enough on Friday last, the 29th instant, at the instigation of my youngest daughter, to go with her to Vauxhall to see the effects of the prodigious tide, which we were assured by the philosophers would take place on that day. But it did so happen that the tide, instead of being higher, was rather lower than usual, leaving the philosophers no other consolation than the belief that their theory was right, and that it ought to have been higher. Of our brethren I know nothing, as I believe they are all out of town; a conclusion at which I have arrived from the applications that have been made to me here on the ground that there was no other Judge in London, Hampton being considered within the metropolitan district. I can well imagine Middleton in its winter garb, from my know-

[23] Mr. Justice Wightman was born in 1785, and was now, therefore, in his sixty-fifth year.

ledge of it in its summer clothing, and can fancy the appearance of the hills when covered with snow, different, but picturesque as ever, and on a fine day as beautiful as in summer. But how do you manage for the air and exercise I know you delight in? Is it not too cold for open carriages of any sort? But I believe that any kind of going out into the air is better than sitting with nose and knees over the fire reading the 'Memoirs of Mrs. Hannah More,' as I have been doing all the morning. We all send our best and kindest regards and wishes to Lady Denman, the Marshal and Mrs. Denman [present Lord and his first wife], and every one of the family now with you; and

Believe me ever, my dear Lord,
Yours most sincerely,
WILLIAM WIGHTMAN.[24]

Upon his return to town, on January 19, 1850, Denman, who had meanwhile been induced, owing in great measure to the serious illness of Lady Denman, to forego his intention of taking his seat in Court on the first day of Hilary Term, submitted his case to the celebrated physician Dr. Thomas Watson,[25] from whom he received the following clear, able, and decisive opinion:

16 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square:
January 22, 1850.

My dear Lord Denman,—The task you have assigned me, though a painful, is not a difficult one.

It is painful to me to disappoint what I know to be your own hope and desire, but in contributing my opinion on a

[24] To those who knew Mr. Justice Wightman, the little good-natured sneer at the philosophers, and the trait of spending a winter's day, 'nose and knees' over the fire reading 'Hannah More's Memoirs,' will be delicious.

[25] Born 1792; created a Baronet, A.D. 1866: President of the College of Physicians, 1862; Chief Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen, 1870.

question so important, I am bound to make your safety the paramount object of regard.

I think it would be very imprudent and very unsafe for your Lordship to exercise again your judicial functions.

A portion of your nervous system, the source of voluntary power over the right side of the body, has more than once suffered damage, is still, though recovering, in a hurt, infirm, and unsound condition. Each indication of mischief has been more strongly marked, and more slowly and imperfectly repaired, than the former. Hitherto, that neighbouring portion of the same nervous system which ministers to the intellect is happily intact. But the failure which has already happened to the limbs is only too plain an index of the ruin which the slightest act of imprudence might determine to the mental faculties, and even to life. Under ordinary care there is nothing in your Lordship's present state to forbid the hope of years yet to come of physical comfort, and of mental integrity and enjoyment. But these, in my humble judgment, would be put in jeopardy by every occasion of great intellectual effort, of excitement of mind, or of unusual bodily exertion, fatigue, or exposure.

Upon these grounds I am as clear in dehorting your Lordship from attendance in Court to deliver a single judgment, as from continuing to subject your brain to the pressure and hazard of the duties belonging to your high judicial office.

Your Lordship will I am sure believe that I come to this conclusion conscientiously and reluctantly, and that it would have been much more agreeable to me, had I dared, to give you counsel more in accordance with your own wishes.

I remain, my dear Lord, with the greatest respect and esteem, and with every good wish,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

THOMAS WATSON.

This opinion was decisive, and he at once determined to resign. Before, however, actually sending in his

resignation, and thus depriving himself of all further power of judicial action, he felt it incumbent on him to hold long and anxious consultations with his colleagues on the judgments it would be fitting to pass in certain difficult and important cases which had been argued before himself and them while he was still presiding in the Court of Queen's Bench, and which yet awaited a final decision. In one of these cases, especially, that of *Russell* v. *Phillips*, he took a great interest, feeling that it involved a gross attempt on the part of the defendant to defeat justice by the technicalities of law. In this case it was not till after long and anxious arguments that he succeeded in convincing his brother judges that they had a discretion in the matter, and were not absolutely bound down by the rigid rules of the Common Law to allow further resistance to a just claim, which would have involved the claimant in vexatious and costly, perhaps ruinously costly, litigation. Having at length brought them round, judgment was given in accordance with his views. This was on February 26.

This act of justice, the last in which he took part as a judge, having been accomplished, he felt that his work was finished: he had nothing further to wait for, and, on February 28 he placed his formal resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister (Lord John Russell).

During the period that had elapsed between his determination to resign and his actual resignation, he had been engaged in an unpleasant correspondence with the Prime Minister on the subject of his successor

who, greatly to his surprise and vexation, was, he found, to be Lord Campbell.

Campbell, by his whole conduct of the case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, and of the controversies thence arising, had given considerable annoyance to Denman; but he had still more aroused his indignation by insinuating in some of his subsequent publications,[26] that the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, by his proceedings in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, had not only wantonly hazarded the bringing about a collision between rival authorities in the State, but had, moreover, set aside legal doctrines which had been revered for ages, for the mere purpose of securing popularity by a claptrap display of uncalled-for heroism.

That the passages in Campbell's books relied upon as involving these imputations were indiscreet, offensive, and in exceedingly bad taste, may readily be admitted, but it appears very questionable whether Denman's protest was not, to say the least of it, almost equally ill-advised. Had not the illness under which he was labouring somewhat clouded the clearness of his judgment, and increased to a morbid extent his nervous irritability, he would probably not have permitted himself to take a step which, though called forth by strong provocation, and dictated by a high and imperious sense of duty, was certainly not characterized by that fine tact and dignified self-respect which had generally been shown so conspicuously throughout the whole course of his judicial career.

[26] As in 'Lives of the Chief Justices,' vol. ii. pp. 134, 148–164, and 166 (Holt's life), and 'Lives of the Chancellors,' vol. i. p. 373.

It would have been more pleasing to have passed over this incident altogether without notice, but as that would hardly be consistent with the duty of presenting an impartial record of his life, the next best course seems to be to dismiss it with little more than the simple statement that such a remonstrance was made, and made ineffectually.

The line taken by Lord John Russell is stated and explained in a letter written by him after the receipt of Denman's first protest, which contained an intimation that he was preparing and would soon send, as he afterwards did, a fuller and more detailed statement of his reasons for objecting to the appointment. This letter of the Prime Minister, which appears to be as judicious in sentiment as it is kindly and appreciative in tone, runs thus:

Downing Street: January 29, 1850.

My dear Lord Denman,—The Lord Chancellor told me on Saturday, in answer to a question of mine, what had passed between you and him. He had previously given me his opinion that, in the event of your being unable to resume your seat on the Bench, Lord Campbell would be the fittest person to succeed you.

I mentioned to the Queen this opinion, supporting it by my own, but of course have not taken any formal step.

Since your conversation with the Chancellor I have referred to the life of Lord Holt [in Campbell's 'Lives of the Chief Justices'] which I had not previously read.

I do not think that the passages you refer to are written in a becoming spirit towards the Judges of the Queen's Bench. No one can be more persuaded than I am that in the decisions given on Privilege, as on all other cases, none but a conscientious sense of duty was allowed to prevail. I

wish, therefore, Lord Campbell had not expressed himself in a manner that may be considered offensive by the present Judges of the Queen's Bench.

At the same time, writings as well as speeches [27] may be ill-advised, and yet not of weight enough to counterbalance superior merit.

You may consider, therefore, that it is unnecessary to make a more full statement of your views on the subject of Lord Campbell.

Especially I should say, if you would allow me to do so, that your name stands already high among all classes in this country as a model of uprightness and independence in the judicial office. If, as I infer, you are about to resign, it would surely be better to carry an undivided homage with you into your retirement than to raise a question as to your successor, in which many may think you right, but many others may think you wrong.

I have written this letter in full confidence in your attributing it to no other than good motives and a sincere regard for yourself.

I remain, my dear Lord Denman,
Very truly yours,
J. RUSSELL.

The fact is that the real objections to Lord Campbell as a successor to Lord Denman were of a kind not very easy for the latter to state. They were not so much his indulgence in a few offensive insinuations in his books or sneers in his conversation. They were rather these: that he had always been a self-seeker; that the tone of his character was wanting in elevation,

[27] Denman in his letter had only complained of '*writings*,' the additional word '*speeches*,' introduced by Lord John, no doubt conveyed a covert allusion—*more noto Johannis nostri*—to Denman's own speeches on the Queen's Trial, which had been justly held no bar to his appointment as Chief Justice.

and his bearing deficient in that lofty self-respect and dignified courtesy which had so graced his predecessor. But these objections, though neither trifling nor unfounded, could not seriously be put in competition against Campbell's overpoweringly strong claims on the Whig party, or against those qualities which nobody denied him to possess, and with which the litigants in his Court were more immediately and practically concerned — extensive legal learning, ready acuteness, sound judgment, and indefatigable industry.[28]

The formal resignation, which, as already stated, had been sent in to the Premier on February 28, was accepted by him on March 1—on which day, after a service of seventeen years and nearly four months, Lord Denman ceased to be Chief Justice of England.

[28] It should be recorded to the credit of Lord Campbell that, immediately on Lord Denman's resignation, he offered to continue his eldest son in the lucrative office of Marshal and Associate—an offer that was not accepted. The note making the offer was written from Stratheden House, March 3, 1850, and ran thus:—

'Dear Mr. Denman—I beg the favour of you to continue in the office of Marshal and Associate. If you kindly consent to do so, perhaps you will have the goodness to call here, that we may make some arrangements for the circuit.

'Yours very faithfully,
'CAMPBELL.'

CHAPTER XXXV.

ADDRESSES ON RESIGNATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

A.D. 1850. ÆT. 71.

Undivided homage paid to Denman on his retirement—Selected addresses to him—From Attorney-General as representing the Bar, March 1, 1850—Reply of Lord Denman—Address from gentlemen of Derbyshire, March 21—Reply, containing reference to Dr. Denman—Address from Common Council of City of London—Extract from reply—Resolution of Mayor and Aldermen—Reply, with reference to Lord Holt and the Privilege question—Letter from Judges of Queen's Bench, April 15, 1850, and reply—Letter of Mr. Baron Parke from Midland Circuit, March 12, 1850—Same day from Mr. Justice Talfourd, from Salisbury, with a sonnet—Denman's reply—Extract of letter from Wightman on Norfolk Circuit, April 7, 1850—From Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, reporter of Queen's Bench, April 23, 1850—From Edward Everett (late United States Minister in England), May 14, 1850—Reply—Denman leaves London for Middleton—His health improves—Verses to his wife on forty-sixth anniversary of their wedding—Letter to Coleridge from Middleton, September 2, 1850—Wilde's appointment as Chancellor—Death of Shadwell, V.C.—Extension of County Courts jurisdiction to 50*l.*—Letter to Coleridge, December 17, 1850—Rolfe a 'nice little Peer'—Opinion of Parke and his crotchets—Denman's difficulty of writing continues—Letter to his little grandson, Henry Denman Macaulay, as to 'Right' and 'Write,' Christmas Day 1850.

No sooner was Lord Denman's retirement made generally known than he became the object of one of those national demonstrations which are rare in England, and are only accorded to those who in their public

career have called forth, not only the respect and veneration, but also the love of their countrymen.

The homage paid to him was, in the happy phrase of Lord John Russell's lately cited letter, an 'undivided homage.'

The Press was unanimous in doing justice to his great qualities, in tributes whose eloquence and warmth of feeling were worthy of the illustrious magistrate they honoured; and all those orders and associations of men with whom, in the exercise of his high functions, he had been more or less connected, vied one with another in presenting to him addresses, which were not merely formal tokens of respect, but the genuine expression of real and deep sentiments of reverence and regard.

The Bar of Westminster Hall, represented by the Attorney-General, then Sir John Jervis,[1] the Bars of the Midland and Home Circuits, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Corporation of the City of London (whose freedom had been presented to him at the close of the Queen's trial, and with which he had been so honourably connected as Common Serjeant); the Corporation of Nottingham (the borough he had so long represented in Parliament), the Grand Jury of his native county of Derby, and those of the counties of Northampton, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leices-

[1] A singularly able man, who, in the opinion of many, ought to have succeeded Lord Denman as Chief Justice of England. He became, before the close of 1850, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but died prematurely six years afterwards: born 1802; called to the Bar, 1824; Solicitor and Attorney-General, 1846; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1850; died, 1856.

ter, Warwick, and Kent, not to mention many others of all orders and classes, were among those who, on this occasion, forwarded addresses to him.

The greater part of these addresses, together with Lord Denman's replies, will be found collected in the Appendix;[2] those of the Attorney-General, of the gentlemen of his native county, of the City of London, and of his brother Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, may be selected for insertion here.

Owing to Lord Denman's having already sent in his resignation, and being, therefore, unable to appear in Court, the address of the Attorney-General was not oral, but written. It ran thus:

Temple: March 1, 1850.

My Lord,—I should have desired in open Court, before the profession and the public, to give utterance to the regret of the Bar that illness compels your Lordship to resign the high office you have so long filled with distinguished honour to yourself and eminent advantage to your country.

I may thus, however, be allowed to convey the expression of our feelings, and to assure your Lordship that the learning, the impartiality, the high sense of honour, the firmness and the dignity which marked and ennobled your administration of justice, have always commanded admiration and respect; while every practitioner in your Lordship's court bears grateful testimony to the kindness and the courtesy that endeared you to us all.

We are sensible that failing health and advancing years entitle your Lordship to lay aside the arduous duties of the judge; but we pray that you may be blessed with vigour to enjoy the leisure you have justly earned, and to devote to

[2] See Appendix VI.

the public service the patriotism and the eloquence already so conspicuous in the annals of Parliament.

In the evening of an eventful life your Lordship will carry with you into retirement the affectionate sympathies of every member of the profession, and will reap some reward for your labours in the knowledge that you will long live in their memory an example to applaud and emulate.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with sentiments of sincere respect and affection,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

JOHN JERVIS.

Lord Denman's reply was as follows:

38 Portland Place: March 1, 1850.

Dear Mr. Attorney,—I receive with the highest satisfaction your kind letter, expressing your own sentiments and those of the Bar in general on my retirement from office.

If I have merited in any degree your valuable approbation I am conscious that mainly it must be ascribed to the learning, liberality and candour by which you and your brethren rendered the performance of my laborious duties during so many years both easy and delightful.

Fully aware of my many deficiencies in other respects, I yet will not disclaim the praise of a constant and earnest endeavour to discover truth and promote justice; and it is my pride to feel that, with the assistance of my excellent colleagues, I have not failed in my anxious wish to sustain and even elevate the character of the English Bar.

Among the many consolations which support me in taking this painful step none will be more effectual than to witness the increasing prosperity and honour of the profession which you so worthily represent.

With every feeling of esteem and respect towards yourself,

I remain, my dear Mr. Attorney,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

DENMAN.

The address from the gentlemen serving on the Grand Jury of his native county of Derby was in these terms:

To the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Denman.

Grand Jury Room, Derby: March 21, 1850.

We, the High Sheriff and Grand Jurors of the County of Derby, beg to express to your Lordship our deep regret that the state of your health should have compelled you to resign your high office of Chief Justice of England.

By those who are capable of appreciating the importance of a wise, just and dignified administration of the law, such a resignation will be considered a great national loss; but every manly and generous mind must be gratified by the reflection that your retirement is accompanied by all the consolations that a good man can desire—the consciousness of having discharged all the duties of this great trust with the strictest integrity, and the full assurance that a grateful public will do justice to a merit so distinguished.

The earlier part of your professional life, my Lord, is remembered by some of us. In every step of it your talents and acquirements, graced by eloquence of the highest order, cast a lustre about you that never failed to charm; but it was by your sterling integrity, your unflinching determination to do your duty on all occasions, and the noble and manly sentiments ever animating you, that you won the respect and admiration of all.

Your Lordship's life presents a valuable history, which cannot be too closely and attentively read.

It will stimulate the preparations of the young for the career they are about to run, it will encourage the exertions of those who have commenced the race, and though very few can hope to reach your success, all will be the better for thinking upon and studying your great example.

Permit us, my Lord, to say that it is no small source of gratification and pride to us that you belong to our native county.

We beg to add our most earnest wishes for the continuance of a life so justly dear and still so highly valuable to the people of this great country.

ROBERT ARKWRIGHT, High Sheriff,
HENRY S. WILMOT, Foreman,
and twenty-two other names.

Lord Denman returned the following genial and kindly reply:

Gentlemen,—I wish I could think myself deserving of the very high praise bestowed upon me by your partiality.

I am so proud of belonging to your county that I cannot refrain from introducing another fact which seems to give the finish and a real value to my history.

Near a hundred years have elapsed since my father left his native town, in very humble circumstances, and with slender means. By his exertions, during a long course of years, he was enabled to afford me the education which advanced me; and he instilled those principles, habits and tastes which have led to your favourable estimate of my services.

It is delightful to know that the same process is at this moment going on in thousands of English families, and that, though the high honours must be confined to few, the exertions made in order to obtain them will be as useful and honourable to the aspirants as valuable to the public.

Much of the remainder of my life will be passed, gentlemen, among you, and nothing can be more agreeable to the grateful object of your kindness than his own warm appreciation of it, and his indulgence in similar sentiments towards yourselves.

I remain, most respectfully,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
DENMAN.

The following was the address from the Common Council of the City of London:

To the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Denman, late Lord Chief Justice of England.

My Lord,—The Lord Mayor,[3] Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, respectfully desire to express to your Lordship their regret that the state of your health has induced your Lordship to resign the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England.

Many years have now elapsed since the citizens of London, through their representatives in the Common Council, had the great satisfaction of offering to your Lordship their congratulations upon your advancement to that great office.

From a long experience of your estimable qualities during the period of your connection with the City in the office of Common Serjeant, and from the interest which they had thence been led to take in your Lordship's welfare, the most favourable anticipations and ardent wishes were then expressed that you might be able to discharge your duties as Chief Justice with honour to yourself and with benefit to the country.

That these wishes and anticipations have through the long period during which you have presided over the administration of justice been most fully realized is, we rejoice to find, the general feeling of the nation, while to us it has proved a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Truly, my Lord, do we feel that highly as the office of Chief Justice of England has ever been esteemed, it has acquired fresh honour and distinction from the manner in which you have discharged its duties and sustained its dignity, faithfully and courageously asserting the supremacy of the law, and the independence and purity of its administration, on all occasions and in every emergency.

Some there are, my Lord, still amongst us who have witnessed with pride your Lordship's progress, from the time of your first connection with the City of London, and from a

[3] Farncomb.

much earlier period, and all of us now unite in the expression of regret for a cause which deprives the country of your valuable services, and in an earnest wish that through a lengthened period of improved health your Lordship may enjoy the satisfaction arising from the remembrance of duties of the highest importance ably and faithfully discharged.

MERRYWETHER.

To this address Lord Denman returned a reply, in the course of which, referring to his illustrious predecessor as a City Judge and Chief Justice, Lord Holt, he said:

I felt that I could only hope to emulate his fame by following his example, and forced, against my will, into circumstances closely resembling those in which he was placed, I found in his conduct a perfect precedent for my own. Like him, I asserted the majesty of the law, and the sacred principles of constitutional freedom, happier in this alone, that, whereas he had the misfortune to differ from his brother judges, I had the satisfaction of receiving the unanimous concurrence of judges as learned and conscientious as ever adorned the bench of Westminster Hall.

Lord Denman, in a separate reply to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who, in a Court held on March 26, had separately passed a resolution to his honour, again refers to what he always considered—as in this reply he calls it—the most important event of his life, the course he took in the case of *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*. As this reply is very much to the same purpose as that to the Common Council, and has the advantage of being expressed with more terseness and energy, it will be as well to reprint it here, leaving the other to the Appendix.

To the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—From the moment when I first had the honour of sitting as a judge beside the magistrates of London, to the present, when I have to acknowledge the approbation with which you crown my last labours, I have experienced the utmost kindness from you. I beg leave to offer my cordial thanks for this and every other instance of it.

The judicial offices to which your corporation has the privilege of appointing impose a severe burden upon the holders.

In former times the eminent men who have occupied the highest stations of the law had previously acted as City judges.

The most virtuous of Chancellors, Sir Thomas More, was Common Serjeant of London. Sir Edward Coke and others performed, as Recorders of London, some part of the duties of Chief Justice before they filled that office.

The greatest of them all, in my opinion, was Chief Justice Holt, your Recorder, and by his great example I always endeavoured to regulate my judicial course.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that the most important decision in which I have taken part was in exact accordance to his declared opinion; from that opinion, indeed, his brethren dissented, but the majority of the judges and a great majority of the Lords, with Lord Somers at their head, established his doctrine as true.

I had the good fortune to assert the same doctrine with the full concurrence of my brethren, and, with every disposition to cavil at our judgment, that judgment was never questioned in a Court of Error.

Forgive my alluding to this, the most important event of my life, and the most nearly affecting my judicial reputation.

I beseech you to accept my sincere wishes for your prosperity and welfare as individuals, and that, under your

guardianship, the honour and happiness of the inhabitants of this great metropolis may ever be secured and advanced.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord and gentlemen, your attached and grateful servant,

DENMAN.

March 28, 1850.

The following letter from the Judges of the Queen's Bench (in the well-known handwriting of his friend Patteson) must have given Denman the sincerest gratification:

Dear Lord Denman,—We trust you will accept the accompanying token of our regard,[4] which has its principal value in the affectionate sincerity with which it is offered.

It has given us much pleasure to see you receiving, from time to time since your retirement, repeated testimonials of the love and respect which you have justly earned by your discharge for so many years of the high and difficult duties of your great office. Perhaps you will think that no persons can estimate so accurately as ourselves how well you have deserved them. And we *do* desire to bear sincere and considerate testimony to the learning, good sense and ability, the industry and uprightness, the candour, patience, dignity and good temper, with which you have adorned the Bench on which we have had the happiness to sit as your assistants.

But we are bound to add to this, our gratitude for the uniform kindness which individually we have experienced at your hands; the hearty acceptance which you have ever given to such assistance as it was our duty and in our power to afford you; and the delightful friendliness, without change or diminution at any time, which has shed a peculiar

[4] An inkstand, with a choice inscription (auctore Coleridge): three years afterwards this valuable heirloom was stolen from Lord Denman's study at Stony Middleton, but, to his great joy, after some weeks recovered again.

charm on our private intercourse. By these we have been made, we trust, more useful servants to the public, as, we are sure, we have been able to enjoy our few leisure hours more perfectly.

You may well believe how deeply we regret that we are no longer to labour together. Long may you be spared peacefully and happily to adorn and enjoy the leisure which you have so well earned; and may we be permitted still from time to time the pleasure of our old friendly intercourse; and at all times may we retain that place in your affection with which we venture to believe you have hitherto honoured us.

We remain, dear Lord Denman,
With the sincerest esteem and regard,
Your affectionate friends

J. PATTESON. WM. WIGHTMAN.
J. T. COLERIDGE. W. ERLE.

April 15, 1850.

Denman's reply was as follows:

My dear Coleridge,—I have received with feelings that defy expression the precious gift you have presented to me for yourself and my other late colleagues of the Court of Queen's Bench.

This testimony is far more valuable than any other can possibly be, not only for the reason given by yourselves—your greater opportunity of observing my judicial conduct—but from your own superior power of forming a true judgment. Much must, indeed, be allowed for your partiality, but that partiality itself confers the highest honour. Such a testimony, borne by such men, after an intimate connection of many years in the discharge of the duties we have performed together, is the most valuable tribute that can be paid to a retiring judge.

I will not affect now to offer any apology for the many occasional shortcomings and defects of which I have been too painfully conscious. As these have left no impression on

your minds they ought not to disturb in mine the perfect satisfaction that your kind words impart. But I should be wanting in gratitude and justice if I omitted to avow my great obligation to your able, strenuous, and ever-ready exertions. Without such co-operation I am convinced that in our busy and arduous time scarcely any man could have adequately sustained the character of Chief Justice of England. For me, I am quite sure, the task would have been too heavy, and I well know how much of the public approbation I have had the good fortune to enjoy is to be ascribed to yourselves.

The cordiality and cheerfulness with which the assistance was rendered, prompted as it was by the sense of duty, was perhaps even more the fruit of that friendship which it has ever been my care to cultivate and my happiness to secure. I, with you, feel confident that it will continue during our lives; the remainder of mine would indeed be a blank without it.

I have delayed this letter some hours because I wished my eldest son to be my amanuensis. He has also often experienced your kindness, and will preserve this token as the most valuable possession of the family. Its classical beauty is its smallest merit, and the gracious and kind inscription is still surpassed by the admirable letter that accompanies it.

Your grateful and affectionate friend and brother,

DENMAN.

It was not only from the Judges of his own Court that Denman at this time received many valuable assurances of regard and affection.

Mr. Baron Parke (afterwards Lord Wensleydale), was at this time the senior Judge on the Midland Circuit, and as such became the medium of forwarding several of the addresses from the Grand Juries of the Midland

Counties; in forwarding that from Lincoln he expressed himself as follows:

Lincoln: March 12, 1850.

My dear Lord,—When I was discharging the Grand Jury to-day, the foreman announced that they had unanimously resolved to address you, and he read the address and requested me to forward it to you.

I promised to do so, and added that I concurred most cordially in every sentiment that it expressed, and I told the truth.

It must be a great satisfaction to you to close your most distinguished career as an advocate and a judge with so many testimonies of respect and affection.

Long may you live to enjoy your deserved reputation.

I received your message and saw your letter to Whitehurst.[5] You say too much of our sincere praise.

Believe me, my dear Lord,
Most sincerely yours,
JAMES PARKE.

Mr. Justice Talfourd,[6] then on the Western Circuit, expressed his feelings characteristically in a sonnet, afterwards inserted in the first number of 'Household Words,' and enclosed in the following letter:

Salisbury: March 12, 1850.

My dear Lord Denman,—I should have ventured before this to express my share in the universal sentiment which attends your parting from the seat which never can be so

[5] In answer to an address of the Bar of the Midland Circuit, of which Mr. Whitehurst, Q.C., was then the leader.

[6] Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd; born 1795; called to Bar, 1821; Serjeant, 1833; M.P. for Reading, 1835, ~~in which~~ year his drama of 'Ion' was acted; Judge of Common Pleas, 1849; died of apoplexy while charging the Grand Jury of Stafford, March 13, 1854. Denman was a warm admirer of Talfourd's oratorical and dramatic talents.

graced again, if I had not wished to try and embody it in the concise form which a sonnet gives; and I have found the subject so utterly beyond such a space, that I have thought of it and tried it, till I found it best to send you anything rather than be any longer silent.

It is a very feeble attempt to embody feelings to which all words are inadequate; and I can only commend it to your old indulgence, and assure you, in all the sincerity of prose, that I remain,

My dear Lord Denman,
With fondest wishes for your happiness,
Most respectfully and truly yours,
T. N. TALFOURD.

P.S. If you do not forbid me I think I shall send the lines to our friend Dickens for his first number of 'Household Words'—for which I own I tremble.

The sonnet, not by any means one of Talfourd's happiest efforts, runs thus:

To Lord Denman, retiring from the Chief Justiceship of England.

There is a solemn rapture in the hail
With which a nation blesses thy repose
In sense that it is deathless; that the close
Of man's extremest age whose boyhood glows
While pondering o'er thy lineaments, shall fail
To delegate to cold historic tale
What Denman was; for dignity that flows
Not in the moulds of compliment extern,
But from a generous spirit's purest urn
Springs vital; Justice softened, yet unswayed
By beautiful affections; thoughts that burn
With noblest fire—for men who never saw
Thy form, shall take its likeness, as they learn
In vision clear, the majesty of law.

Denman's reply was as follows:

London: March 14, 1850.

My dear Talfourd,—Tenterden said to John Williams, on receiving some of his Greek compositions,

> Si quali cuperem referre possem
> Græco carmine gratias referrem.

I wish I could return an answer worthy of your beautiful and genial sonnet. I would express the pleasure that an old man who has meant well must feel when he leaves active life in seeing others following in the track who will preserve and extend whatever has been praiseworthy in his own principles and conduct. The additional pleasure of receiving from them exalted praise for his endeavours is too much to be expected, but cannot be too highly prized.

I, like you, feel a little nervous when our friend Dickens quits the scenes with which he is so happily familiar;[7] but if he thinks your sonnet and the subject will be well placed in his new publication, it will only give me pleasure to see my name united with his and yours.

Ever very sincerely yours,
DENMAN.

Wightman, writing from Norwich on April 7, 1850, sums up, with characteristic clearness and accuracy, the effect and value of the universal testimony.

My dear Lord,—However deeply we and all who know you, as well as the public, feel our loss in your retirement, I am not sure but that, for your sake, we ought to rejoice at it, for otherwise you yourself would never have known how great and universal was the love and respect entertained for you. Chief Justices have retired before now, but I am not aware of any instance in which so much and such universal regret and sympathy have been shown.

[7] The apprehensions of Lord Denman and Talfourd were, as all the world knows, without adequate foundation: 'Household Words' was a great success.

Denman was much gratified by a letter written about this time to his son George (now Mr. Justice Denman) by that accomplished scholar Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, who, in conjunction with the late Thomas Flower Ellis, had for a period of many years been legal reporter in the Court of Queen's Bench.[8] Mr. Adolphus was a Tory of the old school, and his testimony, on that very account, and also owing to the singularly reticent and undemonstrative nature of the writer, was regarded by Lord Denman as additionally valuable. The occasion of the letter being written is explained in the letter itself:

16 Montague Place: April 23, 1850.

My dear Denman,—I am very much obliged, should say flattered, if it did not seem formal, by your sending me a copy of the Home Circuit poem.[9] It does much honour to the circuit and justice to Lord Denman. The lines at the beginning of p. 6 are a portrait to be treasured up: the electrical, instinctive righteousness which they describe was, in many instances which I remember, as beneficial to public justice as it was noble in its momentary effect.

Mine is the testimony of a Tory, and there may be an expression or two in the verses which I flinch from—but, on the whole, I should perhaps have made the panegyric stronger rather than weaker, even with reference to the subject of politics. On the question of the 'Senate,' I agree in thinking that he had the dignity of being not only bold, but thoroughly in the right.

[8] Born 1793; Newdegate prize poem, subject, 'Niobe,' Oxford, 1814; second class classics, 1815; writer, in 1820, of a much talked of pamphlet proving Scott to be the author of the Waverley Novels; Reporter in Court of Queen's Bench for many years and County Court Judge; died 1868.

[9] Printed in Appendix at end of the addresses.

Perhaps a dissentient as to general politics may feel more strongly than the writer of these lines, who has hardly particularized it enough, *the unblemished purity from all tincture of party which was so great a characteristic of Lord Denman's Chief Justiceship*. Ready enough I should have been to mark any fault in that respect, and sorry enough I was, from political prepossession, when Sir Thomas Denman was placed at the head of our Court. This may be said without scruple, even to you, when I can add that I was still more sorry when he was obliged to leave it.

I do not personally know the writer of the lines, but envy him the opportunity and ability, and join him heartily in the prayer with which he concludes. And will you let me convey through you most warmly and respectfully the same good wishes to Lord Denman himself, whenever you can conveniently mention them.

Believe me, dear Denman,
Very truly yours,
J. L. ADOLPHUS.

It was not in England only that Lord Denman on his retirement received the 'undivided homage' of all orders of men; in America, also, his distinguished career had been watched with the highest interest by the many eminent jurists who then adorned the Bar and the Bench in the United States. The venerable Chancellor Kent, Mr. Justice Story, and many other celebrated American lawyers, had, as has been seen, from time to time communicated to him valuable expressions of sympathy and regard, and now he had the gratification of receiving from the accomplished diplomatist, writer, and orator, Mr. Edward Everett, late Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James', the following graceful tribute of national esteem and personal affection.

Cambridge, U.S.: May 14, 1850.

My dear Lord Denman,—I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of recalling myself to your recollection, for the sake of tendering you, from this side of the Atlantic, that tribute of respect which has been so largely paid you at home on the occasion of your retirement.

You know so well the professional community that exists between the two countries, that you will not be surprised to learn that we watch the movements of persons like yourself with scarcely less interest than if they were our countrymen; while, for reasons not necessary to be stated, your own course as a statesman and a magistrate, and, in both capacities, as a great assertor of liberal principles, has probably commanded a more unanimous sympathy in the United States than even in your own England.

The personal obligation I owe to you and Lady Denman for the numerous friendly attentions with which you honoured us during our residence in England makes me peculiarly desirous of expressing to you, on this occasion, my warm feelings of respectful attachment, and my fervent wishes that your long and honoured career of active duty may be crowned with many years of serene and happy age.

My dutiful compliments to Lady Denman, in which Mrs. Everett begs to join me.

I remain, my dear Lord Denman,
Most faithfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Lord Denman's answer was as follows:

London: June 3, 1850.

My dear Mr. Everett,—Your letter demands my warmest thanks, evincing the greatest kindness, and exciting the liveliest satisfaction.

That the approbation of my judicial career, so favourably viewed by my own countrymen, should be echoed on the

other side of the Atlantic by your enlightened Bar, that my general public conduct should be so kindly appreciated in the United States, and that the judgments should receive your sanction, biassed perhaps by your friendship, which is, however, itself a distinguished honour,—this combination confers on your letter an inestimable value in my eyes.

I hope that you may be called upon to return to this country, where no one will rejoice more than myself in renewing a friendly intercourse with you and your family.

Lady Denman desires to join in these sentiments

With your obliged and faithful servant,

DENMAN.

The force and freshness, the grace and variety of the answers dictated by Lord Denman to the great and almost embarrassing mass of the letters and addresses he at this time received, showed that the disease which had so severely shaken his bodily powers had left his mental faculties comparatively untouched. He had not sufficiently recovered the use of his hand to be able to *write* any of the answers which he composed with so much felicity and ease; rest and repose were still most needful to him, and after a brief sojourn in London he retired for the summer and autumn to solace himself among his plantations and improvements in Stony Middleton, with the pleasures of literature and the affectionate society of his wife, children and grandchildren.

In this calm and cheerful retreat he made steady progress towards a temporary recovery, and gradually regained the command of his pen, though the act of writing continued throughout the whole of this year to be a work of labour and difficulty—a circumstance

which sufficiently accounts for the rarity of his correspondence.

On October 18, 1850, the forty-sixth anniversary of his wedding day, he wrote with his own hand the following verses to his wife, which have been preserved by the pious care of his daughter Lady Baynes, to whom he gave them after her mother's death. They possess a simple and touching pathos, which will probably speak to the hearts of all:

October 18, 1850.

Full six-and-forty years have flown
Since first I claimed you for my own;
You trusted then your youthful charms
To an adoring husband's arms.
Well saw he with those charms combined
The upright, generous, feeling mind;
The noble nature's inborn grace,
The soul, e'en lovelier than the face.
Well did you keep Affection's vow,
Precious when made, far dearer now.
In that long maze of varied years,
Of joys and sorrows, hopes and fears,
Though oft a cloud perplexed the view,
Love never failed to guide us through.
Downward we pace, but hand-in-hand,—
Hope tells us of that happy land
Where tumults, pain, and sorrow cease,
That land of harmony and peace—
A house not made with hands, endeared
By all we cherished or revered;—
The aged, who sunk in ripe decay,
The buds in childhood plucked away,
The future haven to receive
The dear ones we on earth must leave,—
Where Friendship rears a hallowed shrine,
And Love is endless and divine.

The following letter, written a little earlier, and in a firmer hand, to his old friend Coleridge, will show

how actively he kept alive his interest in the profession of which he had so long been the chief ornament:

Middleton: September 2, 1850.

My dear Coleridge,—Thanks for your account of your circuit, so well and wisely closed. I traced it when the papers enabled me, and thought, with you, the libel jury at Exeter wrong. That case curiously illustrates Fox's distinction (when he introduced the Libel Act) between 'meaning' and 'importing'—the one 'intent of man,' the other 'signification of word.' Had not we a similar question from Liverpool, *coram* Erle?

I have not seen the 'Prelude'[10] or 'Eldorado,' and am a very bad and scratchy reader.

The first I heard of the astonishing appointment[11] was from Wilde's own letter to Brougham, which B. sent to me, announcing it. My astonishment was great, but momentary.

Nothing will persuade me that poor dear Shadwell was not killed by his son's lamentable death, co-operating with every derangement of the system, and insuring the victory to bronchitis in its contest with life. I had quite recently a very affectionate letter from him.[12]

Wonderful changes in this short time; but is it not more wonderful to see so little change in others as old or older and as much worked?[13]

The greatest change is in the law itself, by the last County Courts' Act, and is irrational. If the experience of small sums justifies the 50*l.*, it justifies any amount, and Westminster Hall is superfluous. What information have we of the

[10] Wordsworth's Prelude to the 'Excursion.'

[11] Wilde's appointment as Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Cottenham, on July 15, 1850, when he was created Lord Truro.

[12] Vice-Chancellor Shadwell died on August 10, 1850, in his seventy-second year; he had not very long before lost his eldest son by drowning, and never got over the shock.

[13] Lyndhurst (then seventy-eight) was seven years older than Denman and Shadwell; Brougham and Campbell each one year older.

effect of examining parties—is it to be done in criminal cases too?

We see what you say of Lady Coleridge with great pleasure, and congratulate your grand-paternity; but I observe also what you say of yourself, and exhort you as an old and sincere friend, and still more as attached to the profession and concerned for the public, to husband your powers, and preserve your activity and usefulness by all prudent means as long as possible. The same I say through you to Patteson, and request also some partridges of his shooting, if they can be spared, and he will secure their safe arrival by *not* paying carriage.

We are gradually improving—have had the Provost [Hodgson] a short time, and set him up. Richard, with his wife and three of his five children, is with us now. Gurney seems to deserve his good fortune.[14] Jervis is highly esteemed on this circuit.[15]

Ever yours,

DENMAN.

A later letter of the same year to the same old friend, is in the handwriting either of Lady Denman or one of his daughters:

December 17, 1850.

My dear Coleridge,—I am always happy to hear from you, even on so slender an occasion as Hetley's reports. I proceed to offer you a little medical advice.

I think your case decidedly nervous, and recommend that you make a point of considering your judicial business as the only occupation of your life; everything else should be calculated for your comfort and relaxation, and as much of your work as you can properly suffer to be done by others

[14] Russell Gurney, Q.C., recently appointed Recorder of London.

[15] Sir John Jervis, who had been appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on July 15, 1850 (on the promotion of Sir Thomas Wilde to the Chancellorship), went the Midland as his first judicial circuit.

should be thrown on your younger brethren. Remember that you are very nearly *emeritus* [Mr. J. Coleridge had at this time been more than fifteen years on the Bench], but may reasonably expect five years at least added to your time, according to the happy experience of our three brethren.

I am really sorry for what you tell me of the Chancellor [Wilde], having hoped he would compel himself to decide. How will he like the elevation of Lord Cranworth?[16] I think he is a very nice little peer.

I agree with you in condemning any slight, much more any breach of faith, towards Parke. I think his crotchets really awful, but I doubt whether any of us have taken more pains to be right. His learning would be highly useful, and his eccentricity sufficiently kept under in the House of Lords;[17] an honour conferred on him would be really an homage done to the legal profession.

I know you will be glad to hear that Lady Denman's health is such as to release me from all anxiety; and that I am pursuing my recovery with the same slow, but unremitting and undeviating, tortoise process.

We are now made very happy by the presence of our children, and mean to spend a merry Christmas in this cool land. Remember us kindly to Lady Coleridge, who will I think approve of my advice to you and remind you of it when necessary.

Yours ever,

DENMAN.

The signature is in Lord Denman's handwriting, and so is the following:

P.S. Excuse an amanuensis; writing rather fatigues—

—a circumstance sufficiently obvious from the evident

[16] Sir Robert Mounsey Rolfe, appointed Vice-Chancellor on Nov. 2, 1850, and raised to the Peerage, as Lord Cranworth, in December 1850.

[17] He was made a Peer, as Lord Wensleydale, in 1856; at first, as is

difficulty with which even those few words have been framed.

It is a pleasing proof, both of his cheerfulness at that time, and of his kindly nature at all times, that on Christmas Day, 1850, he made shift to write with his own feeble and unsteady hand the following note to his grandson Henry Denman Macaulay, the eldest son of his fourth daughter and of Lord Macaulay's brother, then a child of a little over seven years:

Middleton: Christmas Day, 1850.

My dear Harry,—I am very glad to receive a letter all of your own writing. You write the word '*righting*.' This is a mistake, for *righting* means a different thing from *writing*. But even the mistake proves that you have made some progress in learning, for you spell *right* rightly.

I hope you will go on from well to better, and be a *right* good scholar, a *right* good son, a *right* good brother, and in short a *right* good man.

I shall *write* no more at present, except my good wishes to yourself and all at both houses on the Dingle Bank, for a *right* merry Christmas and a *right* happy new year and many of them.

Your *right* loving grandfather,

DENMAN.

well known, for life, but eventually with the usual descent to heirs male, which in his case was inoperative.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

LAW AMENDMENT—LETTERS FROM BROUGHAM.

A.D. 1851, 1852. ÆT. 72, 73.

Denman's health improved in 1851 and 1852—Writes on questions of Law Amendment—'Brougham's' Act of 1851, enabling parties to suits to give evidence—Denman's able letter in the 'Law Review' of April 21, 1851, on this measure—His remarks in it on the habitual opposition of Judges to changes in the Law—Principle of exclusion of evidence from interest unsound—Letters to the Lord Chancellor on Law Reform. 1852: Denman's last speech in the House of Lords (May 27, 1852) on Law Reform, and in praise of the Common Law Procedure Commissioners—Correspondence with Brougham on Law Reform and other matters in 1851 and 1852—General character of Brougham's letters of this period—Brougham to Denman from Walmer Castle, June 1851—High regard of the Duke of Wellington for Denman—Letters of Brougham from Cannes, December 8 and 23, 1851—On the *Coup d'état* of January 13, 1852—On Louis Napoleon's position and plans—Lord Palmerston's dismissal in 1851—How received on the Continent—Brougham from Boulogne, January 28, 1852, on the state of France—Lord John Russell resigns, February 20, 1852—Brougham's letter on state of parties, and on the character of Lord Derby.

In the year 1851, and the earlier part of 1852, Lord Denman's health considerably improved, and he was able to a great extent to resume his active interest in the questions of the day, and especially in all matters relating to the reform of the law.

To the success of one very important measure for amending the English law of Evidence—that by

which parties to suits were made competent and compellable to give evidence—he was enabled, though no longer in a position to support it in the House of Lords, very materially to contribute, by a most able letter, which, on April 15, 1851, he sent to the 'Law Review,' the principal organ of the supporters of Law Reform.

The Bill embodying this great improvement in English procedure was prepared by that eminent law reformer Mr. Pitt Taylor, and submitted to Lord Denman for his approval. After some little hesitation in the first instance, Denman, on full and mature consideration, gave the proposed bill his entire sanction and approval. Being unable himself to take charge of it in the House of Lords, the conduct of it there was entrusted to Lord Brougham, from which circumstance it came to be known as Lord Brougham's Act.[1] But though Lord Denman was thus deprived of the honours of its Parliamentary parentage, it may be doubted whether any one circumstance so greatly contributed to ensure its safe passage through both Houses as Denman's very interesting and able letter, published in the 'Law Review,' which at once arrested the attention and commanded the assent of all persons of candid mind, both in the legislature and in the legal profession.

The length of this admirable letter precludes insertion of the whole of it, but the following passage

[1] It received the royal assent in August 1851, and is cited as the 14 and 15 Vic. c. 99. See 'Taylor on Evidence,' section 1216, p. 1167, ed. 1868.

with reference to the general aversion of the Judges of the Superior Courts to changes in the law, is so valuable, as conveying the result of Denman's long experience in his relations, as a steady and veteran law reformer, with those learned persons, that it ought to be given without abridgment. It should be studied by all who rely on the aid of the judicature as a body for the encouragement and active promotion of Law Reform.

To form schemes for altering the law is no part of the judge's vocation. They have sometimes to my knowledge felt somewhat aggrieved by being expected to have done so, or required to perform that task.

The lines of Horace, hackneyed by frequent quotation on account of their true and felicitous description of a certain phase of human nature, are much more applicable to judges than to literary or theatrical censors,—

> ———Clament periisse pudorem
> Cuncti pœne patres, ea cum reprehendere coner,
> Quæ gravis Æsopus quæ doctus Roscius egit;
> Vel quia nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt;
> Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et quæ
> Imberbes didicere, senes perdenda fateri.

Besides the constant occupation of their minds in their important functions, and the necessity for the undisturbed enjoyment of their hard-earned leisure, there are feelings in the Judges which must ever strengthen the reluctance to assent to alteration. They have administered the law as they found it, with implicit confidence, and even veneration, which unite in them with all the obvious and instinctive motives for abhorring change. It is painful to condemn the past and present. Even if they concur in the projected improvement, they had rather that others should be the persons to counsel it. What has satisfied mankind so long may be suffered to remain during their time, alas! too short at the best.

Some of the chiefs in our Superior Courts are advanced to the Peerage, in the expectation, possibly, that in Parliament they will propose a remedy for defects made apparent to them while presiding over the administration of the law. My own activity in such legislation has not been excessive: I rather blush for the little I have attempted, and the less I have been able to do. But I confess I have felt discouragement, regret, and even humiliation, at receiving the answer of some of my contemporaries to points which I have thought it my duty to lay before them. 'The principle is perfectly right; I cannot answer your reasoning, and I see the objection to the present state of the law, and none to the change, except that it is a change; yet *I cannot bring myself* to concur in it.' It is a fact on record, which will startle existing judges, most of whom probably never heard of it (as I am now travelling forty years back), that Lord Ellenborough *announced in the House of Lords the unanimous opinion of his eleven brother judges, that it would be wrong to repeal the law which punished with death a larceny to the amount of five shillings in a shop!* The oracle had not been consulted, it solemnly volunteered this fearful edict. Perhaps, also, every member of the present Parliament will be astonished to hear that the bill was for that time rejected.

I cannot forget one particular fallacy which I have frequently observed, and which tends to increase the aversion of some judges to change. The system which they find they believe to have been established on full deliberation by the wisdom of former ages; and hence impute to all innovators the arrogance of reversing a decision; *whereas in truth the existing system is for the most part the neglected growth of time and accident;* circumstances have prevented the revision that is now taking place, and the existing defect is only left uncured because no deliberation has ever been had upon it.

Passing from this to consider the principle on which the old law of exclusion was founded, viz. that the

evidence of interested witnesses 'can never induce any rational belief,' Lord Denman proceeds to ask:

On what ground is the assertion warranted that no man, speaking with the bias of interest on his mind, can speak the truth? Made with respect to ourselves or any individual of our acquaintance, it is an imputation as false as insulting, and would be rejected with just indignation. The earlier part of Mr. Amos's treatise furnishes a simple and lucid narrative of the various causes which under his own observation have ensured the triumph of candour and veracity over the principle of self-interest, and I have seldom read a defence for mankind from one of the charges most commonly brought against it more ingenious or more just than that contained in those pages. I must also bear witness, as far as opinion goes, that, notwithstanding the frequent contrarieties of testimony observable in courts of justice, the amount of wilful falsehood, undoubtedly great, is far less than is generally supposed.

'Ask no questions, and you will hear no lies,' is a vernacular caution often administered to inconvenient inquisitiveness. It seems to me to comprise the whole argument in opposition to this bill. But no one will advise us to prefer darkness to light because the latter must sometimes reveal unsightly objects; still less will prudence suggest an entire abstinence from food, though that is the only perfect security against swallowing poison.

With these views, which I merely state, leaving the argument in abler hands, I give in my adhesion to the principle of Lord Brougham's Bill, and respectfully thus tender my vote for its further progress.

I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,

DENMAN.

Paraloes: April 21, 1851.[3]

[3] Paraloes was a place near Dagenham, in Essex, then occupied by his third son, Richard, with whom Denman was at this time staying.

This was not the only contribution of the kind that Denman made in his retirement to the cause which, from his first entry into professional life, he always had so much at heart—the cause of Law Reform. In the year 1852, while the Common Law Procedure Act of that year was in its passage through Parliament, the late Chief Justice, who was exceedingly pleased by the boldness and thoroughness of that excellent measure, lent it efficient aid by a series of short letters which he wrote from time to time on various points as they suggested themselves, and afterwards collected in a small pamphlet, which he published in 1852 under the title of 'Letters to the Lord Chancellor on Law Reform.'

The amendments of the law for the promotion of which these letters were written have, with few exceptions, been since carried into effect, and the discussions on points of technical procedure with which they are principally occupied would have no interest for the general reader, and only a retrospective and historical interest for the professional reader. Their general tone, which, as might be expected, was in the highest degree liberal and enlightened, may be adequately judged of by the following passage from the concluding letter of the series:

> The present crisis cannot fail to suggest considerations of the highest importance. There are appearances of an attempt to establish order on absolute power, and to teach mankind the lesson that the will of one may be most safely entrusted with the interests of all. But if there be truth in moral reasoning, or in long experience, we know that without the

basis of law no solid fabric of order can possibly be reared, or any security be given for the rights which even the best meant and best devised decrees may pretend to confer. It appears to be the peculiar mission of England to exhibit to the nations of the world a steady government, a peaceful—because contented—people. *And that content must not be looked for, since it cannot and ought not to exist where a Press is free and the people but moderately enlightened, while a single grievance is wilfully retained after exposure.*

So impressed was Denman with the ability and success with which the accomplished Commissioners had conceived and carried out their important work, that on May 27, 1852, he, for the first time since his second paralytic seizure, and for the last time in his life, rose in his place and addressed the House of Lords, on the occasion of Lord Truro's moving the third reading of the Common Law Procedure Bill of 1852, in high commendation of the bill and of its learned authors. In a few emphatic words he expressed 'the happiness he felt at bearing his humble testimony to the truth of his noble and learned friend's (the Chancellor's) statement with respect both to the merits of the measure and of the Commissioners by whom it had been prepared. They were men of the highest ability, and they had performed the duties entrusted to them in a manner creditable to themselves and most advantageous for the country.'

After suggesting one or two trifling amendments he sat down—his latest utterance in Parliament, like so many of his earliest, having for its subject the great cause of the Amendment of the Law.

In his exertions for the progress of Law Reform in the years 1851 and 1852 his most vigorous and able coadjutor was his old friend and ally Henry Brougham, many of whose letters to him during this period have been preserved among his papers. They are very characteristic letters, but are frequently not very quotable, being many of them filled with complaints, not expressed in the most courtly language, at the lukewarmness as a law reformer of 'Jonathan Wilde' (as Brougham always persisted in calling the then Chancellor, Lord Truro, formerly Sir Thomas Wilde), and with vehement insinuations against the alleged jobbery of the Princess his wife.[8] That Lord Truro was a somewhat slow and reluctant law reformer was true enough; the other imputations were utterly non-proven, and in all probability quite baseless.

Brougham's letters show, among other things, his own eagerness to obtain place and promotion for those who had served the public objects he had most at heart, and they are all instinct with the morbid restlessness of a mind which could only exist in the excitement and turmoil of an incessant activity. It is not improbable that the feverish fussiness of Brougham, by urging Denman to exertions for which he was not fitted, may have in some degree contributed to accelerate the attack which, at the close of 1852, finally prostrated him.

[8] Augusta Emma d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray. Wilde won the lady by the singular zeal and ability with which he sought (though in vain) to establish her and her brother's legitimacy before the House of Lords, in the famous case of the Sussex peerage.

Among Brougham's letters from Cannes there are a few passages relating to contemporary French politics which are not without interest. The following, too, written from Walmer Castle in the early summer of 1851, gives a pleasant picture of the Great Duke and of his affection and esteem for Denman:

I received your letter the day I left town for Brockett Hall, and delayed writing till now that I might be able to give you my report of the Duke's health, which I can do most satisfactorily, having passed the whole of last evening alone with him (there is only Lady Charles Wellesley here). I certainly never saw him better, and seldom so well in all respects. I am sure very small parties agree best with him, though his extreme good-nature makes him often submit to go into larger ones, I mean dinners, for evening parties he always liked and likes. Of all the evenings I ever passed with him I really think this was the most interesting, and on all subjects. He asked much and kindly, and with the greatest interest, after you, and when I told him I should tell you, and that it would gratify you, he begged me to do so, and to say everything most kind. I told him how you valued him privately and personally, as well as publicly, and that no time ever would erase from your mind the sense of his gallant and friendly conduct in your instance [in the matter of the silk gown in 1828]. He seemed much pleased, and also expressed himself most becomingly on the topic, and I really think as amicably as becomingly. He spoke with pleasure of Middleton, where he said he had been to see you from Chatsworth, and what a nice place he thought it.

Brougham's impressions of the *Coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, and its probable issues, are thus given in letters written from Cannes, within a few days and weeks after its occurrence. On December 8, 1851, he writes:

I did not expect a *coup d'état* now, hardly even in the spring, but I believe the general fear, the general desire of *la paix à tout prix* (on which I had reckoned) will certainly now prevent any serious or wide-spreading mischief. Louis Napoleon is quite sure to succeed for the present. But his uncle depended on an army and generals; he must depend after a while on an assembly and debaters, and he has not one that anybody ever heard of.

On the 23rd, after referring to certain excesses of the Reds and the Socialists, he writes:

These things, and the atrocities elsewhere, have completely played Louis Napoleon's game, and he is safe for a while. All feel that he alone can now prevent the worst mischiefs, and so they will support him till he has an opportunity of giving good measures and wise laws, and then I think he will both get a better grounded support and deserve it. His grand difficulty is that he cannot, like his uncle, govern by the army alone; he must have an assembly, and the two together will be very difficult to rule by. He has shown the greatest talents for affairs in my judgment; but that he had a right so to act will depend on his case. He must prove the conspiracy against himself, as well as that of the Reds against society.

On January 13, 1852, he writes, still from Cannes, on the same subject:

We are fated to witness a retrograde movement in Europe under the fatal influence of fear. Here we have France entirely under that influence, and Louis Napoleon owes to it his eight millions of votes vesting in him absolute power. The vile revolution of 1848 no doubt is the remote cause, but the immediate is fear of mob rule; and a most just fear, too, only that it is going to make the whole country in love with military despotism. I find many reasonable people prepared to take peace and quiet and security at that or at

any price. He is resolved, it seems, to put down Parliamentary Government and the Press. He regards himself as a sort of Providence to effect these changes; and as the factions in Parliament, the follies of the mob agitators, and the insolence of the Press, have made liberal government for the moment unpopular, he expects to succeed. Of course he had the good wishes of the Continental governments, and I should apprehend of the upper classes as well. I fear he has something of the same sympathy among ourselves.

The same letter contains the following passage on the enforced retirement of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office in December 1851, and on the satisfaction it caused among the Continental absolutists:

I find there is very great delight everywhere at Palmerston's overthrow, which was inevitable after his Kossuth insanity; but the mode and manner of it has been, I understand, most offensive, and such as he is not likely to forgive[4] I find it was a surprise on almost all his colleagues. Grey had no hand whatever in it. The 'Letter Writer' [Lord John Russell] seems to have done it all himself,[5] and he is much mistaken if he reckons on Stanley [Lord Derby] as no longer capable of forming a Government, or on any Reform cry as being sufficient to carry him through. As to 'No Popery,' it is more likely to tell against than for him.

Writing from Boulogne, on his way to London, on January 28, 1852, he says:

The state of France is such as to fill men with sorrow, even more than alarm. Absolute despotism, worse than Oriental, because the man thinks he has the whole people with him, except the reflecting and respectable classes, of

[4] He did not; but, biding his time, in February 1852, he upset Lord John Russell's ministry on the Militia Bill, and brought in the Tories.

[5] Moved thereto, as afterwards explained in Parliament, by the Queen and Prince Albert.

whom he makes no account. The *coup d'état* had really been not only justifiable, but useful. Then came the votes, which seemed to have turned his head, and now it seems as if he were capable of anything. This Orleans' confiscation is in all respects abominable; but the distribution of the spoil has disgusted me far more than the robbery itself. Meanwhile I can see no use in our Press raving against him, and I hope Parliament will not join in the useless and hurtful chorus, though I admit it is not easy to avoid it. Of war I have no great fear, but preparation is all right. The risk is not of his knowingly and wilfully making war, but, without the *scienter*, doing some other violent act that may lead to it.

Soon after Brougham's arrival in England, on February 20, 1852, Palmerston's revenge was taken; Lord John Russell resigned on the Militia Bill, and Lord Derby, on the 23rd, succeeded in forming a ministry, which held together till the next December. Brougham writes thus:

So you see they are out. A more unhappy moment for a crisis, and especially for a dissolution,[6] could not have been chosen; but I entirely admit that a feeble government at such a time was not desirable. And now, instead of Jonathan, we shall have Sugden to remit all law amendment, but I daresay with Jonathan's assistance. I must say I think J. Russell's treatment of his colleagues too bad. He writes Durham letters, and sends them to the papers before he even lets one of his colleagues see them. And he announces that the Government is at an end, twice a year ago, and now, before he has seen *one* of them—thus proving that it was either a preconcerted move, or that he acted without asking their opinion—out of this dilemma he has no escape. And now we are under one of the cleverest and lightest and most ill-furnished heads in England, with a great many good qualities more or less unavailing.

[6] The dissolution did not take place till July 1.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

LADY DENMAN'S DEATH—NICE—THIRD AND FINAL STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

A.D. 1852. ÆT. 73.

Death of Lady Denman, on June 28, 1852—Denman's account of her last moments—His inscription over her grave in Dagenham Churchyard — He goes with his third son and family to Scarborough — Afterwards to Nice for the winter—The subject of Slave Trade and Slavery still haunts him—He reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'—Its effect on him—He writes and publishes some ill-advised letters on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'Bleak House,' 'Slavery and the Slave Trade' —Letter from Charles Dickens to Mrs. Cropper in reference to this matter, January 21, 1853—Death of Duke of Wellington, September 16, 1852—Denman's lines on it—He arrives in Nice in November 1852 — The Slave Trade excitement still continues — He receives a long and eloquent letter from Mrs. Stowe on American Slavery—Soon after, on December 2, he is seized with his third and final stroke of paralysis — Strange consequences of this attack — Loses *all* power of communicating with others, not only by speech but by writing—Account by Mr. Richard Denman of his father's state —Also by Mrs. Cropper.

In the summer of 1852 there came upon Denman the saddest bereavement that ever befel him, in the loss of her whose loving companionship, through a period of nearly half a century, had been the joy and delight of his youth, the crowning blessedness of his manhood, the unspeakable solace of his decline.

Lady Denman, who had for some years been in a feeble state of health, had spent several months with

her husband, in the spring and early summer of 1852, at Parsloes, near Dagenham, in Essex, a country-house then occupied by her third son, Richard, his wife, and family.

The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Denman, a lovely child of nine years of age, of most angelic goodness and sweetness of nature, named after her grandmother, Theodosia Anne, had died, after a short illness, on June 3, while Lady Denman was in the house. She was herself then very ill;[1] the death of her favourite granddaughter deeply affected her; the unfavourable symptoms increased, violent and frequent hæmorrhages set in, and she died from the consequent exhaustion on June 28, in the seventy-third year of her age.

The following hasty lines, giving an account of her last hours, were written by Denman, with trembling and unsteady hand, to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Wright:

During the whole of yesterday she was often unconscious, and had but short intervals of disturbed sleep. She could hardly articulate, but continued to express her warm affection for those about her. Her smiles across the looks of suffering were most beautiful. When I kissed and wished her good-night she returned the pressure with an animation that gave me for a moment strong hopes of reaction and recovery. To the last faint struggle her heart was overflowing with love and her lips with blessing.

The shock of this separation, after a union of eight-and-forty years passed in uninterrupted tenderness

[1] Suffering under that insidious and dangerous malady known as Bright's disease.

and affection, was such as might be expected from the deep and sensitive nature of Denman. He never got over it, but, though surrounded with the loving attentions of children as deeply devoted as ever gathered round the declining years of a father, he yet always felt, though he rarely if ever expressed it, that abiding sense of a 'hidden want' which saps the springs of life and poisons the sources of enjoyment.

The remains of the wife and the grandchild lie buried side by side in Dagenham Churchyard, and the following simple and touching inscription, written by Denman himself, was placed above their grave:

IN MEMORY OF
THEODOSIA ANNE, THE WIFE OF THOMAS LORD DENMAN,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
BORN 21ST NOVEMBER, 1779: DIED JUNE 28TH, 1852.
AND OF HER
GRAND- AND GOD-CHILD, THEODOSIA ANNE, THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF
RICHARD AND EMMA DENMAN.
BORN JUNE 26TH, 1843: DIED 3RD JUNE, 1852.

THE STONE WHICH RECORDS THEIR DEATH MAY TELL IN THE
SAME LANGUAGE OF THE VIRTUES OF WHICH ONE GAVE EARLY PROOF,
AND BY WHICH THE OTHER WAS, THROUGH A LONG LIFE,
ENDEARED TO ALL WHO KNEW HER.
INNOCENT, PIOUS, GENTLE, AND AFFECTIONATE:
WELL PREPARED FOR THAT BLISS WHICH THEIR BEREAVED FRIENDS
HUMBLY TRUST THEY ARE NOW ENJOYING TOGETHER.

Everything was done that could be done to lighten the burden of his sorrow. They took him for change

of air and scene to Scarborough, and in the late autumn he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Richard Denman and their remaining children to Nice, where his son had been advised by his medical attendants to pass the winter.

One subject, and one subject only, beyond the limits of his private grief had still power to move him deeply—too deeply for his happiness and peace—and that was the terrible, ever-haunting subject of Slavery and the Slave Trade. By this time Mrs. Stowe's master work had taken by storm the attention of all the world. Knowing the effect it would have on their father, his children at first tried to keep it from him, but this, in the case of one not absolutely secluded from society, was of course impossible. He read it, and with what result is easy to conceive. It moved him not only with pity and horror, but filled him also with bitterness and wrath, under the inspiration of which, coupled, no doubt, with a mistaken sense of over-mastering duty, he was led to perpetrate the most ill-advised and regretable action of his life—the publication, namely, in the late autumn of 1852, first separately in newspapers, afterwards collectively as a pamphlet, of certain 'Letters on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Bleak House," "Slavery and the Slave Trade,"' in which he permitted himself to make the most unwarrantable and rancorous attacks on Dickens, whom he charged with having, in 'Bleak House' (by his inimitable caricature of philanthropy run mad, in the person of Mrs. Jellaby), and also in certain articles in 'Household Words,' 'taken pains to discourage the

efforts then making to put down Slavery and the Slave Trade,' and thus 'having done his best to replunge the world into barbarism.'

Strictures such as these, directed in terms of the bitterest invective against Charles Dickens, Denman's old friend and steady admirer—the incomparable satirist and humorist who in 'Martin Chuzzlewit' and 'American Notes' had done more than any other writer, not even excepting Mrs. Stowe, to keep alive in England a horror and detestation of slavery as practised in the United States—were indeed sad and unjustifiable. The subject, though its mention in any truthful record of Denman's life was unavoidable, is too painful a one to dwell upon. *Non ragionam di lor.*

Some members of the family soon became not unnaturally anxious to excuse as far as possible, on the ground of morbid excitement and overwrought feeling, this unfortunate indulgence in 'letter writing,' and Mrs. Cropper[2] enclosed to Dickens a communication in this sense, drawn up with great tact and kindliness by her brother George, the present Mr. Justice Denman.

The reply of Dickens—a reply strongly marked by proper self-respect, good sense, and good-feeling—was as follows:

Tavistock House: January 21, 1853.

Dear Mrs. Cropper,—I think it best on full consideration to send you the enclosed letter back without reading it. I have set forth to you the truth of the subject, and have utterly dismissed Lord Denman's part in it from my mind. What he has written and what I have done, nothing can

[2] Denman's fourth daughter, Margaret.

change. The only one thing in abeyance is the question whether injudicious partizanship will awaken reaction against the Slave. That we shall all see for ourselves—too soon I think—and the perusal of your brother's letter could assist none of us. I say again I have cleared my mind of Lord Denman's last opinions of me. I know I deserve his former and wiser judgment, and I cancel the rest for ever.

My dear Mrs. Cropper,
Faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

It is pleasant to pass from this sad business and see Denman, before he left England, again under the influence of a kindlier and better mood, a mood that was native and natural to him—of high admiration and sympathy for all that was really good and for all that was truly great.

The Great Duke died on September 16, 1852, and Denman, who had always entertained the highest veneration for his great qualities; who, on private grounds, moreover, had occasion to be deeply grateful to him; and who, like all the world, was much impressed by his death, endeavoured to give expression to his feelings on the occasion in the following quatrain, by no means the worst among the many metrical effusions which the death of the great Captain called forth:

In youth and age, in peace and war the same,
With many tasks, but still one only aim,
For England's weal with single heart he stood,
Best of the great, and greatest of the good.

It was early in November when Denman, with his son and daughter-in-law, arrived in Nice, where he soon found several persons whom it was pleasant to

know; amongst others Sir George Napier (brother of the heroic conqueror of Scinde) and his wife, with whom he soon grew into terms of intimacy. But it was the old story; in changing sky and climate he had not changed the current of his thoughts, and the black shadow of that infinite anguish and wickedness in the far lands and seas, which he was so powerless to mitigate, darkened over his spirit as much by the shores of the Mediterranean as among the hills of Derbyshire. Whatever might for a time occupy the foreground, this brooding presence ever lowered in the background of his mind.

While in this state of overcharged and morbid predisposition for perilous excitement, there came to him from Mrs. Stowe (who wrote of course in the most utter ignorance of the shattered state of his nervous system) an impassioned and most eloquent letter, which was certainly not calculated to allay the fever of the mind under which he laboured. It was written in answer to a letter which Denman had sent to her from England, containing, in language poured forth warmly from the heart, the expressions of his gratitude and admiration for her memorable book, and his deep sense of the service which it had already rendered, and was destined to render still more thereafter, to the progress of the great cause. Mrs. Stowe's reply was in these terms:

My Lord,—Could anything flatter me into an unwarrantable estimate of myself, it would be commendation from such sources as your Lordship. But I am utterly incredulous of all that is said; it passes by me like a dream. I can

only see that when a higher Being has purposes to be accomplished he can make even a grain of mustard seed the means.

I wrote what I did because as a woman, as a mother, I was oppressed and heartbroken with the sorrows and injustice I saw; because as a Christian I felt the dishonour to Christianity; because as a lover of my country I trembled at the coming day of wrath.

It is no merit in the sorrowful that they weep, or to the oppressed and smothering that they gasp and struggle, nor to me that I must speak for the oppressed who cannot speak for themselves.

My Lord, such men as your Lordship have great power. You can do much. The expression of your opinion is of great weight. So does this horrible evil paralyse public sentiment here, that we who stand for liberty must look for aid to the public sentiment of nations, and in that sentiment none are so powerful as the great minds of England. The hope, therefore, which I conceive from seeing such men in England as Archbishop Whately, the Earls of Carlisle and Shaftesbury, Arthur Helps, Kingsley, and your Lordship, interested in our movements, is great.

All men of any distinction in England have weight with a certain circle of minds here, and by their distance from the evil, and entire disconnection, can present it in a light very different from that in which any native-born American can.

Anyone here can be hustled down, for all the capital, all the political power, and much of the ecclesiastical, is against the agitation of this subject; but you can force them to agitate.

In your reviews, in your literature, you can notice and hold up before the world those awful facts which but for you they would go on scornfully denying as they have done.

Furthermore, there are men in the Slave States, repressed and kept under, who are more glad than they dare to say at what you do. They hope that you will keep on, and bring about such a state of things as they can take advantage of to accomplish emancipation.

I have now nearly through the press[3] a volume entitled 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It contains documentary and attested evidence to show that if my representations have erred anywhere, it is by being under rather than over-coloured. Oh, my Lord! never was such an awful story told under the sun. I have written it with perfect horror. One-third of the book is taken up with legal documents, statute laws, decisions of courts, reports of trials. It is worse than I supposed or dreamed.

My Lord, I am conscious that this is not my work, for mine is another field; but I have been forced to it by the unblushing denials and most impudent representations with regard to what I said in my book as to slave law.

It seems to me that this tremendous story cannot be told in the civilised world without forcing attention. On the whole, there is hope, there is movement, there is evidently 'a stirring of the bones in this valley of vision.' Standing as I do between the living and the dead, feeble in health and often very sorrowful, I have little realisation of anything personal in this matter further than the consciousness of struggle and labour. I thank your Lordship, therefore, more for the noble and hearty interest which you feel in this sacred and suffering cause, than even for the very kind opinion you have been kind enough to express of me. It has done much good. All that the book has done might have been crushed but for the reinforcement and support of your country. May God bless it and you is the prayer of

Yours very gratefully,
H. B. Stowe.

It may have been only a coincidence, not a consequence, that, very shortly after the receipt of this letter, Denman was prostrated by the terrible final stroke of paralysis, which, for the remainder of his

[3] Published in 1852.

days, made his tongue incapable of articulate speech and his hand of self-originated writing.

What is certain is this, that his last seizure took place on the very day he had enclosed to his daughter, Mrs. Cropper, his reply to Mrs. Stowe's letter, requesting her to forward it to the great American authoress, whose correct address he did not know, and who (as will be seen above) had given no address in her letter to him. The very last words he ever wrote, *except as a copy of words written for him by others*, were Mrs. Cropper's name and address on the above-mentioned envelope.

It was on December 2, 1852, that this strange and terrible affliction befell him; strange as well as terrible, for it had this peculiarity about it, that while he retained his intellectual and emotional faculties almost unimpaired, his powers of communication with others by writing as well as by speech were absolutely and entirely taken from him. That speech, indeed, should go was quite in the ordinary course of paralytic seizures, but it does not, it is believed, always, or indeed often, follow, to the extent that it did in Denman's case, that the power of self-originated writing should be so totally extinguished. He could frame written letters with a pen, he could readily distinguish one ivory letter from another when ranged in lines before him; but to form these letters into words, or words into sentences, was utterly beyond his powers, unless the words and sentences were written, or put together as a model for him to copy from. When he had received letters—and many kind correspondents, knowing the delight

he felt in perusing them, were constant in writing to him —the only way he could acknowledge them was by copying in a sort of formal print-hand any passage in them that had particularly pleased him, and causing that to be sent to the writers, in token that he had read and been pleased by their communications.

The state to which he was now reduced may be judged of by the following passage from a brief account drawn up by his son Richard of the days that he passed at Nice, between his attack in December and his return to England in the spring.

The sore infliction of dumbness he bore with wonderful patience. It was the more heavy to him because he had always taken great pains to express his meaning with clearness, and the sudden discovery that he could not make himself understood puzzled and annoyed him. Dr. Travis [then practising at Nice], who attended him with the utmost skill and care, entertained the hope (which, alas! proved fallacious) that as the severity of the stroke wore off, the power of speech would return, and in the meantime various attempts were made to assist him to make himself understood by giving him ivory letters, which he might form into words, or by encouraging him to write his wishes with his left hand now that the right was completely paralysed. He soon wrote very tolerably with the left hand, but it was found that he could *originate nothing*, and when some deeds were sent from England for his signature, he could only sign his name by seeing it written out and copying it.

And yet his mind was as clear as ever to receive impressions. He could read, and could clearly understand everything that was either read or said to him. Law reports, debates in Parliament, &c., interested him as much as ever, and he showed by his countenance and by signs that he not only appreciated fine passages, but that he perfectly under-

stood controverted points, and could he have expressed himself was as capable as ever of deciding them.

But all power of expression was lost, the magnificent voice which had been all his life raised for justice and liberty was never to utter another word. He was like a casket full of precious jewels which no earthly power could unlock, and those who were near and dear to him were never again to hear from his lips the words of wisdom and honour!

Mrs. Cropper writes to the same effect:

With loss of speech he lost also the power of writing letters, or expressing himself in any way, and he never learned again to sign his own name except by copying it from print. His mind was clear to the last, his memory appeared to be perfect, but so entirely destroyed was his power of *expression in any way*, that his mode of replying to the frequent letters from his family friends was by simply copying them out and sending his own copies.

Many of these touching mementoes of his love and interest in all that belonged to him have been preserved with pious care by the various members of his family —melancholy fragments of a noble ruin.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

DENMAN'S LONG INFIRMITY—HIS WONDERFUL PATIENCE UNDER IT—HIS DEATH.

A.D. 1853, 1854. ÆT. 74 TO 75.

Denman moved from Nice to England in April 1853—Returned to Middleton, where Mrs. Hodgson and her children were then residing—Death of Francis Hodgson, December 29, 1852—Denman at Middleton from April, 1853, to April, 1854—Mrs. Cropper's recollections of his first arrival there—His wonderful suavity and fortitude under his affliction—Love of reading—The Bible—Shakespeare—Corneille—Racine—Still greater love of being read to—The 'Times' daily, 'without skipping'—Still keeps a sense of fun and a faculty for laughter—The little granddaughter reads hoax '*ho-ax*'—Has himself dressed daily for dinner with the nicest care—Fond of drives, flowers, pictures, and fine views—He is moved to Stoke Albany in April, 1854—Loving care and devotion of his eldest son and his eldest son's first wife—Old friends write to him, knowing how it pleases him—Note from the venerable Samuel Rogers, March 14, 1853—Another from same, September 28, 1853—From the Duke of Devonshire, February 17, 1854—Beautiful and touching letter from Mrs. Stowe—The end comes suddenly at last—His last moments—His death, September 22, 1854—A little over seventy-five years and seven months—He was buried in Stoke Albany Churchyard—Memorial window at Penshurst—Suggestions for a memorial bust in Westminster Abbey.

As it was evident that no benefit was to be hoped for from a prolonged residence abroad, Denman, under the care of his son and daughter-in-law, left Nice for England in April 1853, and returned to his well-loved

home at Stony Middleton, then in the occupation of his second daughter Mrs. Hodgson, and her children.

Mrs. Hodgson had become a widow during her father's absence in Italy, the Provost having sunk under the effects of a severe attack of influenza, on December 29, 1852, only a few weeks after the final stroke of paralysis which had prostrated his old friend and father-in-law. The end of Francis Hodgson had been painless and peaceful. As he lay rapidly sinking from exhaustion, he faintly exclaimed, 'How beautiful!' and in reply to a question from his wife, who had asked, 'What, dear, is so beautiful?' his answer was, 'The mercy of God,' and so he passed away.[1]

Denman had immediately acceded to a suggestion that the widow and children, who were left rather slenderly provided for, should thenceforth make their home at Stony Middleton, where accordingly he found them on his return.

Mrs. Cropper, who had gone over to Stony Middleton to meet her father, thus describes the interview :—

I remember very well going to see my father on his return from Nice after the blow which had deprived him of speech. The widow and children of the Provost Hodgson (who had died during my father's absence from England) were at the moment gathered round him. It was his first meeting with them after their sad and irreparable loss. My little boy Joseph was with me. He was a very lively bright child, and unconscious of any sorrow. He went merrily into the room, and at the sight of him something touched my dear father,

[1] Hodgson was about three years younger than Denman, having been born on November 16, 1781 (Denman in February, 1779): he was a little over seventy-one at the time of his death.

and he then wept freely, tears not having come before from him in the course of this sorrowful meeting.

For nearly a year after his return to England Denman remained at Stony Middleton, amid the woods which in happier days his right hand had planted, and the lawns and gardens he had made so beautiful for himself—tenderly waited on and soothed by his sons and his daughters, his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, and their children, some of whom were always with him—Admiral and Lady Baynes, or some other members of his numerous family supplying the place of Mrs. Hodgson during her brief absences at Brighton or elsewhere.

Mrs. Hodgson's account of her father's bearing under his sore affliction is very interesting. 'We all of us,' she writes, 'loved and reverenced him before as deeply as we thought it possible; but his noble constancy, his uniform good humour, his unwearied and heroic patience under suffering, filled us with a new sentiment of the profoundest veneration.'

He found his chief solace in reading and being read to. The Bible was his constant study: never a day passed without his reading in it: he also took great delight in the dramatists, not only in Shakespeare, but in the two great masters of the French drama, Corneille and Racine—the grand Roman roll of the one, and the exquisitely tender pathos of the other, giving him infinite pleasure. One day a little before his death, feeling no doubt the rapid decay of his strength, he pointed out to his eldest son that grand line of Corneille,—

'J' attends la mort sans l'espoir ni la crainte.'

But what he most enjoyed was being read to; and here occasionally (it was the only point in which he was so) he was a little exacting. To read the 'Times' newspaper to him daily, omitting nothing that was of interest or importance, was the loving labour for many months of those who watched over him. If anything was omitted, he was quick to find it out, giving the reader by an expressive look an intimation that he or she 'had been skipping.'

Mrs. Hodgson tells a story of one of their readings which shows he had not lost his once keen power of being amused, or what Mr. Carlyle would call 'his healthy faculty' of hearty laughter.

The reader on the occasion in question was one of Mrs. Hodgson's daughters, then quite a little girl, and the book was the Life of Theodore Hook, in a particular portion of which—that relating to the Berners Street story—the word '*hoax*' repeatedly occurs. This the child, whenever she came to it, uniformly pronounced as a dissyllable, '*ho-ax*,' which so much amused Denman that when Mrs. Hodgson came into the room she found him roaring with laughter, which he could only explain by causing the book to be brought to him, pointing out the word and making the child read it again, which, to his great delight, she immediately did in the same manner as before.

His courteous observance of all polite usages where ladies were concerned was not at all diminished by his state of infirmity: every day at Middleton he caused himself to be dressed for the family dinner as carefully as though he had been going to Holland House or Chatsworth.

He delighted in his daily drives in the neighbourhood; and in being wheeled slowly about the garden in a bath-chair. He had preserved quite unimpaired his fondness for scenery, his delight in pictures, and his passion for flowers.

On the whole, owing to his admirable self-restraint, patience and gentleness, aided by the loving care of a family who vied with one another in gratifying his every wish and anticipating his every want, he was enabled to pass, with subdued but tolerable cheerfulness, through a state of severe trial, that by many would have been converted into a period of protracted torment both to themselves and all around them.

In the spring of 1854, Mrs. Hodgson having been obliged to leave Stony Middleton, Denman went to reside with his eldest son and his eldest son's first wife, at Stoke Albany, in Northampton, where his brother-in-law, Vevers, had once been rector. There he remained till his death, the object of as holy and tender a solicitude and affection as were ever bestowed on a beloved parent. Denman had once said to that eldest son, that 'he was afraid to tell him how much he loved him:' it was now the son's turn to prove to the father the priceless worth and solace of true filial devotion.

It was known that Denman liked to be written to; and many letters, which he has preserved, from Patteson, Coleridge, and others of his old friends, show how amiably and solicitously they in this respect endeavoured to contribute to his gratification. Among the letters of this class, and they were many, which Denman

received through his long illness, three must have given him peculiar pleasure—two from the venerable Samuel Rogers, then long past his 80th year, and one from the good and amiable Duke of Devonshire, whose kindness to Denman and his family survived through all chances and changes to the end.

On March 14, 1853, Rogers writes, in his small, exquisitely delicate 'Italian hand,' showing no sign of age or shakiness:

My dear Friend,—How can I thank you for your many kind enquiries after me, and for the little book, which I have read with great delight? Your friendship and your benevolence never sleep night or day. As for me, I am as well as I can hope to be, and you are always in my thoughts. I can never forget you, here or hereafter.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

22, St. James's Place: March 14, 1853.

The next is of some six months' later date:

September 28, 1853.

My dear Friend,—I need not say with what delight I have read your letter from Stony Middleton.[2]

Pray give my love to one and all there. As I am not with you, and must be elsewhere, I am here consoling myself by the seaside, and wishing you were all with me, not omitting the young voices[3] that are rejoicing you all day long.

I am as well as I can hope to be, but should be better if I could transport myself where you are; for so great a pleasure I would resign the waves of this beautiful sea, and

[2] Written for him by Mrs. Hodgson, he having read and approved of it.

[3] Of Mrs. Hodgson's children.

the thousand 'Ladyes' on horseback who are passing before me.

Ever most affectionately yours,
SAMUEL ROGERS.

I cannot say how much I think myself obliged to her who has written your charming letter.

79, Marine Parade, Brighton.

The letter from the Duke of Devonshire, written in the winter of 1854, is also from Brighton, and contains a reference to the venerable poet:

Brighton: February 17, 1854.

My dear Lord,—You cannot think how much I am delighted with the lines you send me,[4] and by your having written them out yourself for me. I think them most beautiful and touching; and, besides, as they are copied in your hand, I shall always keep and consider them as a great treasure.

I must add, besides, that you have been the means of my having a great satisfaction—that of giving pleasure to poor Rogers on seeing him to-day. I read the verses out loud to him, and it appeared to me that he admired and liked them very much indeed. *When he saw your handwriting, he kissed it.*

I called afterwards, in hopes of showing my acquisition to Mrs. Hodgson,[5] but she was out, and I found afterwards had called on me with James [novelist], who is to be shown my bird's-nest of a house one of these days.

Receive a thousand thanks from me, my dear Lord Denman,
And believe me,
Your faithful and most attached servant,
DEVONSHIRE.

[4] Copying verses that struck him in reading, and sending them, when copied, was one of Denman's substitutes for correspondence What the lines here alluded to were, is not known.

[5] Denman was now at Stoke Albany and Mrs. Hodgson at Brighton.

There is one more letter of this last period which must still be added: it is from Mrs. Stowe, who in the spring of the year 1853 had come over to Europe, and been received by the flower of the English matronhood with the homage that was her due; but who, greatly to her sorrow, had been unable to see Lord Denman, then secluded from the world under the dark cloud of affliction and disease. Soon after her return to America she sent him the following very beautiful letter, which reached him, probably, towards the close of 1853, or in the early part of 1854:[6]

Dear and venerated Friend,—It was the hope of my heart, when I left America for England, that I should have the honour and pleasure of an interview with your Lordship. How was my heart saddened when on my arrival I found that the heavy hand of disease had been laid upon you, and that I could not hope for that pleasure! But I trust, my Lord, that you have learned that the pressure of this sore affliction is after all but the weight of a Father's hand, and that the privation which secludes you from human intercourse and society is but the overshadowing of the wings of the Almighty, bringing your soul nearer to God.

My Lord, may it console and bless you to think that you have to the last and latest extent given your noble powers to a most worthy and sacred cause, a cause dear to the heart of that Saviour who came to bring liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison to those who are bound.

No great good is ever gained to man without the suffering of the good. Jesus Himself, the Captain of our Salvation, was made perfect only through suffering; and may you, my Lord, be among those who count it blessedness to endure affliction.

[6] Mrs. Stowe arrived at Liverpool from the United States on April 11, 1853, and left England, on her return, on September 7.

May that Redeemer whose consolations are nearer and more intimate than those of earthly friendship, bless you. May the Holy Comforter dwell with you; and may all this light affliction, which endureth but for a moment, work out for you a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

With affectionate veneration,

Your sincere admirer and friend,

H. B. Stowe.

There is a tone of holy and religious thought about that beautiful letter, like a strain of solemn music, that harmonises with the close of this long and eventful life-drama.

For now the end was drawing very near. It came at last, as often happens, somewhat unexpectedly; but not so suddenly as to prevent the assemblage round his death-bed of all the principal members of his large and deeply attached family. Consciousness remained to the last. Looks expressive of a yearning love and tenderness, kisses and close embraces were not wanting. At length, as though the bonds of speech were burst suddenly asunder by the pressure of thoughts struggling for utterance, he lifted up his voice with a loud cry, and in the effort breathed out his life.

Lord Denman died on September 22, 1854, aged a little over seventy-five years and seven months.

He lies buried in Stoke Albany churchyard, where a stone with a short and plain inscription was placed over his grave by his eldest son, in record of the last resting place 'of the great and good Lord Denman.'

His fourth daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Cropper, with the co-operation of several other members of the family, and of some of the most distinguished of his old friends

and brother Judges, among whom may be mentioned Lord Brougham, Lord Wensleydale, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and Chief Justice Erle, caused a memorial window and monument to be set up in remembrance of him, in the Church of Penshurst in Kent, the parish in which 'Swaylands,' the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, is situated.

In the inscription on the brass plate beneath the window are the two following sentences, which fitly commemorate his public and his private virtues:—

In discharging the duties of his high office, without ever losing sight of the civil or religious liberties of the people, he was vigilant to maintain the dignity of the constituted authorities and the law of the land.

In private life, he was a dutiful son, a tender husband, an affectionate father, a delightful companion, a faithful friend, and a sincere Christian.

There was a strain of high and antique nobleness in Denman's character that well entitled him to such a memento, within the precincts of that venerable mansion and those ancient groves, that are so inseparably associated with the name of him who fell at Zutphen—that 'gentle mirror of true and perfect chivalry'—Sir Philip Sidney.

But there was that also in his career which might seem not unjustly to have earned for him some monumental record among the national worthies of England. Had his death followed closely on his resignation, it is not improbable that such a commemoration might have been accorded; but the four years of disease and decay which intervened, had withdrawn him from the

observation of the public, and when he passed away, amid the excitement of the Crimean War, the mind of the nation was set on other things.

Nearly twenty years have gone by since then, but it may well be doubted whether in all that interval any higher minded citizen or better man has descended into the grave. Is it too late to repair the long omission? Is there any good reason why, by the contributions of those—and they must be numerous—who admire his character and career, a memorial bust might not even now be placed in Westminster Abbey, which might perpetuate in marble, for the veneration of posterity, the noble lineaments of the 'good and great' Chief Justice?

CHAPTER XXXIX.

NOTICES OF DENMAN'S CHARACTER AND CAREER.

Notices of his death by the Press—Extract from notice in 'Morning Chronicle'—Dr. Kenealy's lines—Letters on his death from private friends—From Mr. Justice Coleridge—From Lord Macaulay—From Lord Chelmsford—Later tributes to his memory—Passage from speech of Charles Sumner in Lincoln's Inn Hall, 1857—Admirable letter from Mr. Justice Patteson, July 28, 1860, on his qualities as a man and a judge—The short moral of his story.

EVEN occurring when it did, Lord Denman's death did not pass without some public recognition. The Press was not wanting to the sad occasion, and in several able and eloquent biographical notices did justice to his high qualities and his great career.

The following passage is taken from the notice in the 'Morning Chronicle,' which, if internal evidence in such matters can be trusted, *as, however, it hardly ever can*, would seem to bear some traces of the cunning master-hand that drew the portraits of Hastings and Lord Clive.

After adverting to Denman's exertions on the Slave Trade question, in which, says the writer, whose views were evidently on the side of Hutt's Committee, 'his feelings were considered to be better than his

reasonings,' the notice continues and concludes as follows:

But it was cheering to see that while the gloom of age and infirmity was gathering around him, the beacon-light of human rights, which had guided his whole course, still shone for him and fixed the earnest gaze. The best part of him lasted longest and wore well. While well qualified as a lawyer, he was not made for eminence by that qualification, if unsupported by others. He was of a higher order as a patriot; and highest as a man and a neighbour. So when he retired from his professional career, he commanded respect for his unimpaired solicitude for the public weal, and a tender reverence for his personal virtues and graces. He leaves so numerous a posterity that his name will be a source of domestic pride in many homes for generations to come; and, however long the tradition may run, the record of history will run parallel with it. In no relation is there any fear that the name of Thomas Denman will be forgotten.

Of the tributes in verse which were offered to his memory, the best by far is the following, by the gifted and multifariously accomplished scholar, Dr. Kenealy:—[1]

Firm as the Voice of God, and nobly true,
To all, in all, his chivalrous spirit lived
On earth, to testify to every man
Who doubted of the Just, that there was one
Before them in their daily walk through life,
Who, though a thunderbolt should strike his path,
Would blench not from the firm, straightforward way,
But walk erect with eyes aloft to heaven,
Guided by light celestial—light alone,
Without one thought of self, or earth, or aught
But the fair majesty of Right and Truth.[2]

[1] Counsel for the defendant in the Tichborne Case.

[2] 'Poems, &c.' by Edward Vaughan Kenealy, L.L.D. (now also Q.C.) p. 226.

From the vast variety of private letters from men of all classes and conditions which poured in on the members of his numerous family on the occasion of their father's death, three may be selected for publication here, one from his old friend and judicial brother, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, one from Thomas Babington (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, and one from Sir Frederick Thesiger (now Lord Chelmsford).

The following is the letter of Mr. Justice Coleridge, addressed to the present Lord Denman:

Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary: September 25, 1854.

My dear Denman,—Your letter this morning came on me with a painful shock of surprise. I had heard nothing in particular of your dear and honoured father, my kind friend, for a considerable time, and only a day or two since was thinking of writing to him.

Many thanks to you both for writing to me, and also for writing in so comforting a strain. It is very pleasant to think of him under affliction so distressing as his seemed, yet cheered by the consolations of religion, and passing the evening of his days so calmly and cheerfully alive to all the kindness that surrounded him, grateful for it, answering love with love, and looking through the grave to the bright world beyond it.

I shall always feel grateful to him and attached to his memory for his great kindness to me; and I trust that the tie which bound me to his name may not be wholly broken by his departure.

Ever yours most truly,
J. T. Coleridge.

The letter from Lord Macaulay to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cropper (born Margaret Denman) runs thus:

Albany, London: October 6, 1854.

Dear Mrs. Edward Cropper,—I have only this morning returned to town, after some days of wandering, and I have found on my table your letter of Monday. You will believe that I was much affected by Lord Denman's death. His many noble qualities, his fine talents, and his great kindness to myself when I was young and unknown, were forcibly brought back to my recollection.

Yet I could scarcely think it matter for condolence that, full of years and full of honour, he should have been released, by the most placid of all deaths, from sufferings which must have severely tried even his fortitude and suavity.

I can wish nothing better to myself or to those whom I love, than such a dissolution. Love to Edward and the children.

Very truly yours,
T. B. Macaulay.

Lord Chelmsford's letter, addressed, like that of Mr. Justice Coleridge, to the present Lord Denman, was as follows:

Paris: October 26, 1854.

My dear Lord Denman,—I only received your letter announcing the death of your father on my arrival here about a week ago, and I have been so unwell that I have been unable earlier to write an acknowledgment.

Of course, distinguished in every way as your father was, it was impossible that he should pass away from this scene, even though his strong mind had suffered an eclipse for some time before, without the event finding its way even to distant lands, and it was in Italy that it became known to me; but I am not the less grateful to you for your kind consideration in making me the subject of a special communication. It proves to me that you are assured of the high respect and, I may add, great regard, which I have always entertained for his high-minded and dignified character, and,

what is still more gratifying to me, it persuades me that you feel convinced that I never did anything in the course of my long professional career before him to forfeit his esteem.

On every account, personal as well as professional, I deplore his loss. I shall look in vain from any successor for that high and dignified courtesy, which, while it kept the judge at his proper eminence, made the counsel unembarrassed and unshackled in the performance of his duty—much more for that elevated tone of moral feeling which raised every act of professional life into a higher sphere than that of the mere selfish struggle for victory.

He has passed away, however, in the fulness of his reputation, in the bosom of his family, and surrounded by those who, with affectionate respect, smoothed his passage to another world. I see nothing to regret, but much to envy in a death like this; and what a comfort it must be to you all that you were able to minister so tenderly to his last earthly wants, and to be witnesses to the last moments of a great and a good man. With renewed thanks for thinking of me in the time of trouble,

Believe me, my dear Lord Denman,
Ever yours sincerely,
FRED. THESIGER.

Among the tributes paid to Lord Denman's memory, after the immediate feeling arising from his recent death had passed away, the most interesting are the two following: one from the celebrated American lawyer and statesman, Charles Sumner; the other from Mr. Justice Patteson, who, as has been seen, was a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench during the whole period for which Lord Denman presided there as Chief.

Mr. Sumner's eloquent and sincere expression of respect and admiration was made in the course of an

admirable speech delivered by him at the Benchers' dinner in Lincoln's Inn in the year 1857:

> Early in life—now nearly twenty years ago—it was my fortune to know something of the English bar, and of the administration of justice here. I sate in your courts—travelled your circuits—and was permitted to mingle in that pleasant social life by which you relieve so well the labours of an austere profession. The Judges and the leaders of that day were well known to me. Of those who then graced the bench, but one still remains there. The Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, and the three Chief Justices live now only in their judgments and in the memory of those who enjoyed their kindness. I cannot forget them. For me to speak of their merits would be presumptuous—as superfluous here. To name them is enough. Cottenham, Langdale, Shadwell, Denman, Tindal, Abinger. But there is one among these, whose great benevolence to me, continued by correspondence after I had returned to my country, prompts a special tribute. I refer to the late Lord Denman: in person every inch the judge, whose remarkable dignity was softened by remarkable suavity, whose generous nature found apt expression in voice and manner, and was always spontaneous on the side of virtue. *To have known him, is among the valued possessions of life; to have seen him on the bench in the administration of justice was to have a new idea of the elevation of the judicial character.*

Mr. Justice Patteson's testimony to the judicial and personal qualities of his late Chief is contained in a letter addressed to Lord Denman's third son, the Honourable Richard Denman, at a time when he entertained an intention, unfortunately not carried out, of himself publishing a memoir of his father:

Feniton Court, near Honiton: July 20, 1860.

My dear Richard Denman,—I am very glad to hear that a memoir of the life of Lord Denman is to be published, and that it is in your hands. The life of so distinguished and excellent a man ought to be known, not only to the members of the profession of the law, but to all persons of all times for their encouragement and imitation.

My first acquaintance with your father was in the year 1815, when I was marshal to the late Mr. Justice Chambre on the Midland Circuit. The first case I ever argued was in July 1821, just after I had been called to the bar, and he was my leader. I held many other briefs with him while at the bar, and in November 1830, when I was made a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, he became Attorney-General, and of course I often heard him.

When he was appointed Lord Chief Justice in 1832, we had constant and confidential intercourse, and my respect and admiration for him ripened into a warm and sincere affection and regard. How could it be otherwise? He had always treated me with the greatest kindness, and continued to do so.

In the course of my experience, I have never met with a more open-hearted and single-minded man. Everything that he said and did was sincere, frank and guileless, worthy of, what I trust he always received from me, the most perfect confidence and reliance.

We did not always agree in our views, as it is not likely, nor perhaps desirable, that Judges should always agree; but what differences we had were openly avowed and candidly discussed, without the slightest tendency to acerbity.

He was deeply imbued with the true principles of law and justice; careful in applying them to the matters which were before the Court; giving due weight to authorities and cases that were in point, but exercising his own judgment upon them.

In his bearing towards all persons who came before him,

he was noble and courteous and indulgent; yet if anything improper occurred he rebuked with firmness and perfect dignity: tolerant of mistakes and inadvertencies, but the unflinching reprover of all meanness and duplicity.

He was an excellent scholar; eloquent in his addresses both at the Bar and on the Bench; bringing conviction to all who heard him, that his words really conveyed the genuine impressions of his heart and mind.

It was my privilege to sit by his side during the whole time he presided in the Court, and it is now my grateful duty to bear my humble testimony to the noble qualities of my departed friend.

I am, my dear Richard Denman,

Yours faithfully,

J. PATTESON.

After such a testimony as this, the testimony of one of the most sagacious, single-hearted and truthful of mankind, who for years had enjoyed the amplest means of observation, and who, in the upright honesty of his nature, would have shrunk from an exaggeration as other men would from a falsehood, any lengthy and laboured disquisition on the merits of Lord Denman as a man, a citizen, and a judge, would simply be an intrusion and a mistake.[8]

As an example, the lesson of Lord Denman's career seems to come simply to this—that even in the profession of the law, a profession not generally supposed favourable to the successful exercise of the severer virtues, a man may rise to the highest grades without

[8] On the occasion of Lord Denman's resignation the present writer, then on the Home Circuit, produced some lines which will be found printed in Appendix VI., p. 438, and to which he would refer as embodying a view of the character and career of the great magistrate, in which he now finds nothing to modify or alter.

ever swerving from a single principle, or concealing a single opinion, or abandoning a single friend. His course was fearless and forthright from the first, and so it continued to the end: and yet it was quite as successful as meanness or time-serving could have made it.

But it is hardly necessary to waste words in pointing out a moral so obvious: this story of his life, if it have any value at all, will carry its own lesson with it, and will not have been written in vain if it lead even one young aspirant to the firm conviction that character, courage, virtue, and sincerity are, in England at least, not only not adverse, but highly conducive, to the most distinguished success.

ADDENDUM.

The following lines from Lord John Russell on Captain Denman's exploit at the Barracoons (see vol. ii. pp. 119–125) were received too late for insertion in the text :—

(No Address.)
March 11, 1841.

My dear Lord,—I am happy to congratulate you on the spirited and successful conduct of your son on the coast of Africa.

I do not know whether the Lord Chief Justice could confirm his law, but it seems he has expounded the law of England in such a manner as to delight the African chiefs, and stop slave-trading in the Gallinas.

I remain yours truly,
J. RUSSELL.

APPENDICES.

No. I.

Table of the First Lord Denman's Family.

1. THOMAS (now Lord Denman); *b.* 1805; married first, in 1829, Georgiana, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. T. Roe; she died 1871. 2nd, Marion, eldest daughter of the late James Aitcheson, Esq., of Alderston, Haddingtonshire, N.B., and niece of Sir John Aitcheson, G.C.B. (*no issue*).
2. THEODOSIA (now the Honble. Mrs. Wright); *b.* 1806; *m.*, 1825, Ichabod Charles Wright, Esq.; he died 1871.
3. ELIZABETH (now the Honble. Mrs. Hodgson); *b.* 1807; *m.*, 1838, Rev. Francis Hodgson, Archdeacon of Derbyshire and Provost of Eton; he died 1852.
4. JOSEPH (now Vice-Admiral the Honble. Joseph Denman); *b.* 1810; *m.*, 1844, youngest daughter of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire (*no issue*).
5. FRANCES (now the Honble. Lady Baynes); *b.* 1812; *m.*, 1846, Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir Robert Baynes; he died 1869.
6. RICHARD (now the Honble. Richard Denman); *b.* 1814; *m.*, 1840, youngest daughter of Hugh Jones, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom he has a numerous family; called to the bar 1838; Clerk of Assize on Home Circuit.

7. MARGARET (now the Honble. Mrs. E. Cropper); *b.* 1815; *m.* 1st, 1841, H. W. Macaulay, Esq., brother of the late Lord Macaulay: he *d.* 1846; 2nd, 1848, Edward Cropper, Esq., of Liverpool,—now of Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.
8. GEORGE (now the Honble. Mr. Justice Denman); *b.* 1819; *m.*, 1852, the 5th daughter of the late S. Hope, Esq., of Liverpool. Senior Classic, Cambridge, 1842, and Fellow of Trinity; called to bar, 1846; Q.C., 1861; M.P. for Tiverton, 1859 to 1872, when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
9. LEWIS (now the Honble. and Rev. Lewis Denman); *b.* 1821; *m.* 1st, 1850, daughter of late T. Eden, Esq. (she *d.* 1862); 2nd, 1865, eldest daughter of late Colonel Armytage: Rector of Willian, Herts.
10. ANNE (now the Honble. Mrs. Holland); *b.* 1822; *m.*, 1846, Captain Frederick Holland, R.N.; he *d.* 1860.
11. CAROLINE AMELIA (now the Honble. Mrs. Beresford); *b.* 1823; *m.*, 1846, the Rev. John George Beresford.

No. II.

Selections from Lord Denman's Verses.

I. TRANSLATIONS.

THE LAMENT OF DANAË.[1]

(*From Simonides*, 7, 1, 121.)

When the wind, resounding high,
Blustered from the northern sky;
When the waves in stronger tide
Dashed against the vessel's side;

[1] These lines were written while Lord Denman was still at Eton.

Her careworn cheek with tears bedewed,
Her sleeping infant Danaë viewed;
And trembling still with new alarms
Around him cast a mother's arms.
'My child! what woes does Danaë weep,
But thy young limbs are wrapt in sleep.
In that poor nook, all sad and dark,
While lightnings play about our bark,
Thy quiet bosom only knows
The heavy sigh of deep repose.
'The howling wind, the raging sea,
No terror can excite in thee;
The angry surges wake no care
That burst above thy long deep hair:
But couldst thou feel what I deplore,
Then would I bid thee sleep the more!
Sleep on, sweet boy, still be the deep!
Oh, could I lull my woes to sleep!
Jove, let thy mighty hand o'erthrow
The baffled malice of my foe;
And may this child, in future years,
Avenge his mother's wrongs and tears!'

Anthology, p. 360. Ed. 1813.

Ode to the Athenian Patriots.

(*From Callistratus, Scol.* 7, 1, 155.)

I'll wreathe my sword in myrtle bough,
The sword that laid the tyrant low,
When patriots, burning to be free,
To Athens gave equality.

Harmodius, hail! tho' reft of breath,
Thou ne'er shalt feel the stroke of death:
The Heroes' happy isles shall be
The bright abode allotted thee.

I'll wreathe the sword in myrtle bough,
The sword that laid Hipparchus low,
When at Minerva's adverse fane
He knelt, and never rose again.

While Freedom's name is understood,
You shall delight the wise and good;
You dared to set your country free
And gave her laws equality.

Anthology, p. 122.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION OF THE SAME.[2]

In myrtle my sword will I wreathe,
Like our patriots, the noble and brave,
Who devoted the tyrant to death,
And to Athens equality gave!

Loved Harmodius, thou never shalt die!
The poets exultingly tell
That thine is the fulness of joy
Where Achilles and Diomed dwell.

In myrtle my sword will I wreathe,
Like our patriots, the noble and brave,
Who devoted Hipparchus to death,
And buried his pride in the grave.

At the altar the tyrant they seized,
While Minerva he vainly implored;
And the Goddess of Wisdom was pleased
With the victim of Liberty's sword.

May your bliss be immortal on high,
Among men as your glory shall be:
Ye doomed the usurper to die,
And bade our dear country be free.

Anthology, p. 123, 124.

CHORUS FROM THE ANDROMACHE OF EURIPIDES.

To lofty Ilion when the Spartan dame
Was led, all blooming, by her shepherd boy,
Majestic to the princely couch she came,
No consort, but a curse to him and Troy.

[2] This is the translation which Byron so much admired. See note to twentieth stanza of the third canto of 'Childe Harold.'

For her, O Troy! against thy menaced town
  Greece brought her thousand ships, her fire and sword,
Her rapid vengeance mow'd thy bulwarks down,
  And slew thy best defence, my dear loved lord.
Yes—round those walls the savage conqueror bore,
  Bound to his car, the body of the brave:
Torn from my bride-bed to a hostile shore,
  I live to feel what 'tis to be a slave.
While round the awful form the Goddess rears,
  Driv'n by hard threats, my suppliant arms are thrown,
I melt, dissolving in perpetual tears,
  Like drops that tremble from a roof of stone.

Anthology, p. 261.

TRANSLATION FROM MILTON'S SIXTH ITALIAN SONNET.

A simple youth, a lover most sincere,
  Since now, alas! your converse I must leave,
  To you, fair maid, my true heart let me give,
A parting present, which through many a year
Faithful, intrepid, constant, I have known,
  Courteous, and mild, and kind in every thought:
  Amid the great world's tumults tempest-fraught,
It seeks for succour in itself alone.
Far above Fortune's power and Envy base
  The hopes and fears that vulgar minds abuse,
Genius and Honour and Song's soothing art
  It dearly prizes, and adores the Muse.
'Tis only somewhat softer in that place
Which Love has wounded with his cureless dart.

The above are all youthful compositions. In the later years of his life Lord Denman recurred, as one of the favourite amusements of his leisure, to his early habit of translation, especially from Horace. The following are some of those which have been preserved among his papers:—

HORAC. BOOK 1, ODE 3.

Sic te Diva potens Cypri.

So may the potent Cyprian queen,
So Helen's brothers, stars of silvery sheen,
And he of winds the lord and sire,
Only Iapyx suffering to respire,
Guide thee, O ship, entrusted to convey
The dearer portion of my life away!
Preserve thy sacred charge and land
My Virgil safely on the Athenian strand.
A breast of oak and brass had he,
Who first committed to the ruthless sea
His fragile bark; nor feared the roar
Of gales fierce struggling from the Libyan shore,
With tempests from the north; nor showers
Of the sad Hyads, nor the raging powers
Of Him who with a master's pride
Swells Adria's waves or bids their wrath subside.
What death could daunt his soul with awe,
Who with dry eyes the wallowing monsters saw,
The turgid main with ruin spread,
And th' Acroceraunian crags lowering like Fate ahead?
In vain wise Jove has planned
The severing ocean to part land from land,
If impious ships may freely dare
To leap across the gulfs by him established there.
Braving Heav'n's wrath, the audacious mind
Thro' each forbidden outrage drags mankind.
Prometheus, bolder than his sire,
Purloined for Man the elemental Fire;
From Fire brought down to Man, a birth
Of Plague and Fever brooded over Earth;
And to Death's erst remote abode
Necessity cut short the lingering road.
With wings for mortals never made
Did Dædalus the void of air invade;
Hell's barrier Hercules laid low;
To Heaven itself our mad desires would go;
Nor suffer Jove, through our rebellious pride,
To lay his angry thunderbolts aside.

BOOK I. ODE 9. (November 1849).

Vides ut altâ stet nive candidum
Soracte.

Dost thou not see Soracte's height
With depth of snow is dazzling white;
The woods no more their weight sustain,
The streams are bound in icy chain.

Dissolve the cold, while on the dogs
With lavish hand you fling the logs,
And, Thaliarchus, from your store
The four years' wine more freely pour.

Trust with the gods the rest, whose will
Can bid the warring winds be still,
Cypress and ancient ash tree cease
Their strife, and lift their heads in peace.

Seek not the morrow to foresee,
And each fresh day, whate'er it be,
Deem so much gained, nor, madly wise,
Oh, Boy, the dame of love despise.

Ere hoary Age, morose, uncouth,
Check the free sports of blooming youth,
Let gentle whispers, low yet clear,
Breath in soft Twilight's secret ear;

While shrilling forth from darkened shade
The laugh betrays the lurking maid,
Then from white arms be bracelets torn,
From fingers rings too loosely worn.

BOOK I. ODE 14.

O navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus?

Oh ship, the boiling waves again
Would drive thee to the stormy main;
What dost thou? see thy naked side
With oars yet unsupplied.

Thy bowsprit sprung, thy stately mast
Split with wild Afric's furious blast;
No ropes, thy threatened keel to save,
Lashed by the tyrant wave;

No sails entire—no gods to hear
The cry of thy distress and fear,
O gallant daughter of the wood
On the proud hill that stood.

The frowning guard of Pontus' coast,
Thy name, thy race, an empty boast;
The wretched seaman, vexed with storms,
Mocks at the noblest forms.

The winds make sport of thee—Beware!
My fear, my wearying burden of sad care!
Oh, may you fly the fierce tide's dangerous shocks
'Mid the Cycladean rocks.

Book I. Ode 22.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus.

The honest man, whose life is pure,
Needs not the javelin of the Moor,
Nor bow, nor quiver teeming with the darts
Whose poison reaches hearts.

Whether through Syrte's eddying sands he go,
Or wild Caucasian mountain heaped with snow,
Or the far realms where, fabled in old song,
Hydaspes rolls along.

For late, when in the Sabine grove,
I, careless wandering, sang my love—
My Lalage—a wolf, the shepherd's dread,
Saw me unarmed—and fled.

A monster, whose portentous jaw
Exceeds whatever Daunia saw,
Or, nurse of lions—Juba's land,
Bred in her arid sand.

Place me in those dull fields whose trees
Are freshened by no summer breeze,
The region ever doomed to bear
  Foul fogs and filthy air.

Or, where the houseless desert feels
Too near the hot sun's burning wheels,
E'en there will I in Lalage rejoice—
  Sweet smile, and sweeter voice.

Book I. Ode 24.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus.

Why blush to weep, why check the tear
For one so honoured and so dear,
Mourn, O Melpomene, to whom the Sire
  Gave melting voice and lyre.

In endless sleep Quinctilius lies—
Modesty, Truth without disguise,
Sister to Justice, Honour clear,
  When shall they find his peer?

Bewailed by all the good his fall,
By thee, my Virgil, most of all;
Pious in vain thy prayers ascend
  To ask of Heaven thy friend.

Could'st thou, like Orpheus, move the trees,
And even with sweeter melodies,
The life blood could no more pervade
  The disembodied shade

Which Hermes, with relentless wand
Once drives among his sable band—
Hard fate! but Patience, though it cannot cure,
  Yet soothes what men endure.

Book II. Ode 6.

Septimi, Gades aditure mecum, et.

Dear fellow traveller to that land
Unconquered still by Roman hand;
To Gades, and the fretful shores
Where still the Moorish whirlpool roars.

Let Tibur be my final rest,
My weary age's quiet nest;
That peaceful haven let me gain,
From war, from travel, and the main.

If Fate forbids, I'll seek the brink
Of sweet Galesas' stream, where drink
The fleecy flocks that haunt the plain,
Laconian Phalantus' reign.

That nook of earth, that lovely coast,
Smiles on my captive fancy most:
Whose honey not to Hybla yields,
Nor olive to Venafran fields.

Clime favoured by the Heavenly King,
With winter mild, and lengthened spring,
Where friendly Aalon bids the vine
Richly pour forth Falernian wine.

That spot beloved, those towers, attend
My presence not without my friend;
And of the bard you now hold dear
The ashes there shall claim your tear.

Book II. Ode 10.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum.

Wisely Licinius live, nor urge
The open ocean's furious surge;
Nor, whilst you fear the tempest's roar,
Too closely hug the treacherous shore.

The lover of the golden mean
Is not in sordid dwelling seen,
Nor wakes the envy that will fall
On him who boasts his pompous hall.

The loftiest pine that scorns the vale
Must quiver in the wintry gale;
High towers with heavier ruin break;
The lightnings smite the highest peak.

In minds well schooled, a fate severe
Destroys not hope,—a kind fate, fear.
Great Jove, who bids the tempest rage,
Will smooth with halcyon smiles the wave.

Ill fortune, changing, may relent;
Not always Phœbus' bow is bent;
His happier mood may strike e'er long
The lyre, and wake the Muse to song.

Bold be your spirit when the blow
Of Fortune seeks to lay you low,
And wisely reef the sails that swell
When prosperous gales too fast impel.

Book III. Ode 6.

Delicta majorum immeritus lues.

The evils wrought in other times,
O Roman! thy forefathers' crimes,
'Tis thine to suffer and deplore,
Till all the images divine,
And every godhead's crumbling shrine,
Thy pious penitence restore.

The power to rule on Earth is given
By that o'erruling power in heaven,
The Sovereign Arbiter of fate,
Whose favour, sought, thy greatness wills;
Neglected, showers ten thousand ills
On sad Hesperia's ruined state.

Twice did Monēses and the band
Of Pacŏris our assaults withstand,
(Efforts how vain, by Heaven unblest!)
And on their swelling bosom wore
The very necklace which before
Had glittered on a Roman breast.

Dacian, who hurls his darts afar,
And Ethiop, fierce in ocean war,
Glorying had seen their prostrate prey
By faction weakened and debased,
Wellnigh had laid our city waste,
And swept her name from Earth away.

For Vice at first had dared despise
Connubial rites, domestic ties,
The cherished sanctity of Home,
And, rushing from that turbid source
Disaster whelmed with torrent force
Imperial and corrupted Rome.

Oh, never from such parents sprung
The Roman youths, when Rome was young,
Who dyed with Punic blood the wave,
Who the dire Hannibal laid low,
And Pyrrhus, and each mighty foe
Armed for our fall, to ruin gave.

No! but a manly offspring born
Of warrior peasants, taught at morn
To delve with Sabine spades the land,
In vigorous sport to wield at eve
The massy cudgel, and receive
War's weapons from a mother's hand.

When Sol now pointed to the East
The mountain shadows—man and beast
Ceased work, with daylong toil oppressed:
And his departing chariot's flight
Brought on the friendly hour of night,
The hour of darkness and of rest.[3]

[3] The sixth, seventh, eighth, and last stanzas of the original have been left untranslated by Lord Denman.

Book III. Ode 9.

Donec gratus eram tibi.

HORACE.

While I was loved by thee, as now
Is loved that favoured youth who flings
His arms around thy neck of snow,
I lived more blest than Persian kings.

LYDIA.

Ere Chloe was to me preferred,
Ere thou hadst felt her warmer flame,
Then Lydia's high renown was heard,
Surpassing Ilia's honoured name.

HORACE.

Now Cretan Chloe is my care,
Skilled in soft lute and airs divine;
Her cherished life, if Fate would spare,
I, fearless, could my own resign.

LYDIA.

The youthful Calaïs stirs my breast,
The Thurian's son, with mutual fire;
Twice would I die to save him, blest
In double anguish to expire.

HORACE.

What if our ancient love return
And join the hearts that now are twain;
If I the gold-haired Chloe spurn,
And woo my Lydia once again.

LYDIA.

Though he be fairer than a star,
Thou light as cork, and than the sea
On Adria's shore more stormy far,
With thee I'll live, I'll die with thee.

Book III. Ode 29.

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi.

Sprung from Etruria's royal line,
Mæcenas! at thy friend's abode
There is a cask of virgin wine,
Roses, and perfume that has flowed
'Erst o'er thy locks—no more delay.
Let Œsula's soft-sloping brow,
And Tibur bathed in constant spray,
For other scenes release thee now;
Thy glut of grandeur leave awhile,
The massive wall, and cloud-capped dome,
Nor flatter, with unceasing smile
The smoke, and wealth, and noise of Rome.

Change, not unpleasing to the great,
A poor man's scant but cleanly fare,
With no proud pomp of purple state,
May smooth the anxious brow of care.
The sun glares forth with scorching eye,
The dog-star burns the sultry plain,
The lion rages in the sky,
The summer days are come again;
The weary swain to welcome shades
Drives his faint flock to streams and groves—
While not one wandering breath invades
The silence of the bank he loves.

Guarding the safety of the State,
'Tis thine to watch with prudent mind
What China, Persia meditate,
What Tanaïs, what remotest Ind.

The God who all Fate's secret knows,
Yet wisely shrouds from human sight,
But laughs, when mortals would expose
What he enwraps in darkest night.
Rule thou the present, all the rest
Moves like a stream—now peaceful flowing
To sink in Ocean's tranquil breast,
Now trees and rocks in whirlpools throwing,
Flocks, herds, the peasant's ruined dwelling,
Rolling along with thundering sound.

When the chafed stream with floods is swelling;
And woods and mountains roar around,
He of himself is lord and king
Who with each setting sun can say,
'To-morrow calm or storm may bring,
It recks not, I have lived to-day!'

That Power which brightens all the sky,
Or with loud whirlwinds shakes the Pole,—
The deeds once done—the time gone by—
Has fixed beyond his own control.

With insolent and mocking glee
Fortune her wayward game will play;
And now to others, now to me,
Her ever-shifting smiles display.
I praise her while the turn is mine,
But, if her nimble wings she ply,
All that she gave me I resign,
And cling to virtuous poverty.

'Tis not for me, when groans the mast,
With furious storms from Afric's shore,
With prayers and vows to woo the blast
Lest one rich Tyrian cargo more
Increase the greedy ocean's prey—
Me through the vexed Ægean seas
Shall then my two-oared skiff convey,
With kind twin-stars and favouring breeze.

Book iv. Ode 3.

Quem tu Melpomene semel'.

Melpomene, celestial maid,
Whom at his birth thy favouring eye surveyed,
Him never Isthmian toils shall bring
The applauded conqueror from the battle's ring;
Nor fiery steeds his chariot place
First at the goal, the winner of the race;
Nor War his brows with Delian laurels deck
For trampling on the vanquished tyrant's neck.

But streams thro' fertile Tibur gliding,
And groves, in leafy shade their votary hiding,
Shall in Æolian verse proclaim
To distant ages his ennobled name.

Of princely Rome the general voice
Has ranked me with her much-loved bards, the choice
Of Envy for a while denied,
Now in low murmurs all her taunts subside.

Oh thou who temperest the full swell
Of sounds that echo from the golden shell,
Who e'en from voiceless fish could'st pour
The swan's soft music in his dying hour!
'Tis thy sole bounty that I see
The passer-by's raised finger point out me,
And to that glorious style aspire—
The favourite minstrel of the Roman lyre,'
That I can sing—oh power benign!—
And that I please (if that I please) is thine.

Book IV. Ode 9.

Ne forte credas interitura, quæ.

Oh! think not that the verse will die
Which tempered to the harmonious string,
With art of new-tried minstrelsy,
Here by my native stream I sing.

Though Homer fill the highest throne,
Lord of an universal reign,
Is Pindar's daring flight unknown;
Or bold Alcæus' threatening strain?

The measures by Anacreon played
Enchant us still; and warm and young
The raptures of the Æolian maid
As when her lips her passion sung.

Not first did Sparta's beauteous queen
The adulterer's garb and curls admire—
His glittering train and princely mien—
Till glowed her breast with guilty fire.

Not Teucer bent Cydonian bow
  First, nor the brave old Cretan king
With his stout sire assailed the foe
  In wars the Muse would gladly sing.

Not once was sacked imperial Troy,
  Nor Hector and his brethren brave,
For the chaste wife and nursling boy,
  Deep scars in fight received and gave.

'Ere Agamemnon left his coast
  Full many a hero fought and fell—
Their names are gone—their memory lost;
  They had no bard their fame to tell.

Little is manly virtue raised
  Above the grave of coward sloth,
If all unhonoured and unpraised
  Oblivion's night encircle both.

Thy name, thy toils to serve the State,
  Shall, Lollius, by my lays be told—
Thy soul erect in every fate,
  Prudent and valiant—wise yet bold.

Consul, not only for the year
  Distinguished by the illustrious name,
But through all time to warm and cheer
  The bright example and the fame.

Oft as the faithful and the good,
  The Judge, sworn foe to fraud and wrong,
Firm in that dangerous gap has stood,
  That parts the feeble and the strong.

Who spurns the Expedient for the Right,
  Scorns money's all-attractive charms,
And through mean crowds that clogged his fight
  Has nobly cleared his conquering arms.

Oh, never call that mortal blessed
  Who, boastful of his treasured store,
And of the much, too much, possessed,
  Yet, inly murmuring, pines for more.

More justly is that title given
To him who, wisely grateful, shares
The large benevolence of Heaven,
Yet poverty with patience bears.

Who shrinks from crime, and fears disgrace
Far worse than death, that conquers all,
And Death himself can fearless face
At friendship's or his country's call.

Book iv. Ode 12.

Jam veris comites, quæ mare temperant.

The Thracian airs that wait on Spring
Impel the vessel's canvas wing,
The brooks from wintry snows are freed,
From hardening frost the mead.

The bird whose tuneful strains bewail
Cecropian horrors—dreadful tale!
Now with the expectant mother's care,
Does her soft nest prepare.

While sheep on tender herbage graze,
Their guardian pipes his rustic lays,
Charming the deity that loves
The Arcadian fields and groves.

Virgil, the times to thirst incline,
But would you taste my Chian wine,
Thou client of the rich and great,
With nard must earn the treat.

A little box, no more I ask,
Shall from its cellar lift the cask,
Potent to kindle hope's bright ray,
And wash foul care away.

Such pleasures if thou haste to share,
Come, but thy ransom with thee bear,
My flowing cups unbought I cannot give,
Wealth's proud prerogative.

Delays and love of gain suspend,
Think of the gloomy pyre, and blend
A little folly, sweet if rare,
With the grave thoughts of care.

The two following translations, from Catullus and Beranger, were also made in his later years.

Catullus. Ode iv.

Phaselus ille quem videtis hospites.

Friends! this pinnace that you see
Says that none so fleet as she
Ever swam the waves—had force
To o'ertake her rapid course,
Taking flight from shore to shore,
Winged with sail, or urged by oar;
Says that Adria's dangerous coast,
And the Cyclads vouch her boast,
Rhodes, erect in noble pride,
Fierce Propontis' onward tide,
Wild, inhospitable Thrace,
And that gulf, her native place,
Where, though pinnace now, of yore
On the crest of high Cytore,
A leafy grove, she oft consigned
Whispers to the passing wind.
You Amastris, Pontic Queen,
You Cytore, with box-trees green,
Says our pinnace, long ago,
Well her history knew, and know
That she crowned your heights, her oars
First dipped in waves that wash your shores,
And through raging storms abhorred,
Thence in safety bore her lord.
Right or left the gales might blow,
Or with both Jove aid the prow,
Never did her crew assuage
With weak vows the sea god's rage,

From the sea she earliest knew
To this lake,[4] so bright and blue.
Now all is past. No more she floats,
But, in age, to you devotes,
Earned by toil, her peaceful sleep,
Kind twin stars that rule the deep.

Beranger. La Bonne Vieille.

Vous vieillerez, o ma belle maîtresse!

You must grow old, my beauteous wife!
And time for me shall be no more,
The ebbing sands of shortened life,
Escape with twice their speed of yore!
Survive me, but in wintry age
Think of the joys that blessed our spring,
By the calm fire sad cares assuage,
And sing the songs I used to sing.

Maidens and youths shall love to trace
The fading lines where beauty dwelt,
With fond regard admire your face,
Nor wonder at the flame I felt.
They'll ask you of this much-wept lover,
Tell them my love, its warmth, its pains,
By the kind fire, oh talk me over,
And sing again my favourite strains.

'Say was he kind?' oh, then confess,
Without a blush, 'I loved him ever,'
'Could gain or guile his soul possess?'
Proudly you'll answer 'Never, never!'
Tell how he touched, with feeling true,
To tenderer notes, a joyous string;
By the calm fire old thoughts renew,
And sing the songs I used to sing.

I taught *your* tears for France to stream,
Tell our brave youth, a patriot band,
That hope and glory were my theme,
When prostrate lay our native land;

[4] The Lake of Como, where he dedicated the pinnace to Castor and Pollux

Tell how the furious northern blast
Whelmed the fair bays of many a spring;
In the bright future plunge the past,
And sing the songs I used to sing.

Belovèd one, when my poor fame
Claims in lone age your sorrowing hours,
When your weak hands my portrait frame
With brightest wreaths of vernal flowers,
Think we shall meet in happier sphere;
Joy has no end there, love no wing;
Bid hope your latest sunset cheer,
And sing the songs I used to sing.

II. ORIGINAL VERSES.

Of the three following pieces the first was written at Winterslow, A.D. 1796 (æt. 17); the two following, at Cambridge, A.D. 1799–1800 (æt. 20, 21).

Lines on Thorney Down,

A high hill, crowned with wood, rising over Salisbury Plain.

A.D. 1796, ÆT. 17.

Genius of that romantic hill, whose sod
Has often by my pilgrim feet been trod,
Hail, rough old sire, who lift'st thy head so high,
The monarch of this bleak sterility!
Hail to thy mossy venerable oaks,
Which never trembled at the woodman's strokes,
Where strongly working fancy can retrace
Religious fury on the Druid's face.
Hail to thy hoary thorns which downward grow,
Like the last wild locks on an old man's brow,
Thy yews, amid the festal hollies green,
Which add the last gloom to this dreary scene,
To me this dreary scene more joy affords
Than the gay parks which please the pride of lords.

Say—for the dread Egyptians often find,
In thy recesses shelter from the wind,
And oft the vagrant whom long wanderings tire
Borrows from thee a solitary fire—
To me when anxious with more just alarms,
Wilt thou unfold thy hospitable arms?
Wilt thou receive and comfort one poor guest,
Who flies the world and looks to thee for rest?

For oh! this world, where the raw lad aspires
To reach the glittering aim of his desires,
Whose path the artless girl would fain behold,
All strewed with roses and all paved with gold.
Surely this world, in solemn mockery drest,
Can give few pleasures to the generous breast,
And, far from common ill, for private good
The honest man would fly to solitude.

It must not be, and man would ill espouse
This partial plan, which reason disavows;
Whate'er his passions or desires may be,
Man's scene of action is society;
Sunk by calamity, involved in strife,
These are the only real terms of life,
In *equal portions* gratefully to share
Joy's honied drop, and the crude draught of care.

Yet sure, if aught such suffering can abate,
And set the soul beyond the reach of fate,
This precious balm with kindliest aid will fall
At some serene and peaceful interval,
When, to sublimely tempered thought inclined,
It leaves the bustle of the world behind.

Then up to view all nations would I call,
Their grandeur and subjection, rise and fall,
While history's page, extended to my eye,
Still more endears my native liberty.
Then Science might her varied gifts impart,
Instruct the reason and amend the heart;
In every bud while moral maxims spring,
'Sermons in stones and good in everything,'

The passions hushed, the temper mildly even,
While views of nature lift the soul to Heaven.
Oft as on this my rambling fancies turn,
I think of thee, old desolated bourn,
The quiet harbour where my skiff may moor
When the winds whistle and the thunders roar,
Where I, at ease, may all my tackling trim,
Then tempt the wave once more, to sink or swim.

Verses in Dispraise of Mathematics.

Written at Cambridge.

A.D. 1799. (ÆT. 20.)

Where Dulness reigns despotic, yet serene,
And willing seniors bow before their queen,
While youthful slaves with baneful labour pine,
And delve for dross in mathematic mine;
Where the grave gownsman sleeps o'er Dido's love,
And, yawning, asks what Milton meant to prove;
Where all the truths divine by Plato taught,
Where all that Horace sung, or Cicero thought,
Are doomed in close obscurity to lie,
Spurned for the withered forms of x and y:—
I love the bold excursive thoughts which stray
Where joyous Fancy points the fairer way:
I love the soul, which, free and unconfined,
Roams o'er the world and feels for all mankind!
Which dares, untutored, to reflect, nor shrinks
Bribed or subdued from uttering all it thinks.

Yes, though the young reprove, the sages sneer,
In Reason's course undaunted persevere;
Though they may soil thy name with deepest dye
Of the foul charge of singularity;
Though no snug fellowship shall be the meed
Of thy exertions: dauntless yet proceed,
Nor think that fame or profit can atone,
For the sad ruins of a mind o'erthrown.

Yet Heav'n forbid the Muse should e'er asperse
The sons of Science in illiberal verse,

Her genuine sons, by powerful genius moved,
By partial Nature cherished and beloved,
Whose unreverted, penetrating eye
Can dive the deep, or soar amid the sky,
While, now half seen, her beauties fire the soul
To pierce the veil, and tranced survey the whole.

Fired with such prospects, with such genius blest,
Oh! nurse the brave ambition in thy breast!
Boldly proceed to fathom or impart
New laws of Nature, and new rules for Art;
Each deep recess, each hidden track explore,
Nor shun the path which Newton trod before.
Let Truth's broad light reflected from thy mind,
Inform the world and vivify mankind.

But lo! the wretch by want tamed down to pore
On the loathed depths of mathematic lore,
Where the lone taper glooms the cheerless place,
And sadly glimmers on his sallow face;
Not his the buoyant spirits that uprise
To try their strength in manly exercise,
But ever fretful and rebellious moil
Beneath the hard yoke of a slavish toil.
His soul disgusted, and fatigued his powers,
He chides the dull flight of the sluggish hours;
His lustre-lacking eye-balls vainly roam
O'er the scrawled paper and unfolded tome,
Till the glad signal's sound, his durance past,
Restores the slave to liberty at last.

It comes, the sad probation passed away,
Long hoped, long feared, the great, the important day,
That day what tribes of baffled foes bewail!
Hail, first of Wranglers, glory's minion, hail!
Throughout the land, with joyous loud acclaim,
Ten thousand voices shall repeat thy name;
To grace thy triumph freshest laurels grow,
And shed a lustre on thy sickly brow!
At length with many a brother sage recline,
The expected meed, the fellowship, is thine.

But say, did e'er thine early footsteps rove
Thro' the green darkness of some hallowed grove,

Where priests inspired strange rites in secret use,
Hailing their tutelary saint, the Muse!
Did e'er thy soul on wings of rapture rise,
To join the sweet mysterious sacrifice?
Did lofty Maro's strains, sublime and chaste
Delight thine ear, and form thine infant taste?
Did Horace e'er, with mild yet potent wand,
Bid dormant Fancy's embryo buds expand?
Didst thou, perchance, o'ervaluing Humour's gift,
Learn how to laugh from Fielding or from Swift?
Did e'er thy pulse 'gainst tyrant power beat high,
Nor swear eternal hate to Liberty,
For even in these dark walls Corruption springs,
Here sordid Avarice spreads her brooding wings;
Prompt at her call, behold a servile race,
Fearless of insult, patient of disgrace,
For ever to one only view confined,
No idle dreams seduce each steady mind
Which asks for generous deeds no ampler scope,
While Fancy slumbers in the grave of Hope.

Oh, holiest pair! to your benign control
Pleased I submit the feelings of my soul,
Though lightnings play around the jealous steep,
O'er Life's dull flat, oh! never let me creep,
Nor shun the spot which wintry storms assail,
To bask inactive in the sunny vale.
Beloved companions! ever may you guide
My venturous footsteps o'er the mountain-side;
Where as I slow and solitary climb,
Scenes various, ever new, and still sublime,
Start at each pause. Here lofty hills enshroud
Their broken summits in a veil of cloud;
Beneath a thousand various hues invest
Their jutting sides, their broad and swelling breast;
'Mid the blank waste peeps many a verdant spot,
Some flowering orchard, some protected cot,
And changeful tints the grassy slope adorn,
Dark lines of wood, bright fields of waving corn;
Here burst the young rills in the mossy glade,
There leap rude rocks in vehement cascade,

Rush from the rugged height with foaming speed,
Sleep in the lake, or glide along the mead,
Here to the depth of darkened thickets run,
There in quick mazes sparkle to the sun.

At close of day the curling smoke shall show
Some hamlet sheltered in the glen below,
There, where the sun-illumined church is seen
Crowning with taper spire the village green,
There let me to some lowly cot retire,
A frugal supper, but a generous fire;
And when in sleep my weary lids I close,
Fancy and Hope—oh, sweeten my repose.

Lines to a Tobacco-pipe; written on the eve of Leaving Cambridge (1800). (æt. 21.)

When idle Melancholy's cruel skill
With sad precision paints each fancied ill,
Their fretful trains, when Care and Fancy mix,
Flit round the heart, and know not where to fix,
Thy soothing influence bids the strengthened brain
Scorn the light spectres of ideal pain.
The self-applauding breast delights to prove
Internal peace and universal love.
When the tired villagers their labour leave,
And gather round the blazing fire at eve,
Thy slender form in every hand I see—
The sanctioned sceptre of Equality—
The jealous dulness of no potent lord
Checks the quick sallies of the lively board;
There can no cold sneer, or sarcastic tongue
Freeze the full tide of Jollity and song.
The liberal thoughts by British freedom sown
Are stamped by British humour as its own;
Fearless opinions scan the motley times,
Peace, War, Shame, Glory, Fashions, Follies, Crimes;
While the rude statesman's unenlightened mind,
Mourns, in mute awe, the murder of mankind,
And dares ev'n doubt, nor fears the traitor's name,
If Power and Wisdom always are the same.

When late debarred from every cheering ray,
In fell Mathesis' prison-house I lay,
When all her torturing imps profusely shed
Their several plagues on my devoted head,
Anxious in vain Ambition's wreath to clasp,
When Hope and Glory vanished from my grasp,
Then did I hide each bitter sigh that rose,
For disappointed friends, and joyful foes,
Hastened from all restraint to set me free,
And sought repose in solitude and thee.

Thy fragrant breath a pleasing calm inspired,
At thy soft bidding every pang retired,
The generous incense lulled each lingering pain,
Raised my dull heart and cleared my foggy brain;
My down-pressed soul more nimbly rose again,
Broke college chains, and burned to mix with men.
So their long thirst departed spirits slake
In one warm draught from Lethe's quiet lake,
Cast the foul slough of man's impure abodes,
Start to new life and banquet with the gods.

To the above may be added the following 'Verses on the Slave Trade and the Press,' written in 1846, published in 1847, and referred to in Chap. XXXI. vol. ii. p. 217.

Hail to the Press, whose pitying care
  The friendless pauper's doom displayed,
The loathsome toil, the sordid fare,
  The swift disease, the lingering aid!
Hail to the Press, who dared to face
  The power austere and dimly seen,
Which, tow'ring in its pride of place,
  Contending factions [5] joined to screen!
Rebuke from thee the mighty found
  The lowliest comfort and redress—
For such high service, freely sound
  Thy own just praises, generous Press!

[5] The abominations imputed to most persons concerned in administering the Poor Law in the Andover Union are alluded to.

O joyful thought!—For all the ills
That injured men from men endure,
A pow'r which can whate'er it wills
Proclaims a vengeance and a cure.
Well sang the bard of Hope—'Where'er
Degraded nature groans or pines,
Scorch'd by hot Guinea's flagrant air
Chill'd in Siberia's dreary mines,
Truth shall pervade the darkness there,
With newly-wakened smiles to bless
The dreadful features of Despair,'[6]
Her guide, her guard, the glorious Press.

No respite for her noble rage,
No idle sloth will guilt allow,
New battles daily called to wage,
And weave fresh laurels for her brow.
Ev'n now o'er Afric's wasted soil
The tide of savage war is rolled
That captive men, war's only spoil,
By Christians may be bought and sold.
From home and country fiercely torn,
The wife's embrace, the babe's caress,
Dragg'd to the fatal coast, in scorn
Of Heav'n, of Nature, of the Press.

What hurrying ship escap'd from view,
Swift o'er the Atlantic waters ran?
Her ruling force a ruffian few,
Her crowded cargo pinion'd man.
One only sight, one sound, to cheer
The drooping, stifled, heart-struck slave,
To see a brother's death and hear
His body plunge beneath the wave.[7]

[6] Campbell's 'Pleasures of Hope.'

'Where'er degraded nature groans or pines,
On Guinea's shore, in Sibir's dreary mines,
Truth shall pervade the unfathom'd darkness there,
And light the dreadful features of Despair,' &c.

[7] Lord Brougham's speech on the Sugar Bill in the House of Lords, and Lord George Bentinck's in the House of Commons.

Awake, arise! from death alone
His bursting bosom hopes redress.
On earth too be some pity shown,
Plead for the victims, Christian Press!

Not one, not ten—a hundred sail
Skulking from many a creek and bay,
Hundreds in every floating jail,
To life-long slavery bear away.
No crime has yoked the sable neck,
And sunk young manhood in despair,
The ruthless jailors pace the deck,
The worst, the only, culprits there.
The guiltless on a foreign soil
Condemned to till a burning field,
Waste wretched life in baneful toil,
And feel the lash they ought to wield.

And dares the Legion fiend of Gold,
Untired, inflexible, so long
By England baffled, shamed, controll'd,
Hope for her recreant aid to Wrong?
And shall the slanderous demon say
She has so soon the memory lost
Of deeds that gild her brightest day,
Except to count and grudge their cost?
Nay, that her huckstering sons prepare,
In loss and profit versed too well,
The thief to urge—his spoil to share?
Indignant Press, the taunt repel!

What? tongue-tied all? at such a time
Forget your triumph and your boast,
Champion of weakness, foe to crime
Slumbers the guard on SUCH a post?
If England tamely standing by,
The just, the generous, and the free,
Can hear the tale with tearless eye,
'Tis that she deems it cannot be.
She knows thy tender sympathy,
Thy pitying care for deep distress,
She waits the true alarm from thee,
Her warning from the watchful Press.

The oracle adjured to speak
Its high behest to worlds around,
Slow comes the answer, faint and weak
And mixt with many a vulgar sound.
'Unseen to us, the scourge, the rack,
The mangled flesh, the torturing thong,
The slaves are "distant," they are "black,"[8]
Theirs is "imaginary" wrong.
Unheard by us the piercing cries,
Life's desperate struggle, latest groan,
On other heads the evil lies,
The shameful gain is all our own.

'Impatient sufferers, quell your fears!
Left to itself hard slavery breeds
Its own defeat in three score years;[9]—
Perhaps in five! May bloody deeds
Prompt bloodier vengeance! Hard the fate,
Bitter the insults bondsmen feel,
Give your sad lives a shorter date,
Fix in your tyrants' hearts the steel;
Approving England, calm and mute,
Shall sip her cheapened sweets, and see
The man degraded to a brute,
The slave by hate and crime set free!

'And sage philosophy declares,[10]
From curious reasonings well combined,
That, dealing in whatever wares,
Trade must range free and unconfined.
Free to make jest of scruples dry,
The pirate's wages free to pay,
Deal in the war-won skulls,[11] and buy
From the fell Thug his blood-stained prey.
This forcing hotbed Nature made,
That Christian men to full success

[8] 'Times.' [9] 'Daily News.'
[10] 'Morning Chronicle.'
[11] Cannibalism was encouraged by Europeans in New Zealand, that the skulls of the slain might be made a subject of merchandise. The article was well known at the Custom House.

May drive the sails of prosperous trade;—
Teach the true doctrine, liberal Press!

'*Can British fabrics find their gold*
But from the toil of suffering slaves? [12]
Must care for Afric's woes withhold
The least indulgence luxury craves?
Though outraged faith and honour chide,
Though Nature shrink, though mercy weep,
Whatever ills mankind betide,
WE SWEAR TO HAVE OUR SUGAR CHEAP!
Thus may the lowly peasant gain
Luxurious meals before unknown,
And we, the great, no loss sustain,
Except of our good name alone.

'The hypocrite [13] and saint may prate
Of holy writ, and nature's law;
The ascendant star that sways our fate
And keeps the spell-bound world in awe:
CONSISTENCY—the pride of Peel [14]
The guiding light of Russell's course,[15]
Which braves the call of patriot zeal,
But shrinks from clamour, yields to force.
Consistency demands that you,
Britons, to whom some errors fall,
No base, no vicious aim eschew,
But foster and promote them all.

'Let the stol'n negro pine a slave,
Let ruthless Trade her curses shower,
Or I reject the boon you gave,
And fling away this short-liv'd power.'

[12] Resolutions of the Anti-Slavery Committee in 1841 and 1846. At the latter period, though not at the former, they distinctly 'deny that the Government measure will have any tendency to increase the Slave Trade!'

[13] 'Spectator,' &c.

[14] Catholic Emancipation; Government plan of Education; Protection and Tariff; Sliding Scale and Free Trade; Income Tax; Mr. Cobden in 1843 and in 1846. Compare also the proem with the peroration, the argument with the vote of Sir Robert Peel on the sugar-duty question.

[15] Fixed Duty or Free Trade; Income Tax, Coercion Bill: Irish Arms' Bill, &c. Compare the slave measures of 1833 and 1838 with those of 1841 and 1846.

The frigid Premier speaks the threat,
To senators' enraptured ears
A promise that their power shall yet
Live to the end of sev'n long years.
In varying strains the skilful Press,
Low reasoning or declaiming loud,
Hails the bold wrong, beyond redress
Decreed, established, and avowed.

O great and venerable name,
Albion! illumed by Gospel light;
Boasting to build a deathless fame
On the deep-rooted rock of Right,
Proud in Opinion's golden chain
The admiring nations' hearts to bind,
And holding forth thy moral reign
A faultless model for mankind—
How shall that triple bond outlast
The dark resolve, the fatal hour
Which sees thee yield thy glories past
To sordid Wealth, or baser Power?

O Thou, whose equal eye surveys
Unhappy Afric's realms undone,
From that abyss of misery raise
These brethren of thy only Son![16]
O Thou, all wise, all just, all good,
Deign to suppress thy wrath divine,
Forbear to visit, for the blood
By Moloch poured on Mammon's shrine!
Quench not the blush of honest shame,
Touch reckless hearts with love again,
Let Christians still deserve their name,
And men remember they are men!

[16] 'Forasmuch as ye did it TO THE LEAST OF THESE MY BRETHREN, ye did it unto me.'

No. III.

Fragment, written by Lord Denman in 1851, *on the Case of Stockdale* v. *Hansard.*

In the last year of King William's reign I found myself unexpectedly engaged in a contest with the House of Commons—a contest I strove to decline, but which the counsel for Hansard, their printer, chose to force on me.

Hansard was sued by one Stockdale for a libel in a report, published by order of the House, and pleaded two pleas in his justification, (1) the truth of the alleged libel, (2) the order of the House.

Under the plea of not guilty which the defendant had also placed on the record, he might probably have obtained a conclusive verdict. I intimated an opinion to this effect, because the publication, under the circumstances, would hardly be deemed a libel. But his counsel, then the Attorney-General, now Chief Justice, Campbell, disclaimed that defence; and ultimately this position was maintained—that the paper, though both libellous and untrue, might yet be published to the plaintiff's injury, without his having any legal redress.

The doctrine on which this audacious proposition was founded was soon avowed and maintained—that the House of Commons is the sole judge of its own privileges: in other words, that it has power, by the constitution of England, to make anything lawful which it declares to be done by virtue of its privilege: or, in still more general language, that we live under an absolute despotism wielded by the majority of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, for the time being, in Parliament assembled.

Brought face to face with this alarming doctrine, I did not hesitate to deny it in strong terms. I was informed, and believe, that the Attorney-General, turning to his neighbours in court, expressed his concurrence with the law as I laid it down. But there are always some zealots of Privilege in the House of Commons, and none of its members are more averse than other people to the possession of absolute power. A committee was speedily appointed to consider my proceeding. My nephew, Sir Archer Croft, attended with the Record in *Stockdale* v. *Hansard*, and expressed in private to the Attorney-General his pleasure at hearing that my doctrine had his approbation. The Attorney-General did not deny this, but said that considerable doubts were entertained on the point by eminent legal members of the House, whom he named.

The Committee, after six weeks of deliberation, reported in favour of their exclusive right to judge of their own privilege, and asserted their determination to punish all who should impugn it. They published some of the strong expressions used by judges in favour of the power of the Houses of Parliament, and an appendix, with a string of crude phrases pointing the same way. The House also came to a general resolution that it possessed this power of publishing, which gave Mr. Hansard's defence the simple form of a syllogism.

The two questions are essentially distinct. 1. Whether unlimited power of creating and declaring privileges exists; 2. Whether the privilege exists of publishing libels and protecting the publisher from legal responsibility.

All felt the immeasurably superior importance of the former claim, and the duty of decidedly denying it which its barefaced assertion imposed on the guardians of the law. For where absolute power exists there can be no law. Not that the constitutional forms would have been abolished. Everywhere despotism is tempered by some mitigations: by the bowstring in Turkey, in Russia by epigrams. In England it would be tempered no doubt by newspapers; but the check would be feeble or null if the freedom of the Press ceased to be respected by law. But the people at large are not directly injured by every unjust exercise of arbitrary power; and if in Russia, when an individual was so injured, the emperor could persuade the epigrammatists to take part with the oppressor, that which ought to temper would only aggravate the wrong.

So with us, if the party injured happened to be a favourite with the newspapers, they would probably excite a public feeling in his behalf, which might procure him redress in some method, regular or irregular. But if he had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Journalism, or belonged to a class highly unpopular at the time, Privilege and the Press would unite their forces to overwhelm him. What chance, for instance, for a popish priest in the season of 1850? If the House of Commons had affirmed itself to have the undoubted power of confiscating the property of all assuming the title lately taken by Cardinal Wiseman, but a small portion of our periodical literature would have wielded the pen to save it; and, if public meetings had been held, they would have lauded the sound Protestant spirit of the people—faithful representatives warming their orthodox zeal by the fires that burned in Smithfield some hundred years ago.

The upholders of arbitrary power under the name of Privilege,

said with solemn plausibility that abuse of power is not to be presumed. But what line can be drawn between the use and abuse of power placed beyond control and above responsibility. I distinctly proved, however, by reference to well-known historical facts, that every single privilege the most essential to the usefulness of the House of Commons as the popular branch of the constitution had been grossly and notoriously abused by that Assembly at some time or other; sometimes at the instance of some powerful Parliamentary leader, but more frequently, in modern times, at the dictation of the Court. Indeed, the perfect understanding which must exist between ministers and the majority makes the unlimited Privilege claimed by the latter only an extension of the Prerogative, with a freedom from responsibility which, under *that name*, the Crown has never been able to secure.

They also said that the abuse of this power would warrant the people in throwing off their allegiance and dissolving the Government. Singular remedy to be proposed by the first Law-officer of the Crown in a Court of Law! Assuming Mr. Stockdale to have been deeply injured in his character and fortune by the calumnious publication, he was to be comforted by being told that he might appeal to the people and persuade them to overturn the State! This doctrine was propounded by the Attorney-General before the Judges in the Queen's Bench, and by Lord Howick, now Earl Grey, in that Assembly which claimed the right, by doing wrong without the control of law, to effect the dissolution of the State.

They argued that the fear of losing a seat at the next election might be expected to deter a member from concurring in a flagrantly iniquitous vote. But they forgot that even such a vote would, if the victim happened to be unpopular or to belong to an obnoxious class, not only be tolerated, but might even recommend the candidate to the majority of voters at the poll; or the iniquitous vote in Parliament by which a fellow subject had perhaps been ruined might have been atoned for by a line of conduct generally deserving of approbation.

But let us suppose the abuse of privilege universally condemned throughout the country, so that every member of the offending majority were to be rejected at the next election, the sufferer's vengeance alone would be gratified; the evil inflicted would be irreparable, the wrong unredressed.

Holt, in the great case of *Ashby* v. *White*, established the principle that occasions may arise on which the Courts of Justice may and must enquire and judge of Privileges claimed by the House.

No privilege more undoubted than that of deciding on elections, and consequently on the rights of electors. Yet when an elector brought his action against a returning officer for refusing his vote, though the House came to a resolution that it possessed the exclusive right of determining the point, and the three Puisne Judges upheld that claim of the House, the Chief Justice demonstrated by clear argument that the House had not the power it claimed.

The plaintiff brought his writ of error, and the House of Lords reversed the judgment of the majority of the Court of Queen's Bench and decided with Holt.

Holt had gone much further, giving his judgment that the Court was bound by law to discharge those voters of the borough of Aylesbury who had sued the returning officer, and had been, for so doing, committed for a contempt and breach of privilege by the House of Commons. Holt's opinions in these respects were upheld by the House of Lords.

Thus the highest legal authority has laid down, as a legal proposition, that the House of Commons does not enjoy unlimited power, and consequently that the existence and extent of their privileges is not to be conclusively received from their proceedings, but is subject to examination in the Courts of Justice.

Acting on this authority we refused to stop the argument (as the Attorney-General, now Lord Campbell, required us to do) as soon as we were informed that the libel was circulated by the House of Commons, but proceeded to enquire whether the law gave them the privilege now claimed. Not being satisfied of this, but thinking the law laid down by Sir M. Hale in *Luke* v. *King* (1 Saunders' Reports) correct, and fatal to the claim, we gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Lord Campbell affects to distinguish our case from that of *Ashby* v. *White*, observing that there the House of Commons manifestly claimed a privilege which they did not possess. Plainly this is no answer, for they maintained *that the claim was ipso facto a title*, and that no other Court could enquire whether they possessed it or not. Their judgment on that subject was said to be conclusive, so that any further enquiry was said to be itself a breach of privilege and against law.

This extravagant pretension on the part of the House of Commons is always built on Thorpe's case, temp. Henry VI.

[*Here the fragment abruptly concludes.*]

No. IV.

Lord Denman's Speech in the House of Lords, April 6, 1840, *on the Second Reading of the Printed Papers Bill.*

LORD DENMAN said he was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of saying that he thought their lordships would best consult the public interest by acceding to the motion of his noble and learned friend (hear, hear).[17] It was impossible that anyone could have brought the measure which was the subject of that motion before their lordships in a more candid and considerate manner than his noble and learned friend had done. But the nature and tone of those discussions which for the last four months had so occupied the public mind would make it appear not unnatural for him to offer a few observations to their lordships, for the purpose, he trusted, of removing the misconceptions which appeared to have generally prevailed on this subject; to rescue persons who had done nothing but their duty from that undeserved censure to which they had been subjected; and to state the only grounds which, upon his view of the case, justified the adoption of a great, an extraordinary, and at the same time a temperate measure (hear, hear). He would proceed at once to state the facts on which so much misconception had prevailed.

An action was brought more than three years ago, and came on for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, where he had the honour to preside. But he would take the liberty to observe that that was not the first proceeding of importance in the case. On the very day before that upon which the cause was to be tried before a jury, the House of Commons entered into a debate upon the subject in dispute, which debate appeared early the next morning in the public prints. Not only upon some preliminary proceedings in the course of that action, but upon an order made by some of the Judges, the House of Commons had thought fit to entertain a debate whether or not they should interfere with the usual course of the law. He must state, at the very outset, his strong conviction that if anything of that kind was to be permitted in this country there was an end to the boasted freedom of the subject, and the independence of our legal tribunals (hear, hear). If, whether by a King's

[17] Viz. that the Printed Papers Bill be read a second time.

letter, or by a resolution of either House of Parliament, or by the intrusion of any great authority of the State, such an interference was to be permitted with the courts of justice of this land, he repeated that they would be divested of all credit and stability (hear, hear).

The trial came on; the individual preferred his action for libel, and the officer of the House of Commons was defended by most able counsel. After the cause was opened, it was clear that there were several defences. In the first place, it was a question whether the publication complained of was a libel at all or not; and then, if there was any other justification than that pleaded. He had great doubts at the time whether it was a libel; and he expressed these very strongly, and thought, from the nature of the discussions which took place, it was extremely to be questioned whether it was a libel or not. The Attorney-General thought fit to give up that point, and then the question was, whether the justification of the truth which had been pleaded was or was not made out satisfactorily to the jury. It was made out satisfactorily to the jury under the charge which he thought it his duty to lay before them, not at all concealing his opinion that the justification was made out. The jury came to that conclusion, and the defendant was acquitted on that ground. But the learned Attorney-General thought it his duty to put forth another defence, arising from certain resolutions passed by the House of Commons in the years 1835 and 1836, in the former of which they determined that they would make all that they printed and published for the use of members accessible to all mankind at the lowest price (hear, hear). Secondly, they determined that this sale of papers so printed and published should take place under the authority of the House of Commons (hear, hear).

Here alone it was that a difference arose between his noble and learned friend and himself. When his noble and learned friend said that nothing had been done but what had prevailed for upwards of two centuries, he must take the liberty of saying that what had been done was entirely novel and unsupported by custom. The effect of the general resolutions of the House of Commons appeared to be, that privilege was to be exercised, not in reference to an act of indiscretion in any particular case, but for any public purpose, and in the discharge of any one of the functions imposed by the constitution upon the House of Commons. It therefore struck him that the only ground of justification was, to state that the House of Commons had the power, in the name of privilege, to do whatever they chose to

call by that name; and in consequence of the course which was taken by the House of Commons and by his learned brother, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the people of England, to take the ground he had taken, and to say that he did not admit the name of privilege as claimed, and would not give it the name of law (hear, hear). He might have expressed his opinion too warmly and too largely, but that the doctrine he asserted was right he was firmly persuaded at that moment; and he felt that if he had thrown a doubt by any delay upon a proposition of this importance, which was so clear to himself, he should have betrayed that duty which he was placed in the Court over which he presided principally to discharge (hear).

Was he right in supposing that that was the ground on which alone such resolutions could be defended! A committee of the House of Commons met to consider this question, and framed a most learned report; they entered into a full discussion of all the authorities on both sides, on both the history and the law of the question, and they came to these conclusions:—first, they stated the necessity for the publication of papers; secondly, 'That by the law and privilege of Parliament this House has the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine upon the existence and extent of its privileges, and that the institution or prosecution of any action, suit, or other proceeding, for the purpose of bringing them into discussion or decision before any court or tribunal elsewhere than in Parliament, is a high breach of such privilege, and renders all parties concerned therein amenable to its just displeasure and to the punishment consequent thereon;' and, thirdly, 'That for any court or tribunal to assume to decide upon matters of privilege is inconsistent with the determination of either House of Parliament, and is a breach and contempt of the privileges of Parliament.' Was that then the justification for their publishing those documents, as though they must have a right to sell all that they printed because they had a right to do all that they pleased (a laugh)? He did not understand that to be the law of England (hear). He wished most sincerely that these gentlemen, who he was sure felt a strong conviction of the truth of what they were stating, having reasoned it out in their report as they had done, had refrained from using language involving menaces and threats against the legal tribunals of the country, which could not have any effect upon their decision. He believed that if such language could induce the courts of law to form any different opinion from that which their own sense of justice and conscientious view of the law indicated, the House of Commons

would deplore such a result. In consequence of those words, of which he had no doubt the individual took advantage, a second action was commenced; and in this second action the sword of truth was thrown away, and the sword of power resorted to; and these resolutions were brought before the court as laying down the law of the land. In the first instance he was bound to give his opinion upon the law, upon which he was desired to direct the jury; in the second place, the Judges were bound to give their opinion in the demurrer raised to the second action. Therefore did he repel with indignation the insinuations which had been thrown out elsewhere, that the Judges had come as volunteers into this question, and that they came to assert a power in this case which they declined to exercise in another. The Judges were called upon to act; they had no choice of remaining quiet and indifferent, but they were bound to deliver their opinion on the question when it was brought before them (hear).

He would not enter particularly into the meaning of these resolutions of the House of Commons; but it seemed to him that if they were the law of the land the people of this country had been mistaken for years and centuries in thinking that they lived in a land of freedom. For if the House of Commons could say—'We are the sole judges of the existence and extent of our privileges,' it was but the power to create privilege in spite of the law, and, as soon as the law was passed, to dispense with it and supersede it; and that, in fact, the country must be ruled by their privileges. That was the extent of privilege claimed by the other House of Parliament. But when had their lordships claimed such privilege for themselves? On one of those great occasions when the question was mooted—in the case of *Ashby* v. *White*—a resolution was adopted by their lordships' House, which remained on the journals, and never had been repealed, and which expressly stated that neither House of Parliament had power to create any privilege but that which was authorised and supported by the law. How utterly inconsistent was that with the practice of the other house of Parliament! How different was that resolution from the resolution adopted by the House of Commons! Why, if both Houses of Parliament enjoyed such powers as were claimed by the other House, they would clearly be beyond all control, except at that unfortunate moment when they might happen to come into collision with each other.

He wished to know at what period in the history of this country and its constitution this power was first founded, of either House of

Parliament strictly having the entire control and managing power of its own great resources with respect to privileges (hear). In following up this question, it would be necessary to give some degree of consideration to various circumstances and incidents which had transpired in past times. Now, as to the right of either House of Parliament declaring its own privileges, there was a remarkable example in the time of James I. that it did not exist, because there was an unfortunate man named Floyd, who, for speaking some light words of the Elector Palatine and the Electress, was sentenced by the House of Commons to lose his rank in society, to be scourged, to be pilloried, to be imprisoned, and to have his fortune confiscated. Now, see the difference of the conduct of the House of Commons in that day. The House of Lords said to the House of Commons, 'This is no business of yours—this is our business; we will take upon ourselves to punish this individual; you have no right to do so.' What was the answer of the Commons? That either House of Parliament was the judge of its own privileges? No. On the contrary, they said, 'You are quite right!' They made a submissive apology, and only desired that their lordships would not make the sentence on the delinquent less severe than they had made it. The same sentence was in the same terms passed, and carried into effect.

Now suppose the House of Commons had carried this sentence into effect, what would have been the result of going into a court of law? (Hear, hear.) If he had sued his *habeas corpus*, and the return had been a general warrant for contempt, he must undoubtedly have been returned to his imprisonment. But supposing in the case of confiscation the question had arisen as to the disposal of property, notwithstanding the confiscation by the House of Commons, he apprehended there could be no doubt that the property would have been restored to the unfortunate man. But then, when the sheriff came to restore the property, what would become of the sheriff? He would be imprisoned in a dungeon, and made the object of the base buffoonery of those servile retainers of power who never love it until it acts with injustice, tyranny, and oppression (hear, hear). He confessed that he could scarcely express himself on this subject without feelings which he was anxious to repress (hear, hear). The man Floyd was represented in that very House of Commons which recommended the House of Lords to pass that severe sentence upon him which they had first imposed. If it were said he was only an individual, and an individual must suffer for the good of the people, he would ask, how had this privilege

operated with respect to the great mass of the people? Because, if there was one right above all others in which the great mass of the people were interested, it was that of petitioning Parliament upon the conduct of the great public officers of the country. In the time of Charles II., a more enlightened period than that to which he had last referred, certain subjects of the Crown thought it not convenient that Parliament should be called at the time proposed, and they petitioned the King not to call the Parliament together, in the exercise of a most undoubted right. As soon as the Commons met, they said that this was a breach of privilege. 'Because you thought,' said they, 'that the Crown would do wisely not to summon us together, for this you will be sent to gaol.' Accordingly, one of the most important cases upon record arose.

It was quite plain that if that privilege of petitioning was to be interfered with, it would very soon follow that the House of Commons would punish a voter who had voted for an unpopular candidate among themselves; or they might enquire who voted for local officers and punish them: or what newspaper a publican was in the habit of taking in, and punishing him for not taking a different one; or do anything else that their jealousy might suppose to be dangerous to their privilege. In consequence of that decision of the House of Commons, one of the King's subjects was arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, imprisoned, and money—about 30*l.* (no small sum in the time of Charles II.)—was extorted from him. An action was brought for false imprisonment, and for the extortion; the latter act no one accounted a lawful one. The jurisdiction of the House was pleaded, a demurrer was taken, and the judges overruled the plea. After the Revolution, and after the passing of the Bill of Rights by the convention Parliament, the two judges of the land who had decided the case, and awarded damages to the plaintiff, were brought to the bar of the House to account for their conduct in so doing. It was disgusting to think that two hon. magistrates of this country should have been called upon to answer for what they had done, when they had done nothing but their duty, and there was no pretence for exposing them to any such investigation, nor was any privilege at all invaded. But if the right to petition was a high breach and contempt when no Parliament was sitting, how much greater must be the contempt of petitioning when the Parliament was sitting, and to state in the petition any disapproval of the conduct of Parliament!

A petition was presented in the reign of King William, requesting the Parliament to aid the King with more power against France,

the petitioners thinking that not enough had been done. The petition came from Kent, and contained language which was, perhaps, rather strong, but not very extraordinary. The gentlemen who presented it were some of the grand jury of the county of Kent, and they were actually sent to gaol as persons who had been guilty of a breach of privilege. They were defended by the most popular of all writers in those times, De Foe, and by Lord Somers, who wrote a tract on the right of petitioning, and a remonstrance against the treatment which the petitioners had received. He did not mean to repeat the statements of those writers, but to advance some general arguments in support of his opinion on this question, in answer to those who had impugned it in another place. In one of the resolutions in which this unlimited power was claimed, it was asserted to be necessary to contend against the Crown on certain occasions, and to prevent the Crown from being too strong for the people. But what would be the consequence, supposing, instead of contending against the Crown, it was to contend with the Crown and against the people, which was the case for a long course of years during the whole of the latter part of the 18th century? During the whole of that period the popular party in this country were constantly contending against the unwarrantable assumption of power by the House of Commons.

Everyone must recollect the language of Lord Chatham, with which he would not trouble their lordships, for he was quite sure that after that they would be unwilling to listen to anything coming from himself, when that great man condemned the conduct of the House of Commons, and asked to what end they had been so long contending, if that arbitrary power which had been placed in the hands of the Crown was now to be transferred without diminution to other holders. Lord Chatham spoke most strongly against delegating such power to a popular assembly, and then the great popular writer of the day, 'Junius,' took up the argument, and pointed out the fatal consequences which would ensue if such power were consigned to the possession of an irresponsible body. What he was now saying had reference to the pretensions set up by the House of Commons of an exclusive right to judge of their privileges, and thereby to create privilege. It was necessary to make a stand in the courts of law against assertions of that description when they were put forward; and in the case of Sir F. Burdett, in 1810, it was remarkable that the number of those who wished to prevent any appeal to the law on the subject of the committal of his hon. friend amounted to no more than fourteen. There were only fourteen

persons who thought that it was not a fit and proper thing to submit the exercise of the privilege to the decision of those courts which were bound to know privilege as well as every other part of the law, and which, on that occasion, decided in favour of the privilege. He was aware that it had been supposed that the great popular party on that occasion took the high privilege ground, and so some of them certainly did, in their declarations; but when the matter came to be considered, they found that it was impossible, consistently with justice, to prevent that course from taking place, and for this reason—that it was possible that the warrant itself might have been exceeded by the officer who executed it, and, therefore, injustice would have been committed by not allowing Sir F. Burdett to question all the acts committed by that officer under colour of the warrant, which would only justify him in going all necessary lengths for the execution of justice. On that occasion, however, there were some great exceptions to the list of liberal members of Parliament who supported the doctrine of privilege in its utmost extent. Lord Erskine, who was then in that House, Sir S. Romilly in the other House, and Mr. Brougham, at that time also a member of the House of Commons, took a most decided part against the notion that privilege should supersede law. He mentioned the last name more particularly for the purpose of asking whether there was any room for making it a matter of accusation when that celebrated man, the prop of popular rights and the ornament of the popular cause, delivered that opinion in the House, and afterwards defended and illustrated it in the case of Wellesley, and whether any motive could possibly be attributed to him for taking such a view of the subject but that of a general regard for the constitution of the country and the rights of the subject? He had felt so painfully certain of the collision into which he was likely to fall, in consequence of the doctrines which were maintained by the supporters of privilege, that on the day when he had been called upon to deliver judgment in the case of Stockdale he had, in the confidence of friendship, communicated to him the apprehensions of the situation in which he was likely to be placed, and his sentiments respecting it; and it was with great comfort he recollected that Lord Brougham stated it to be his opinion that the doctrines which he (Lord Denman) had explained were such as were necessary to be laid down, and that the language he had used was such as was rendered absolutely necessary by the nature of the case.

This great power, this large and indefinite assumption of pro-

nouncing on privilege, was not claimed by the present Bill. He had the satisfaction of thinking that the House of Commons did not put forward their claim to the protection of printed papers on any ground of that description, because if they had still persisted in this assertion of extravagant privilege, now that it had been brought into question and contradicted in a court of law, they would not come to complain of a mere impediment being thrown in the way of the circulation of a few papers, but to complain that the constitution had been violated, and that the infraction of its principles must be stopped. (Cries of hear, hear.) On the contrary, they came forward to claim a remedy for a very small portion of the inconvenience that now existed. These were the observations he had to offer on the first part of the judgment of the court; the second part of the judgment was of a totally different character.

The question was as to the existence of the privilege of publication in point of fact, and certainly there was no more comparison between the importance of these two questions than there was between the existence of a free constitution and the particular mode in which certain details should be brought into operation. This part of the case did not at all vary the problem of law as to the right of the courts to judge of privilege, but placed the matter on a footing entirely different, reducing the question to one of fact, which might be doubtful, and on which persons might decide differently, according to their own view of the evidence. He, for his part, must say that in the antiquarian controversy which was opened in the course of the able and elaborate argument delivered before the judges, the historical research which was produced appeared to him to fail altogether of making out the point sought to be established. To him it appeared completely unsatisfactory, as it did also to his learned brothers on the bench, who he was sure were as unbiassed as any judges who had ever sat in a court of justice, and who examined every statement and argument with a degree of study, of care, and of self-restraint such as any man who was called upon to exercise the judicial office might well be proud of. He would abstain from entering into any review of the arguments on which the conclusion announced in the judgment of the court was founded; indeed, the length of the judgment was an objection which he knew could not be got over. It was such that he was quite certain the great majority of those who condemned it had never read it: and it was also true that it was a judgment overruling an argument of the greatest ability and research, which took up no less than sixteen hours: so that the necessity of entering at length into the arguments adduced by the

counsel necessarily imposed that character on the judgment. He found that to one subject not less than seventy-six paragraphs of the argument were devoted, and there were one hundred on another. Without reference to that argument the judgment could not be clearly understood. From what he had read of the late discussions respecting privilege, although he had not had the opportunity of following them fully, the question as to the protection of papers seemed now to be put on rather different grounds from those on which it was made to rest before the judges.

The ground on which it was claimed seemed now to be, that the House could not do without it, that they could not legislate wisely without possessing it, always remembering that the privilege of indiscriminate sale, of unreserved publication, and wide circulation, was claimed without reference to any peculiar case, or any particular function to be executed. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He had most carefully endeavoured to find why the House should exercise such a privilege, and what were the functions which required it, and had not been able to discover. The reasons alleged appeared to him such as would not bear out the proposition for a moment. It was said that the House must satisfy the people of the grounds on which they passed laws. Was it to be said that the House was to proceed on *ex parte* statements, on statements made by parties who had an interest in the matter to be decided on statements proved to be false? Was it satisfying the people of the grounds of their legislation to expose written slander to sale and circulation throughout the kingdom? They were told that the House might vindicate their own conduct to their constituents. Was that to be accomplished by slandering absent individuals by the indiscriminate sale of printed calumny?

The House of Commons declared that they were averse to go to their constituents and tell them that every petty court in the kingdom had a right to judge of the existence and extent of their privileges. The House of Commons said that it was their duty to enquire into all delinquencies, and no doubt in all the circumstances for which they possessed that power they must possess the power of vindicating their judgment. Was that to be done by the premature circulation of evidence taken *ex parte?* Was it not rather, at least according to the principles of English Law, conformable to practice that enquiries of this kind should be secret, and not brought forward before the party accused was fully informed of the charge against him? It was said that the House, among other high duties it might have to perform, might be called on to deliberate

on the best mode of excluding the heir apparent from the succession.

He asked, was it the proper mode of doing so to poison the public ear by false statements with respect to facts, false not on political grounds merely, but in themselves? Here again history afforded a very remarkable example of the dangers to which an abuse of the privilege of publication might lead. They all knew that one Dangerfield, in order to recommend himself to the House of Commons of the day in the reign of Charles II., had deposed before the House a mass of the most enormous falsehoods, which the House thought proper to circulate through the country, and sell for the benefit of their informer. Was that the mode in which their lordships would proceed if called upon to legislate with respect to the right of the heir apparent? Certainly the very contrary mode would be that which their lordships would adopt. It had even been held out, by way of an *argumentum ad hominem*, and an *argumentum ad absentem* too, that the House might proceed against the judges themselves. Would they do it without hearing them—without giving them an opportunity of rebutting the slanders thrown out against them? He would tell them in what way those enquiries ought to be conducted, because he had had experience of them. It happened to him, when a member of the House of Commons, to bring the conduct of a certain judge in the principality of Wales under its notice, unwisely perhaps, with the view of enquiring whether he were fit to be continued in his high office. He had not sought to prejudice that judge's cause by *ex parte* statements, but had called upon him for his defence. He had communicated to him the nature of the charge, had appointed a counsel and attornies to cross-examine the witnesses against him, and had allowed him to bring fresh witnesses of his own, and then he had left it to the House to proceed and say whether or not it was a case for their interference. That was the way, he took the liberty of saying, in which not only every judge, but every public officer against whom an accusation was brought, ought to be treated by the House of Commons. But if they wished to take the course of abusing the privilege of indiscriminate sale, he saw nothing but mischief likely to arise from it.

As an example of this he would refer to a document which he was sorry to trouble and disgust their lordships by even alluding to. A petition was presented in the year 1836, after the resolution for the sale of papers was passed, against the present Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whom he would not affront by pronouncing a panegyric upon, one of the most honourable and excellent men who

ever lived, denouncing him as the most fraudulent, corrupt, and malignant offender that ever disgraced the bench. The course he had pointed out was that which he had no doubt their lordships would think ought to be pursued; but what other result but mischief could be expected to flow from indiscriminate publication and sale? Statements made in such petitions as that to which he had referred could do no harm if they were investigated; but, being made upon no responsibility, they might, when circulated through the country, prejudice the characters of unoffending persons with those who were ignorant of the facts (hear). The case of Stockdale was itself a remarkable instance of the mischief of indiscriminate sale. The inspectors of prisons found a book in Newgate which they considered to be obscene and immoral, and they stated their opinion in their report to the Secretary of State. The Court of Aldermen were affronted, and answered that it was not an improper book, but a scientific work. This was too bold. They might have asked to see the book, or the inspectors might have said, that though a scientific book, it was yet improper for a prison, and therefore that the objection of the Court was groundless. But they said, instead of that, 'We will prove the infamy of the book by proving the infamy of the man,' and that man, it must be observed, might have been one of their lordships, or one of the most respectable persons in the Queen's dominions. It might have been a young man rising into notice, who might have been utterly ruined and undone, his reputation blasted, and prospects of advancement cut off on account of this very book. In the case of Polack, that gentleman came before the Committee of the House of Commons on New Zealand, and gave an opinion as to what was the course best to be taken with respect to that island. Another person came before the committee, and said that he was not to be believed on his oath, and thus, when a witness came before a committee of the House, his character was made public property for every enemy to fire at, and the slander was circulated through the country at the charge of three-halfpence!

With regard to the accuracy of the judgment which had been delivered, he was satisfied that never was there a court more willing to acknowledge any errors they had committed, or more willing to bow with the utmost deference to the superior authority of another court. It had been said that in coming before the court the parties were only binding themselves for a time to a species of arbitration. That was not a just view of arbitration, for the office of arbitration might be declined, but the judges were bound to decide the cause

according to the best of their own judgment. He had seen lately that a return had been ordered of the number of judgments in the Court of Queen's Bench taken to a court of error, and the number of reversals, he supposed for the purpose of showing that the Court of Queen's Bench was a very fallible body—a proposition which its members were not at all disposed to contradict. That return showed that during five years twenty cases had been removed by writ of error, and in ten of these the judgment had been reversed. This was not, perhaps, a thing to be much wondered at when it was considered that not less that 6,000 judgments were given in that court in the course of five years. He thought, however, it was clearly proved, seeing that half the judgments were reversed, that the courts of error were not particularly reluctant to examine or reverse the judgments of the Queen's Bench. He asked then, if the judgment in the case of Stockdale was complained of, why was it not taken there? That judgment was treated by some persons as if it were something altogether absurd. Would ten judges in the Court of Exchequer Chamber have hesitated to examine that judgment, and if erroneous to reverse it? Would their lordships have hesitated to do so if it had been brought from the Exchequer Chamber to that House? (Hear.) And if the judgment of the Queen's Bench had been in favour of Hansard, would the House of Commons have prevented all appeal, either to the Exchequer Chamber or to the House of Lords? They had not done so in the Burdett case. Their lordships would certainly not have been unwilling to establish their own privilege, which was said to be at stake with that of the House of Commons (hear). Why, that decision was unquestioned, and had thereby become law.

He must, with all deference, express his opinion, as a member of Parliament, that many things had been most unfortunately advised in the course of these proceedings, because in the second action no counsel appeared for the defendant, so that not only had there been no truth pleaded, but there was no one to make any statement for the defendant in mitigation. On the third occasion, neither privilege was pleaded, nor truth, and the consequence was that the damages were increased from 100*l.* to 600*l.* He did not wish to speak on the subject of the imprisonment of Stockdale because he had had recourse to law, or of the attorney because in the exercise of his profession he had undertaken the defence of his client, or of the attorney's clerk because he had executed the orders of his master; but he did wish to say one word with respect to the sheriff, because it did seem to him if they were called upon to give, even by

implication, the smallest degree of confirmation to what had been done to this functionary, that it was utterly impossible to receive this bill at all. The sheriff had received the money of the defendant, but he was bound to pay the money over to the plaintiff, and was in fact as much the plaintiff's trustee as any of their lordships' bailiffs who had received the rents of his employer's estate. He would have been punished by the court if he had declined to pay over the money which was levied by its authority, and the court again had no right to decline to attach him. The sheriff was desirous of complying with the wish of the House of Commons and restoring the money to the defendant, but it became the duty of the court to see that the money was paid to the plaintiff as his due, and for obeying the order of the court the sheriff had been forced to undergo a greater penalty than, he believed, the majority of convicted felons in this country endured (hear, hear).

He confessed that he thought the state in which the case at present stood rendered it highly reasonable and proper that the Legislature should interfere. It was most fit that they should consider whether the interposition of the Legislature should not be resorted to to prevent more actions being brought, or even to stop those already commenced. As to the grant of compensation to the plaintiff, it would take much argument of counsel to persuade him that 700*l.* was not full compensation for all the injury that had been suffered. The claim for protection to printed papers was now made chiefly on the ground that, in point of fact, publicity was already given to such documents. Debates were published on the morning after they took place, and the proceedings before committees were communicated to the world in the same way; and in all cases half publicity was mischievous. Looking at the necessity of the case, it was infinitely better that publicity should be given to such proceedings, guarding against its abuse. It was impossible for that House or for any other court to inquire as to the exercise of discretion in publication by the House of Commons, but he considered that the House of Commons had come under an engagement to look strictly after the exercise of this power. The committee of 1837 on the publication of printed papers said—'To prescribe any positive rule upon such a subject is manifestly impossible. The invariable adherence to such a rule might protect public delinquents from a disclosure of their misconduct, or prevent the notoriety of facts important to the ends for which enquiry was instituted. It appears, however, to your committee (and they think that the practical experience of members will support the conclusion to which they have

come) that it would not be difficult, on a mature consideration of each case wherein the exercise of a discretion may be called for, so to apply it, in the great majority of instances, as completely to reconcile all proper regard for the character and feelings of individuals with the faithful and effectual discharge of public functions. The more essential the privilege the more urgent the necessity for an exclusive and unfettered authority in deciding upon the exercise and the limits of it, the more important and the more becoming is it to take as much precaution as possible against the infliction of individual injury or unnecessary pain to private feelings.'

He thought that when the House of Commons came to ask the assistance of the House of Lords in passing a Bill to make such publications as he had referred to legal, it was, in effect, an undertaking on the part of the House of Commons that they would exercise a discretion in every such case of publication, and that they would take care that no pain should be inflicted or injury done to individuals, or at any rate, if any injury were inflicted, that the cases in which such an injury was done should bear so small a proportion to the general number of cases that no objection could be made to the privilege in general. On the grounds which he had stated, therefore, he approved of this bill; but at the same time he must say that he entertained strong objections to some parts of the machinery of the measure. Why, he would ask, should the officer of the House of Commons come to the officer of the Court of Queen's Bench, and stop the proceedings which had been commenced in that or any other court by the production of a certificate from the Speaker of the House? He thought, if they might judge from what was said elsewhere, that the object was to insult the courts of law, as if they were not fit to be trusted with any powers which might be brought to bear against the House of Commons. Now he asked their lordships whether the judicial authorities deserved such a stigma (hear, hear)? He thought it a most unseemly thing that, as provided by the bill, they were not to know what was going forward, and that they should find on a sudden all their proceedings paralysed by something which had not come to their knowledge. He thought that when the bill was in committee something might be done to provide against this defect, and that, instead of a certificate, it might be found practicable to introduce some provision by which all proceedings of the House of Commons should bear the stamp of authenticity at once, so that the proceedings in any action calling them in question might be stopped at any stage. He trusted

that their lordships would not assent to anything which would imply a censure on the Court of Queen's Bench (cheers).

Then there was one part of the bill to which he thought it right to say that he should find it impossible to give his assent, and that was the clause for staying the action brought by Mr. Howard against the officers of the House of Commons (hear, hear). He could not say what wrong had been done to Mr. Howard, and he knew that some excess had been committed which might come into question on an assignment, and therefore he could no more see why Mr. Howard should be prevented from suing and endeavouring to obtain a remedy than why any man's freehold should be taken away by a vote of the House of Commons.[19] He must also say that he thought that this bill ought to have gone further, and that it ought to have protected every individual who published a report or proceedings in consequence of the authority for publication given by the House of Commons. He thought that every newspaper publisher and every bookseller became for this purpose the officer of the House, and he could not conceive what objection there could be, in point of principle, to the extension of the protection to these individuals (hear, hear). If, for instance, there were extracts published from a report published under the authority of the House of Commons, he should say that there could be no objection to leaving it to a jury to say whether the extracts were made *bonâ fide* or not, and if the publication was clearly not malicious, then the jury might be directed to find a verdict for the defendant.[20]

There was another point which he could not help mentioning, and it was this. It struck him that it would be a most important improvement in the bill if, whenever the plaintiff in a case of libel had failed on account of a justification pleaded and established, it were provided that he should never have the right to proceed against any other individual for the same libel, but that the defence established in the one case should be a bar to all other actions.[21]

He had now troubled their lordships at some length, and in a manner which he was sure was unworthy this great subject (cheers), but he had thought it his duty, in the best way he could, to bring before their lordships the considerations which had weighed with him in dealing with this question, and he trusted that he had said enough

[19] This part of the bill was abandoned.

[20] This suggestion was adopted and is embodied in sec. iii. of Act 3 & 4 Vic. c. 9.

[21] This was not done.

to prove that the Court of Queen's Bench had done nothing which deserved to be visited with any kind of stigma; and he could not help thinking that, however their lordships might exercise the highest of all their attributes, that of wise legislation, those attributes would be appealed to in vain if privilege were allowed to supersede the law, or if the laws, when made, were not to be carried into execution by fearless and independent judges (hear, hear).

No. V.

The Speech of Lord Denman in the House of Lords, on June 27, 1842, on moving the Second Reading of a Bill, entitled, 'An Act to provide a General Form of Affirmation for all Persons who believe the taking of any Oath to be forbidden by their Duty towards God.'

My Lords,—I have the honour to call your attention to a measure, which has appeared to me to be necessary, for the removal of a defect of no small magnitude in the administration of justice. On several occasions, when such defects have been brought to my knowledge, I have considered it, in some degree, as a duty attached to the high situation which I fill to attempt the application of a remedy. I have had the good fortune, with the assistance of your lordships, to pass some measures, of a simple structure and of no pretensions, which have proved highly beneficial to the interests of suitors and the public.

The grievance to which I now advert is the exclusion of Truth—an inevitable consequence of the rejection of such witnesses as are convinced that they are forbidden by the word of God to take an oath. The remedy which is suggested is efficient and complete—it has the sanction of Experience as well as that of Reason.

This subject was first brought practically to my notice about four years ago, when two remarkable trials took place. A Presbyterian gentleman was robbed and assaulted in Ireland, but the learned judges held his evidence inadmissible, because his conscience did not allow him to take the oath in the form which prevails in our courts. About the same time, at Liverpool, a similar outrage having been committed on a person who had formerly been a Quaker,

but had withdrawn from that society, his evidence was also rejected.

I endeavoured to prevent the recurrence of this evil by a general measure, which your lordships did not approve: but the error committed by the judges of Ireland was corrected by a declaratory Act; and the privilege of affirming was extended by a new Act to such as had left the Society of Friends. On both occasions, however, a notorious criminal escaped from the hands of justice.

Nothing can appear more superfluous than to descant on the importance of freely admitting the Truth to be disclosed in Courts of Justice: it is the first object of their institution. The noble Duke [the Duke of Wellington] has frequently expressed his strong opinion upon this point, which indeed is too obvious to require or derive illustration from any authority. Yet it may not be improper to drop the general phrases to which all assent, without much consideration of their importance, and to remind your lordships, in a few words, of the consequences that may daily arise from the exclusion of evidence from judicial enquiries. By the exclusion of evidence, the justest debt may be lost to the creditor; if it has been paid, the debtor may be deprived of the proof of payment, and compelled to pay it twice: in the ordinary occurrences of life, the wrong-doer may always triumph over the oppressed; the property of one man may be wrested from his possession and transferred to a stranger; a fraudulent pretender may obtain a seat in your lordships' House which he knows to belong to another, and thus obtain the high privilege of enacting the laws of the land.

In the department of Criminal Law the evil is far greater. I have adverted to the escape of two criminals, through a supposed defect of the law in one case and a real defect in another, swelling the long list of examples of impunity, which give a fatal encouragement to crime. That the great mass of crime is growing amongst us appears too probable, since the number of prosecutions and convictions is increased, and the causes of crime appear to be multiplied. The ordinary stimulants have been for a long season unusually active, and some may be found almost peculiar to the age in which we live. Attentive observers have thought that a portion of the literature of the day has assumed an unfortunate character, exciting the youthful mind, by tales and dramatic representations, to sentiments of the most vicious and debasing tendency, throwing a veil of romance over meanness and cruelty, and exhibiting them in an impossible alliance with heroic courage, generosity and friendship.

Many think that the love of notoriety—that universal passion—

has been so fostered and directed as to exercise a baneful influence on public morality, operating on two classes of the community most widely removed from each other, but producing through both the same injurious effects. Persons raised above their fellows by rank, wealth, and education, and still more by feelings of religion and humanity, carried to excess (if that be possible), have been supposed to indulge those feelings, and at the same time gratify the appetite for notoriety. They have made themselves conspicuous by ill-placed bounty towards the plunderer and the assassin; not content with exhorting them to penitence and prayer, and consoling them with a humble hope for mercy, they have surrounded them with the enjoyments of this world, and invested them with distinction and interest in the eyes of their fellow-creatures, which no other position could have earned for them. This patronage of criminals has displayed something like an indifference to crime; and the vilest and most abject have avowed that they have thus been tempted into outrages which have filled the public mind with horror and indignation.

Whatever causes may have aggravated the amount of crime, the fact should awaken our efforts to repress it; but the present law cripples our means of resistance by the needless exclusion of evidence. Allow me to ask, what would your lordships have felt —how would the public mind have been affected—if any of the wretches who have lately polluted the Courts had departed without punishment through this defect? What, if a necessary witness to identify the open traitor, or to trace the proofs against the midnight murderer, had been reduced to silence by his own religious scruples and the rigid exaction of an oath by the law?

Even worse consequences might follow, in proportion as an erroneous conviction is more to be deprecated than the acquittal of guilt. Conspiracies to accuse falsely may be well laid; untoward circumstances may amount to proof; while the facts by which innocence can be established may be known to none but such as hold an oath unlawful. The present law shuts out the truth so tendered, and knowingly suffers the innocent man to be branded as a felon.

When such a combination of facts occurs, where all the admitted evidence condemns, the verdict must be founded upon it, and the sentence must follow. There is, indeed, an appeal to the Secretary of State; and if a clear and satisfactory exculpation were laid before that high functionary, though proceeding from non-jurors,

he would undoubtedly remit the penalty and direct a pardon. But the means and opportunity of making out such a proof must ever be uncertain at the best; prejudice and clamour may drown the voice of truth; the feelings of the multitude may be inflamed by the public trial to a degree which would render all secret interference dangerous. Or if otherwise, why should the innocent man owe to favour what justice ought to secure for him? Why should he be pardoned who ought never to have been convicted? Why should the jury be compelled to bring in a false verdict, and the judge to pronounce an unmerited sentence? Why should justice be rendered unattainable by any other means than the defeat and exposure of the law?

I am now to inform your lordships that a large number of our fellow-subjects is in fact thus disqualified and excluded. They assign a literal meaning to the passage in the Gospel, and decline to take the oath which the law would impose. The Baptists are a well-known and a very numerous sect. The whole body consists of above 100,000 in England, and 5,000 in Scotland. I have this day laid on your lordships' table a petition from seventy-nine churches of the Northern Association, representing a community which exceeds 50,000 persons. My noble friend (the Marquis of Lansdowne) lately presented a similar petition from an assembly of thirty churches in the South. Associations of less extent, and particular congregations, have also appealed to your lordships' enlightened sense of justice and expediency. I have been in communication with many pastors of these numerous flocks, who assure me that, while they all desire to see this yoke removed, at least one in ten of the whole sect deems oaths unlawful, and would rather submit to any suffering than violate this religious duty. The sect of Independents has for many years maintained a respectable position in this country; a large proportion of them entertain the same opinion. Several members of other religious bodies, Christians of various denominations, some who adhere to all the other doctrines of the Church of England, and even some Roman Catholics, are conscientiously convinced that they ought not to take an oath in defiance of what they deem a direct prohibition uttered by Divine Authority. I would that these petitioners could state their own case, their opinions and their wishes, personally to your lordships, you would be convinced of their sincerity at least, and you would not see in their creed, however erroneous it should appear to you, the slightest reason for keeping them out of the protection of the law. They are anxious to co-operate with their fellow-subjects in bearing all the burdens imposed upon them by the constitution.

Their interests are affected in various ways:—young men, qualified by talent and study for the learned professions, are deterred by the preliminary oaths; clerks and inferior servants cannot find employment, because they cannot depose upon oath to facts of ordinary occurrence. Some gentlemen of high character have resigned important offices of considerable value, because they involved the administration of oaths.

Your lordships will naturally enquire what corrective is now applied by the law to the unquestionable evils which it produces. Before that corrective is described, the tale of grievance is but half told. The corrective is an intolerable aggravation. This is the substance of the controversy which arises in our Courts:—The person who attends his summons as a witness is ready to depose to the facts in his knowledge; he is told that he cannot be allowed to do so unless he swears to speak the truth. Conscious of this duty, and prepared to discharge it, he still remonstrates against the oath; when peremptorily ordered to lay his hand on the Gospel and swear, he answers that he has meditated on that sacred volume from his youth up, has yielded entire deference to its authority, and laboured to conform his life to its precepts, among which he finds none more direct and binding than the simple injunction—'Swear not at all!'

Nothing can be less important than my own sentiments on any matter of this kind; but I beg your lordships to understand that I do not share this scruple, nor bring forward my proposal from any personal motive whatever. I have no wish to maintain the correctness of the non-juror's opinion beyond this:—that it is by no means too absurd to be sincere; that it neither bears that character of wild fanaticism that impeaches the understanding, nor is so obviously contradictory to reason as to draw motives into suspicion. The rules of Biblical criticism may fully justify those who believe oaths to be lawful; but the adherence to the plain words of the New Testament, however satisfactorily shown to originate in error, is an error of a very different kind from that of engrafting something arbitrary and extraneous upon them.

The non-juror is all this time standing before the tribunal. He has given his plain reason for refusing to take the oath, and persists in his refusal. What duty does the law impose on the presiding magistrate? Hitherto, my lords, I have pleaded for the public against the exclusion of testimony; I have pleaded for individuals who are virtually outlawed by their exclusion: I now plead for the magistrate, and beseech your lordships to attend to the situation in

which he is placed. There is but one duty imposed upon him by the law in this crisis—the duty of menace and coercion. He must warn the reluctant Christian that much temporal annoyance awaits him if he perseveres in what he deems his duty to God. If the warning succeed, if the courage give way under the threat, his compliance degrades him in his own estimation and in the face of the world; by consenting to become a witness he proves himself unworthy of credit. If he still refuse, the magistrate has no alternative. However he may respect the conscientious scruple, though from personal acquaintance he may know its sincerity, he is compelled to refuse the proffered testimony, in which he would fully confide, and for want of which his judicial power is paralysed; and he must consign his fellow-subject to a dungeon for the crime of too faithful an obedience to the declared will of the Saviour of mankind.

Such scenes have recently been presented, reflecting little honour on religion or on justice. The unseemly spectacle will be the more strange if it happen that the non-juror who is hurried into custody should at the same moment hear testimony given on affirmation by one who was formerly a Quaker;—if he should see both a Quaker and a Separatist actually seated in the jury-box, to decide on the life of a fellow-creature without an oath. To them the law has granted this privilege merely because they hold the faith for which their fellow-Christian is proscribed and punished.

The only principle on which this severity is now inflicted is that of making the non-juror an example to others in the like case offending. The State has formed one opinion on a religious point, and is resolved that none of its subjects shall hold a different one. Let us not disguise from ourselves that here the spirit of persecution is in full operation, but let us consider what hope of success the attempt holds out.

In an interesting volume (for which I am indebted to the kindness of its author, Mr. Chambers)—'A Collection of American Criminal Trials'—I have lately read a narrative of proceedings against the Quakers in the middle of the seventeenth century, in the colony of Massachusetts. Many suffered death for their opinions, and those opinions were but the more widely diffused. The colony of Rhode Island pursued the opposite course. There they were left unmolested, and the heresy died away. In this country, about the same period, the Quakers underwent severe sufferings, and one of the greatest enormities ascribed to them was the tenet that oaths were unlawful. For acting upon it, they were exposed not only to

fine and imprisonment, but might be transported for life. We learn, from 7th Will. III., that 'divers dissenters, called Quakers, refusing to take an oath in Courts of Justice and other places, are frequently imprisoned, and their estates sequestered by process of contempt issuing out of such Courts, to the ruin of themselves and their families.' But was their conversion effected, or their scruples overcome? Quite the contrary. They persisted in their refusal to swear, and Parliament, which had visited them with punishment so dreadful, now gave their affirmation the force of an oath, and attached the same consequences to its falsehood. The indulgence was at first qualified, and confined to evidence in civil causes; but it has gradually been extended to all cases whatever, and by the present law they are even permitted to perform the office of jurymen without that ceremony from which juries derive their name.

The Moravians cannot with propriety be called dissenters. The Act describes them as an ancient Episcopal Church. The belief that oaths are prohibited is not an article of their faith, but an opinion held by many members of their body. The privilege of affirming, instead of swearing, has been granted to them all, and at a subsequent period, to persons denominated Separatists.

Emboldened by an experiment which is universally allowed to have been followed by complete success, I commend this general measure to the favour of your lordships. Instead of exclusion, persecution, and measures of relief, partial, occasional, and imperfect, I respectfully entreat you to withhold from none the right of disclosing the truth, for the protection of themselves and the community—a right which has been granted to others on the same principle, and is not even suspected of having ever been abused.

I am aware, my lords, that strong objections are felt, and by persons of high authority, to my proposal. I have felt an earnest wish to understand and appreciate them; but what was urged on former occasions I have examined with all the attention in my power, and I frankly avow that my difficulty has been to find either reason or argument to contend with.

Some persons really imagine that the imposition of an oath is all-sufficient for obtaining truth; these are few and inexperienced indeed; but even if their dream was true, it ought not to prevent us from obtaining the truth, wherever and on whatever terms it can be secured.

Some also have assumed that a measure permitting oaths to be dispensed with would lead to their abolition. I ask why this

should be? It is neither the object nor the natural effect of the measure. The great bulk of those who come forward as witnesses come forward to speak the truth. There seems to be no reason for their refusing to give it all the credit which the most solemn sanction can impart. I never heard that the Quaker infects his neighbour with aversion to an oath, or the love of affirming in preference. The supposition rests on no reason that I can discover, when the witness is honest and desires to speak the truth.

That many are of a different character no man conversant with our Courts will deny. It is well known that witnesses may be hired to swear anything; and it is objected that those who are relieved from the necessity of swearing will be still more ready to deceive. But the first proposition answers the second. If the suborner can be sure of purchasing a false oath, he need not look out for a false affirmation. He would only expose himself to greater danger of failure and disgrace. The penal sections of the law are alone efficient to deter men without principle from falsehood; such may indeed be found among affirmants, as they constantly are among swearers; but the imprudence of raising an additional argument against their being believed by a departure from the ordinary forms will guarantee the public against the attempt.

The next form of objection has always struck me as a sarcasm against religion itself. Many (it is said) will state a falsehood by way of affirmation, whom the terror of an oath might retain within the bounds of truth. For my part, well convinced that the love of truth itself is the natural fruit of religious feelings, I am slow to believe that a sincere reverence to the Almighty can be found in company with the contempt of truth, and indifference to the welfare of His creatures. A scene occurs not seldom in judicial proceedings which may have given birth to this opinion. A witness who appears to be misrepresenting facts is reminded of his *oath*, and falters; he is asked whether he will *swear* what he has stated, and he instantly retracts the assertion. Hence it is inferred that the form and ceremonial of an oath are necessary to command and control him, where mere affirmation would fail.

Those who have thus, with much self-gratulation, brought back a witness to a sense of his duty, ought, however, to bear in mind that their appeal is not made to the conscience only, or solely on religious grounds. It is a warning of the temporal, as well as the eternal consequences of perjury. It savours of the jail, of transportation, of the pillory, which, though abolished, is not perhaps wholly forgotten. But there is no doubt that the religious principle may

also be called into action by a solemn adjuration. Suppose the witness had promised, in the impressive form now employed by Quakers, and copied in this Bill, would not the effect on a religious mind be equally strong? Would a real Christian be more affected by the name of an oath than by the admonition that he had declared his inability to take one, on account of the prohibition of Christ Himself, but that he had solemnly promised to affirm the truth in the presence of the Almighty? We cannot doubt it, unless we persuade ourselves, with as little reason as charity, that all who profess the scruple regarding oaths are hypocrites, who practise the fraud that they may utter falsehood with impunity.

If there are really those who seriously believe that they can elude the Divine Vengeance by false affirmation, if made without the ceremony of an oath, a little legerdemain will gain their object, though they may pretend to perform it with the gravest decorum.

My noble and learned friend, whose hostility to this measure I have so much reason to fear (Lord Wynford), anticipates me in the mention of a trick often suspected, when the witness imprints the kiss on his thumb instead of the book. If he has executed this manœuvre without detection, your threats will not shake his nerves; he has not sealed the bond, and cannot incur the penalty; or he will find some other salvo for his conscience—a mental reservation or a plausible exception for this single case, and the resolution to make speedy atonement for his sin by some acceptable service. On minds thus half-witted and unprincipled, religion has no real hold; the true method with them is, not to yield to their contemptible self-delusions, but to give them better instructions on their duty towards God and their fellow-creatures. Their waywardness, their ignorant prejudice, is only less absurd than it would be to shape our legislation by deference to them, and, on their account to refuse to thousands of honourable and truly religious men the relief to which they are entitled.

The objection comes round—'How can we know that the witness really feels the scruple? We have only his own word for it.' The answer is, that you have no other knowledge of any opinion entertained by any man. That he who with his head covered swears on the Old Testament is a Jew; that he who calls for the Koran is a follower of Mahomet; nay, that a member of the Church of England is a Protestant, or even a Christian, you know from nothing but their own assertions or conduct. The security against this species of deception is, that no sane man can have a rational motive for stating an untruth upon the subject. If bent on fraud and falsehood,

how easy to claim the privilege of a Quaker, a Moravian, a seceder from the Society of Friends, or a Separatist. You are already at the mercy of all who choose to give themselves these descriptives; but with the sanction of penal consequences before their eyes—the fear of degradation and exposure in society—no one is found to run the risk attending this preliminary falsehood. An abuse of a different kind might be apprehended. Irksome and injurious as it is to classes of men to be excluded by conscientious opinions from giving evidence, many individuals are interested in avoiding that duty. In almost every case there are some who, from fear or interest, wish to conceal their knowledge, to screen the culprit, or withhold their testimony from those unjustly accused. They may affect the scruple for the very purpose of being rejected, and leave the Court under false colours.

On some former occasions an attempt has been made to disarm opposition to measures like the present, by granting the privilege to those only who shall have registered their names at some public office some time before they come forward as witnesses. This would provide security against an abuse apprehended by some—the false assumption of scruples merely for a particular trial.

Convinced as I am that there is no such danger, I am no proper person to devise any security against it. But if your lordships should deem it prudent and advisable, I would give the most respectful attention to any proposal of that kind, which could be fully discussed in Committee. Those whose petitions I have presented would accept with gratitude the boon I ask for them, even if accompanied with such a condition, though perhaps the public advantage of the measure would be rendered less complete.

In conclusion, my lords, deeply convinced that I have brought to your knowledge an evil of considerable and probably of increasing magnitude, and have suggested a safe and a perfect remedy for it, I have the honour to propose that this Bill be now read for the second time.

No. VI.

Addresses (not included in the Text) presented to Lord Denman on his retirement from the office of Lord Chief Justice of England.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Northampton: March 5, 1850.

Dear Lord Denman,—The Midland Circuit, on the first day of its meeting, have with one voice requested me to express to you the deep and sincere regret we all feel, that bodily health will no longer permit you to continue to hold that high office which for so many years you have filled with such distinguished honour to yourself and benefit to your country, and so much to the advancement of that high tone of feeling which it is so desirable should be possessed by the Bar.

We cordially joined in every expression contained in the letter addressed to you by the Attorney-General;[22] but we hope we do not presume too much in thinking that the Bar of the *Midland* Circuit have a special claim to express their sentiments on the present occasion. It is our pride to think it was upon this circuit that you first commenced your illustrious career; and we clung to the hope that, if the state of your health compelled you to retire, this circuit would be the last on which you would exercise your judicial office.

We all recollect the kindness and consideration which we received from you as a judge of assize; and many among us look back with the most grateful feelings to the time when, as a leader of the circuit, you invariably showed the same kindness and consideration for us as *juniors*; and we hoped that I might have had, in the presence of the whole collected circuit at Warwick, an opportunity of expressing to you personally those sentiments of admiration, gratitude, respect, and regard to which there would not have been a heart which would not have sincerely responded.

With the hope that health renovated by repose will still enable you to render further services to your country where such incessant attendance is not required as in the common-law courts, I have the honour to remain, dear Lord Denman, your faithful servant,

C. H. WHITEHURST.

[22] Inserted in the text, chap. xxxv. vol. ii. p. 295.

Lord Denman's Answer.

Dear Whitehurst,—Although I could not doubt that the Bar of the Midland Circuit sympathise in the kind feelings expressed in the Attorney-General's letter,[23] I am very happy to receive the assurance of it from themselves. I have so frequently travelled that circuit as a judge that it is perhaps the best witness of my judicial career; but those journeys have been but as the continuance of a social intercourse which I have always highly prized; an intercourse commencing in the summer of 1806, when Serjeant Vaughan introduced me, and not ending at your splendid *symposium* presided over by Mr. Clarke in 1833, the remembrance of which affords me unalloyed satisfaction.

I may confess to you how highly I estimate the sentiments at the same time expressed by Mr. Baron Parke at Northampton. The report in the 'Times' is such as to bring out the qualities of the gentleman and scholar, combined with his more universal reputation as a lawyer. His eloquence, inspired by the feelings of friendship, deserved a better subject. I hope he will permit me to make this acknowledgment through you, and that you will undertake it.

With sensations now of a very mingled nature, but hereafter to be reflected upon with pleasure only, I must pronounce to my old circuit a cordial farewell.

I am, dear Whitehurst, most sincerely yours,

DENMAN.

London: March 9.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Grand Jury, being informed that there were no more bills for their consideration, expressed to the learned judge, through their foreman, the Hon. Alexander Melville, an earnest desire to present a memorial to Lord Denman.

Mr. Baron Parke having requested the foreman to read it aloud, the honourable gentleman proceeded to do so in the following words:

My Lord,—Before the grand jury are discharged they desire to express to your lordship the deep regret they experience, in common with the county at large, at the absence of Lord Denman from these assizes, and the melancholy cause of that absence.

[23] Inserted in text, chap. xxxv.

My lord, nearly half a century has passed away since that noble and learned lord commenced his connection with this county as a barrister. In this character, among many able competitors, he acquired to himself the highest reputation as an advocate, and at the same time, by his social qualities and high tone of mind, won the affection of all who came in contact with him. Nor did the promise fail held out by his earlier efforts at the bar. Step by step professional honours flowed in upon him, and in the year 1832 we had the gratification to see his lordship raised to the highest common-law seat, and, as Lord Chief Justice of England, taking his place among the peers of the realm. Since his elevation his lordship has frequently done us the honour to preside in this court, and we have often remarked in the judge the same qualities we admired in the advocate—the same inflexible integrity, the same commanding eloquence, and in manner the same combination of dignity and kindness.

My lord, we cannot contemplate the retirement of such a judge, so long endeared to us, without feelings of deep and sincere grief.

We desire to assure the noble and learned lord that his memory will long be cherished in this county with grateful and affectionate regard, as we hope his example will be followed by those who aspire to emulate his bright career. We trust that many years of renovated health and happiness are yet before him; that he may enjoy the pleasing reminiscence of a long course of high and arduous duties, faithfully fulfilled, and of having earned thereby the highest reward of a public man—the fair fame which this country is ever ready to award to independence and a love of truth, whether evinced at the Bar or on the Bench of her Courts of Justice.

Answer to the Address presented by the Grand Jury of the County of Lincoln.

Gentlemen,—Baron Parke has transmitted your Address to me, with a letter of his own,[21] written in the true spirit of a gentleman, a scholar, and a friend; but the uncommon kindness of that unexpected Address places me in no small difficulty. No words can express my sense of its value. I doubt whether it is more honourable to yourselves or to me; to yourselves, as embodying those noble sentiments which naturally spring up in generous minds at the

[21] The letter of March 12,.1850, inserted in the text, vol. ii. p. 305.

painful close of a long judicial career; to me, as a testimony to the honesty with which that career has been run.

I trust I am not wrong in believing that you give me full credit for exercising my office on every occasion according to the best of my understanding, in conformity with truth and justice, and are satisfied that no personal feeling whatever could have diverted me from the path of duty.

To the last hour of my life it will be among my best consolations that twenty-three of the most distinguished gentlemen of the great county of Lincoln, who have known me long and well, should have sent me such a document; and I trust the beneficial effects of a cordial good understanding between the people and the judges of the land will be perpetual.

With sincere thanks, and fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourselves and your county, I have the honour to be your grateful, humble servant,

DENMAN.

London: March 13.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Grand Jury returned into court with all the remaining bills, and presented the subjoined memorial to the late Lord Chief Justice:

To the Right Honourable Lord Denman, &c.

My Lord,—The Grand Jury and Magistrates attending the assizes for the County of Nottingham respectfully desire to convey to your lordship their feeling of sincere regret for the cause which has prevented your again presiding at their assizes.

Remembering the long connection of this county with your professional career, and the satisfaction experienced by its magistrates in particular, and by its inhabitants in general, at the elevation of one they had so long known and esteemed to the highest seat of criminal judicature in this realm, and highly appreciating the inflexible integrity, the honest independence, the freedom from all prejudice, which have marked your discharge of that high office, they deeply lament the loss which the country at large sustains by your retirement, and desire to express their earnest hope that a long period of improved health may still enable you to discharge the important functions attached to your elevated rank, and to enjoy with unal-

loyed satisfaction the reminiscence of arduous duties faithfully performed, during a long and agitated period.

Answer to the Address from the Grand Jury of the County of Nottingham.

Gentlemen,—I beg you to accept my acknowledgments for your most kind and gratifying Address.

The feelings of disappointment at being prevented by illness from meeting you at these assizes, and the regret which must attend the necessity for resignation arising from the same cause, are greatly soothed by the expression of your esteem and approbation.

On looking to the numerous signatures appended, I am reminded of some of the most interesting periods of my active life; and am justly proud of the conviction of your minds, that the most important part of it, my judicial career, has been uninfluenced by any motive but a sense of duty.

After so great a conflict of interests and opinions during the agitated period to which you refer, it is delightful to witness the general concurrence of all in the wish and determination to administer justice on true principles; and that, upon that leading point, a perfect unanimity exists.

While these sentiments continue to animate the magistrates and gentry of England, no fear need be entertained of our country maintaining its high position and securing the happiness of every class; and I am confident that your county will always stand forth an example of what may be expected from a patriotic and independent sense of duty.

Collectively, I bid you a respectful farewell, but individually I hope to preserve your friendship to the end of my life.

Your faithful and much obliged servant,

DENMAN.

London: March 18.

CORPORATION OF NOTTINGHAM.

To the Right Honourable Lord Denman.

My Lord,—We the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Nottingham, in Council assembled, desire with all cordiality to assure your lordship, on your retirement from the most honourable and

important office of Lord Chief Justice of England, of our admiration of your conduct and character, and to express our sincere regret at the loss thereby sustained by the country at large.

The learned, impartial, and dignified administration of the laws is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by the inhabitants of this country; and, in an age distinguished for the eminent talents and integrity of the judges presiding in our courts of justice, no one of them has secured public confidence and approval more than your lordship.

We call to mind the valued services rendered by you to the cause of freedom and humanity for many years; the bold and uncompromising firmness displayed by you on several great and trying occasions; and your uniform and zealous exertions to promote the good of your fellow-creatures of every clime and colour, by which your lordship has obtained our highest respect and affectionate regards.

We remember with especial satisfaction that this town first witnessed your eminent talents as a judge, during the period in which you held the situation of deputy-recorder; and that, through the suffrages of the constituency of Nottingham, an opportunity was given to your lordship of enunciating principles and assisting to carry out measures in Parliament by which the freedom and happiness of mankind have been greatly promoted.

Your lordship's course presents an example of great legal wisdom, of unblemished political honour, and of firm and enlightened patriotism; and you retire from the high station of Chief Justice accompanied by these tributes of general attachment and admiration, and cheered by the happy consciousness of an upright and successful discharge of many most important public duties.

Given under our common seal this twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

RICH. BIRKIN, Mayor

Lord Denman's Answer.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Nottingham.

Gentlemen,—The infirmity with which it has pleased Providence to visit me has been mercifully alleviated by many consoling circumstances, of which the principal consists in the sympathy and respect of my friends, and I may now venture to say of a consider-

able portion of the people. I cannot be sufficiently thankful that my reason has been spared, and that I can still appreciate and warmly return the kindness which has been shown to me.

I accept your too high praises with satisfaction, because conscious of the wish to deserve them.

As an advocate, it has most frequently fallen to my lot to defend the cause of the weaker party; in my various proceedings as a judge I have always endeavoured to hold the scales even; as your representative in Parliament, and ultimately in the high position to which I was elevated by the favour of a patriot King, I have uniformly vindicated the rights of humanity, and striven to promote the cause of constitutional freedom. I bless God that my opinions and feelings with regard to these interesting subjects are unchanged and unimpaired.

I heartily thank you for gracing my departure from the Bench by your unanimous approbation. For the future, whether I shall be equal to the exertions which you anticipate is doubtful; but I feel confident that as long as life endures my heart and my voice will be enlisted in the same service, and that my gratitude for the favour I have received at your hands will continue.

I have the honour to remain your faithful and obliged servant,

DENMAN.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Grand Jury, being in Court, informed the learned Judge (Lord Campbell) that they could not separate without presenting some tribute to Lord Denman. The foreman, Lord Charles Manners, then handed in the following Address:

To the Right Honourable Lord Denman.

We, the Grand Jury of the County of Leicester, beg leave to offer to your lordship the expression of our deep and unfeigned regret for the cause which has prevented you from attending the present assizes for this county, in accordance with the arrangement originally made.

We reflect with satisfaction and gratitude upon those former occasions on which your lucid and sound exposition of the law has enlightened our minds and guided our judgment in the discharge of our duties.

We entertain a pleasing and grateful recollection of the dignified

courtesy which we ever experienced from your lordship, and of the unreserved communication which at all times, both in and out of court, you condescended to hold with us.

We have observed, and, judging from our own feelings, without surprise, that affectionate Addresses have been presented to your lordship from other counties; but we desire to be permitted to assure you that we of the County of Leicester yield to none in admiration and in appreciation of those virtues and talents which have so mainly contributed to the maintenance of British jurisprudence in all its integrity, perfection, and impartiality.

We cannot conclude without expressing our earnest hope that your present indisposition may be of short duration, and that you may long live to enjoy, in renovated health, that high distinction which your upright conduct has secured.

[Signed by the Grand Jury.]

In answer, Lord Campbell said he should have great pleasure in transmitting this very feeling and eloquent Address to Lord Denman. He was sure it would be a great satisfaction to Lord Denman to find this and every other county anxious to testify its admiration and affection for him. All who had known him must admire and love him, and the country would venerate and cherish his name to the last generation. He could only say, for the judges of the land, that it was most gratifying to them to find an eminent judge's services were fully appreciated; and this would be an incentive to discharge their duties to the best of their ability.

Answer to the Address of the Grand Jury of the County of Leicester.

Gentlemen,—The Address which you have done me the honour to pass by an unanimous vote, and have caused to be read in open court, has been forwarded to me by Lord Campbell. I take the earliest opportunity of expressing my warm thanks and the pleasure which it has naturally afforded me.

Believe me, gentlemen, I did not forego the satisfaction of meeting you, according to appointment, as I had so often done before, till I had ascertained that I could no longer with propriety retain my office. The separation has indeed been painful, and the indisposition which your kindness laments is but slowly retiring. But when

I consider how few have survived their tenure of that laborious office; how few have held it for so long a period; and that I had already passed the limits assigned to the life of man, my regrets vanish, and I indulge in no other feelings than those of gratitude and contentment.

But if consolation were still required, it would be amply found in the sentiments which you have so admirably expressed. That those sentiments should have been earned by me affords me true satisfaction, even if your partiality had not too kindly assumed that I have deserved them. They are the sentiments which ought ever to exist, and I hope always will, between the judges of the land and the gentlemen of England. I bless God that, notwithstanding my infirmity, I am able to appreciate and return them.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

DENMAN.

March 1850.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Address of the Grand Jury of the County of Warwick, at the Spring Assizes, 1850.

To the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Denman.

My Lord,—We the High Sheriff and the Grand Jury of the County of Warwick, where your lordship's high character and rare attainments have been so long and intimately known, in following the example set us by the other grand juries of this circuit, can but re-echo similar sentiments of warm respect and regard for your person, accompanied by deep regret that the failure of your health deprives the country of your eminent services on the Bench.

As a barrister, your learning, intelligence, and sagacity excited our admiration, while your moral qualities secured our affectionate reverence. As a judge, you have known how to temper authority with courtesy; and by your patience, impartiality, and urbanity, have exhibited a worthy example to your learned brethren and to each of ourselves, and while thus commanding our respect, have rivetted our esteem.

We rejoice, however, my lord, that in your dignified position of a peer of the realm, you have still an ample field for the display of those manly virtues, of that clear perception of right, of that in-

flexible integrity and steadfast resolution, so becoming the character of an English gentleman.

Trusting that your lordship may long be spared to serve your country, we subscribe ourselves

Your faithful and obedient servants,

[Signed by the High Sheriff and Grand Jury.]

Answer to the Address of the Grand Jury of the County of Warwick.

Gentlemen,—It makes me extremely happy that the Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Warwick have felt themselves justified in following the example of the counties in which I have been more engaged in the performance of judicial duties.

In my intercourse with you, our principal occupation has consisted in deciding civil controversies between man and man. I have, with the greatest pleasure, witnessed the intelligence and independence of jurymen of every class; and although the majority have not the same means of assembling to declare their opinion, I venture to believe that you have been the representatives of them all.

I trust that no one who has ever served with me has entertained a doubt of my desire to act with strict justice and impartiality. To the high intellectual qualities for which you are pleased to give me credit I fear I have little pretension, and I ascribe your praises to your goodwill.

I beg leave to offer my sincere thanks, and to return your friendly farewell. What remains of my life, if it shall admit of more exertion, will be animated by your expressions of esteem; and my inaction and retirement, if these are my lot, will be consoled and cheered by the consciousness of having secured the favour and regard of a body so useful and honourable.

I have the honour to be your obliged and faithful servant,

DENMAN.

London: April 6, 1850.

COUNTY OF KENT.

The following Address of the Grand Jury and Magistrates of the County of Kent, attending the Spring Assizes at Maidstone, was transmitted by Lord Holmesdale, their foreman.

To the Right Honourable Lord Denman.

My Lord,—the Grand Jury and Magistrates attending the Assizes for the County of Kent respectfully desire to express to your lord-

ship their sincere regret for the cause which has prevented your again presiding at their assizes.

During the eventful period in which your lordship has filled, with such eminent ability, the highest office of criminal justice in this kingdom, they have duly appreciated the purity, independence, and impartiality which have marked the discharge of the great duties confided to you. They therefore deeply lament the necessity which now deprives the country of your judicial services; but they fervently hope that, with the blessing of renewed health, your lordship may be enabled to continue your patriotic labours as a Peer of Parliament, in maintaining the high position of this country among the nations of the world, and in securing the happiness of every class of Her Majesty's subjects.

Signed, on behalf the Grand Jury,
HOLMESDALE, Foreman.

Maidstone: March 25, 1850.

Answer to the Address from the Grand Jury of the County of Kent.

London: March 26, 1850.

My Lord,—I am at a loss to express my feelings of gratitude to your lordship and the Grand Jury of the County of Kent for the Address which I have this moment received.

Other public bodies which have conferred a similar honour may possibly have been influenced by personal acquaintance and private friendship; but, known to you exclusively as a judge, I take your Address as a testimony to my conduct in that character which I most value. As far as intentions go, I feel that I am not undeserving even of this high tribute. I wish my exertions had been commensurate with them; but I the more gratefully appreciate your generous acceptance of what I have been able to afford.

I have the honour to be, my lord, most gratefully yours,
DENMAN.

Viscount Holmesdale.

The Address of the Common Council of the City of London is given in the text. Lord Denman's reply to it was as follows:

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—Accept my warm thanks for the unanimous Address conveyed by my learned friend the Town

Clerk. But I am so proud of my obligations to the Common Council that I must trace them to the earliest date, when that body, actuated by feelings honourable to themselves and to me, placed me on the roll of the freemen of London. Shortly after, they exercised a valuable privilege by appointing me to the office of Common Serjeant; and my earnest endeavour was so to discharge my duties as to justify their favourable opinion. The singular good fortune was mine to conciliate all differences, to allay animosities in a period of feverish excitement, and to live down the prejudice growing out of a contest which involved eager political dissension. The service performed as Common Serjeant doubtless contributed to the high promotion afterwards attained, and I ascended the seat which I have lately resigned with the unanimous congratulations and good wishes of my fellow citizens.

I was not the first judicial officer of the City raised to the Chief Justiceship of England. The most illustrious of all my predecessors commenced his career under the same auspices. When the disgraceful reigns of the two last Stuarts had brought the courts of justice in England to the lowest state of subserviency and degradation, Sir John Holt received that important office from King William the Third, almost at the moment that he accepted the throne. The British Themis was instantly raised to the noble position which she ought to occupy, and, by his twenty years' administration of the law, ensured that respect and confidence which she has ever since enjoyed.

Suffer me to dwell for a moment upon recollections always interesting to me, and now deeply affecting. Permit me to call to mind the compliment shortly after paid to me by Sir James Mackintosh, in his beautiful narrative of the life of Sir Thomas More, once Common Serjeant of London. His partial friendship induced him to place my name in union with that of Lord Chief Justice Holt, always the object of my unbounded admiration.

The anticipation was no mean eulogy, but I little expected to have the opportunity of attempting to realize it. Fully sensible of the immense superiority of that great man in learning and ability, I felt that I could only hope to emulate his fame by following his example; and, forced against my will into circumstances closely resembling those in which he was placed, I found in his conduct a perfect precedent for my own. Like him, I asserted the majesty of the laws, and the sacred principles of constitutional freedom,—happier in this alone, that whereas he had the misfortune to differ from his brother judges, I had the satisfaction of receiving the

unanimous concurrence of judges as learned and conscientious as ever adorned the chambers of Westminster Hall.

With cordial pleasure I have to return my thanks to some who have both hailed my entrance into life, and now grace my retirement from it. Of the friends whom we have lost I shall ever bear a grateful remembrance; and it is satisfactory to know that among the changes which time has wrought the Common Council has always retained the same sentiments and the same goodwill.

In taking my last leave of the city which you represent, I cannot forbear from expressing the fervent hope that it will ever preserve the characteristic qualities which have constituted its unparalleled renown: the splendid and genial hospitality which harmoniously unites all ranks, all professions, and even all nations; the wise benevolence which provides sustenance for the needy, healing for the sick, education for the poor; the liberal policy which secures and strengthens institutions by timely and temperate reform; the instinctive hatred of oppression, and attachment to public order. Above all, I pray that the commerce on which its greatness was originally founded may prosper on enlightened principles, may provide for the welfare and comfort of thousands yet unborn, and may, by God's blessing, be the happy means of imparting liberty and justice to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Your faithful friend and servant,

DENMAN.

April 22, 1850.

HOME CIRCUIT.

At a meeting of the Home Circuit Mess, held at Kingston-on-Thames, on April 2, 1850, at which the accompanying verses were recited by the Poet Laureate,[25] it was unanimously resolved that the verses should be printed, and a copy sent to each member of the Circuit; and also that a manuscript copy, both of the verses and of this resolution, should be forwarded to Lord Denman.

> His life was noble; and the elements
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, This was a man.—*Julius Cæsar.*

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[25] The person who then held that mock dignity was the compiler of the present memoir. These are the lines referred to at vol. ii. p. 360, *note* 3.

Forgive your Laureate if he flings away
His motley mask, and dares be grave to-day,
While to the memory of a great career
He yields a homage, feeble, but sincere.
A noble race is ended; from the noise
Of life's arena to the tranquil joys
Of wise seclusion, glorious with a crown
Of civic worth and dignified renown,
Denman retires, and leaves a lofty name
To the sure keeping of historic fame.
Long shall the name of Denman live enshrined
In the fond reverence of the English mind.
Rich as he was in every manly grace
That stamps the sons of England's hero-race;
True Saxon worth, cast in the stately mould
Of the old Roman: stern and lion-souled;
Yet touched by kindlier impulses that move
The hearts that else had but admired to love.
England remembers how in manhood's flower,
The firm assailant of all lawless power,
His voice was lifted loudest in the van
Of those who fought against the Trade in Man;
England has not forgotten how the rush
Of his fierce eloquence rolled forth to crush
The courtly crew who, to appease the spleen
Of a King's spite, would immolate a Queen:
Nor how, with front erect, he trod the path
Of justice, heedless of a Senate's wrath,
And, firm for rights our fathers handed down,
Withstood the House, as he had braved the Crown.
Throned on the seat of judgment, he combined
The purest purpose with the widest mind.
His aim was always justice; his delight
To render law commensurate with right,
And from the breadth of that august domain
Weed the rank growth of quibbling and chicane,
No zealot votary of the cumbrous lore
That 'darkened counsel' in the days of yore;
Not blindly worshipping, as things divine,
The dust and cobwebs of the legal shrine;
But bent to make—so taught in Wisdom's school—
Our laws progressive, like the realm they rule.

His proud demeanour and majestic grace
Suited the height of his illustrious place.
Blended extremes in him we could admire,
Murray's fine ease, and Chatham's generous fire:
Calmly sedate and equably polite,
He felt no preference, and he showed no slight;
Not prone to talk, but diligent to hear;
Prompt, and yet patient; firm, but not austere;
Not quick to wrath, but when fit cause arose
To stir his lion-nature from repose—
Some deed of baseness, cruelty, or shame—
Swift shot the electric impulse through his frame;
The grave brow lowered; the eye so calm and cold
Flashed sudden fire; and forth in thunder rolled
The voice whose accents clothed with solemn awe
The indignant doom of violated law.
Denman, farewell! forgive the attempt to twine
A wreath so worthless for a brow like thine:
But while all others hasten to salute
Thy name with honour, how can *we* be mute?
We, who have known thee long and watched thee near,
Dispensing justice in our narrower sphere;
Who feel thy loss not more to be deplored
On the grave bench than at the genial board—
That festive scene, where thou didst love to sit,
Promoting manly mirth and honest wit;
Where not a guest, howe'er unknown to fame,
But heard thy deep voice pledge him by his name,
While proudly through our hearts the feeling ran,
'Others revere the Judge, we love the Man.'
Once more farewell! may every blessing wait
On thy retirement, to a distant date.
May all the pleasures of a taste refined,
And all the affluence of a well-stored mind,
And all the affections of a loving breast
Solace thy age, and sanctify thy rest.

Addresses of 1873.

When, twenty-three years after his father's resignation, Mr. Justice Denman, in the Spring Assizes of 1873, travelled for

the first time as Judge the Midland Circuit, pleasing proof was afforded him of the respect and veneration in which Lord Denman's memory was held among the gentlemen of the old circuit by the presentation of several addresses to himself, which were principally filled with eulogies of the 'good and great' Chief Justice.

From among these the two following may be selected, from which the nature of the others may be readily inferred.

At Nottingham, Mr. Kirkland, of the Manor House, Beeston, presented the address of the Grand Jury to Mr. Justice Denman, in these terms:

Will your lordship permit me, on behalf of the Grand Jury, to congratulate you, on this your first visit to Nottingham in a judicial capacity, upon your elevation to that Bench which your late noble father so long and so highly adorned? From his long connection with this town, as Recorder, as Member of Parliament, and afterwards as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Jury consider that they are only discharging a public duty in expressing the gratification which they feel in finding you, my lord, treading in the footsteps of that great man, whose rectitude of character, brilliant talents, and indomitable energy, gained for him a place in the foremost rank among the men of note in this country.

Mr. Justice Denman made a suitable and feeling reply, in the course of which he said:

It is now twenty-three years since in this town the Corporation of this borough presented an address to my father on his retirement from the Bench, and the address states in the most gratifying language their sense of his public services, and their affection for him. It is a most delightful fact to see that the memory of that affection and of those ties is not one whit diminished, even with the long time that has elapsed since then. I beg to thank you most kindly and most heartily for the honourable tribute you have paid to my father's memory, for the kind and feeling welcome you have given to me on my first appearance in this town in this capacity. (Loud applause).

The proceedings which took place at Lincoln are thus recorded in one of the local journals:

Address to Mr. Justice Denman.

The Worshipful the Mayor (C. L. Hughes, Esq.) then rose and, addressing Mr. Justice Denman, said: May it please your lordship,—As the Mayor of this city, on behalf of my fellow magistrates—and, I may say, in the name of the citizens generally,—I beg to offer our most sincere and very respectful congratulations upon your lordship's deserved elevation to the Judicial Bench—an event which has conferred upon us the great privilege of receiving your lordship as one of Her Majesty's Judges of Assizes for this city and county. I assure you, my lord, that we all feel this tribute of personal esteem and regard would have been justly due to your lordship if it had merely for its basis the knowledge we possess of your lordship's eminent qualifications to discharge the important and responsible duties of your lordship's dignified position; but your lordship will pardon me, I hope, for saying that we cannot divest ourselves—and we would not do so if we could—of the associations which intimately cling to the honoured name your lordship bears, reminding us, as they do, of one of our best judges and the most excellent of men, whose memory will ever be precious in the estimation of all who appreciate the combination of the highest legal attainments with the most uncompromising impartiality, the strictest integrity, and the adornment of all the virtues of an amiable and exemplary life; and, my lord, I am quite unable to express the gratitude I feel that I have the honour, as a member of the legal profession, of this opportunity in my official capacity of giving utterance to these few words of welcome; and I trust your lordship will kindly permit me to convey our earnest wishes that your life may be spared for many years, and that that Divine favour which has so signally bestowed upon your lordship's whole house the blessedness which always belongs to the memory of the just may ever be to your lordship a continual comfort and a never-failing reward. (Applause.)

His lordship thereupon rose, and in reply, said: Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I cannot sit down to thank you for this most kind and hearty congratulation which you have extended to me. It would be quite wrong in one who is personally unknown to all of you to affect for a moment to take much credit to himself for the kind address which you have bestowed upon me. The only ground that I can take it is that having for some years lived a public life, it shows that at least I have not done anything as yet to cast dishonour

on an honoured name. (Applause.) It comes to me with peculiar gratification as being from the representative of a city in which more, perhaps, than in any city in the kingdom, in his legal and judicial capacity, my honoured father was known. (Applause.) He for many years not only travelled this Midland Circuit, but attended the Lincoln Quarter Sessions, which were, I believe, held in this very court. He was well known to many who now live in this city, both as barrister and judge, and it is therefore most grateful to me to feel that his memory is still held in undiminished honour in the recollection of those who surround me at this moment. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I feel that in acceding to the position to which I have risen it is difficult to say whether the esteem in which my father was held is more of a discouragement than of an encouragement. It is impossible to expect that one should ever leave behind one a name which could add one tithe of credit to the honour which has already been brought upon my name. At the same time, it is the greatest possible incentive to the proper discharge of one's duty to have had as one's predecessor on the Bench a man who, in addition to all the good qualities which you, Mr. Mayor, have ascribed to him with truth and with justice, to my knowledge had also, as his due, the title of the best of fathers. (Applause.) I will only add, Mr. Mayor, that it gives me the greatest possible pleasure to receive this kind and encouraging address from you, and I heartily thank you and your brother magistrates and your fellow citizens for it; and I also feel grateful that it should have been presented at the hands of a member of that noble profession to which for many years it has been my pride and pleasure to belong. (Applause.)

No. VII.

The Court of all the Judges.

This Court is a voluntary meeting of the Judges, without commission or mandate, without seconds or officers. It has met and consulted from an early period of our history to determine questions of importance. Many of the cases reported by Lord Coke were finally decided there. The judgment, indeed, was pronounced in that Court to which the record belonged; but it is believed to have been always conformable to the conclusion at which the assembled

Judges, or the majority of them, had arrived. The meetings were held in the apartment called the Exchequer Chamber, but were never called by that name and style, which, indeed, properly belonged to other Courts differently constituted.

After a cause had undergone the usual discussion at the Bar, the two junior Judges argued the disputed point, on opposite sides, then the two next, and so on, till the Chief Justice and sometimes the Lord Chancellor took a part. This was most frequently done in civil cases. In Crown cases, the more correct course was to direct a special verdict to be found at the Assizes or Old Bailey Sessions, and then remove the record into the Court of King's Bench, when judgment was given according to law. But even then, when the matter was difficult or important, the Judges of that Court sometimes called their brethren from the other Courts into deliberation with them. Of this proceeding we have an example in Major Oneby's case, 22 L.R., 1485.

Six books came into my possession from Lord Tenterden's papers when I was made Chief Justice of King's Bench. The earliest date is in January 1757, two months after Lord Mansfield's appointment. The latest is in November 1828. The cases considered between that period and November 1832, when I entered on my office, do not appear to have been entered, nor did the original cases come into my hands. Those which have been argued in my time I have carefully kept. Regular reports of these decisions have been published now for many years. But some of those recorded in these books are not yet in print, either in Russell's Crown Cases, or in Russell and Ryan, or Moody. It might be well to go through them, and make a selection. The whole number would amount to several hundreds. I detected an error in the printed report: there may be more. This book contains two instances where the opinion of the Judges was required on behalf of the Crown. It is given apparently with reluctance, and under protest that it was not to be considered as binding upon them in case of the same point arising in a judicial proceeding. But the practice has now ceased for many years. Probably the Crown will never again call on the Judges to afford this information, and even if required I imagine that most probably they would feel themselves bound respectfully to decline complying.

In one case the Judges are asked their opinion on the construction of a penal statute. But the bulk of the volumes consists of cases reserved from the assizes, where the Judge who tried doubts the propriety of the convictions, and requests the advice of his brethren

on some particular point. The benefits were great and obvious—security against illegality in the execution of a severe criminal code, and uniformity in the administration of the law. But some evils resulted. The Judge on circuit, feeling the comfort of this relief from individual responsibility, was perhaps too ready to encourage or even suggest a doubt where none ought to have arisen, at least, none which he was not fully competent to annihilate by his own single authority. From this hesitation some want of confidence in the law would be felt by the bystanders and the public; the delay of passing sentence diminished its effect as a lesson and example.

The Judge on circuit might also be induced, by the laudable wish to save the public time, to reserve the point when once started without any argument, and thus the case would be disposed of without all public discussion. Or if there was an argument at the assizes, *that* would go forth to the public as plausible and apparently reasonable, while the answer which satisfied the learned Judges in consultation might be known to themselves only. Nor can it be denied or disguised that the sense of responsibility operates in a much less perfect manner among a number of functionaries assembled in secret conclave than on the minds of those who, after hearing an argument in open court, give their decision also in public. If the result is conviction, still a doubt may hang over the grounds and principles on which it rests; if it is acquittal, that doubt is unavoidable, the law is left uncertain, and the legislature is at a loss to know whether it ought to be amended, or, if amended, in what direction and in what particulars.

The increase of the number of Judges from twelve to fifteen tends still more to scatter the sense of judicial responsibility. To preserve order and to keep the argument in its proper channels has also become difficult in a tribunal so populous when counsel appear on behalf of prisoners, as they now very frequently do. All these inconveniences have been fully exemplified, as Mr. J. G. truly observes in his letter, in the late proceedings against seven slave-traders convicted of murder at Exeter.

The learned Judge who presided at their trial thought the law clearly against the prisoners for reasons simple, forcible, and conclusive, if they were correct. His short view of the matter was that these prisoners, being Brazilian subjects, caught carrying on the Slave Trade, by British officers entrusted with the suppression of that trade, were pirates by the treaty between England and Brazil in 1826, and under the 7 and 8 G. IV. c. 74, and might consequently be lawfully seized and detained by such officers; that consequently

the resistance of the prisoners was unlawful, and that being effected through the medium of a plot for killing those officers, such killing was murder. He further thought that the captured Brazilian vessel, on board of which the fact was committed, being lawfully in the possession of the British officers, was a British vessel for the purpose of founding the jurisdiction of British law, and consequently that the crime of murder was triable under the Admiralty jurisdiction, and, since the recent change, at the assizes.

The arguments against this view were multifarious. The act of slave-trading, though declared to be piracy between these two nations, was said to be no piracy by the law of nations. [The ingenious construction of the treaty by the ambassador from Rio Janeiro—that the piracy declared by the treaty and Act of Parliament is only a fiction of law—had not occurred to the learned defenders of these prisoners, but it must be allowed the merit of making much the shortest end of the dispute.] It was further urged that the declaration by treaty that a certain act shall be piracy from a day certain, is no more than an agreement to attempt to procure that a law shall be passed to make it piracy. There was a suggestion that, though slave-trading might be piracy by the treaty and the Act, it was piracy *sub modo*; that though the guilty parties were to be treated as pirates—that is, as *hostes humani generis*—yet their vessels were not to be detained unless slaves were actually found on board, nor unless the detaining vessel should have on board an officer of the rank of lieutenant and certain instructions. The stipulation for observing these formalities had been introduced into a treaty with Portugal, which was incorporated into that made with Brazil after its separation from the mother country, and the clause was to remain in force till some new arrangement should be made with Portugal. It was contended to be still binding, though the new arrangement with Brazil declared the Slave Trade piracy, and agreed that it should *be treated* as piracy, and though the clause devised for giving protection to the Portuguese Slave Trade was applicable to the Brazilian Slave Trade for three years, during which its continuance was tolerated by the Brazilian treaty. The non-compliance with these formalities was said to render the detention unlawful, and either to legalise the resistance made by the prisoners, or to reduce the killing to manslaughter. Some doubt was also entertained whether the 'Felicidade,' on board of which the homicide was committed, could be considered as a British vessel, even if the detention was lawful.

The learned Judge, having heard these arguments, urged at great length and with much variety of illustration, thought them of no weight, and being deeply impressed with the cruelty of the act and the necessity of making an example of the perpetrators, for the protection of British officers and men on the African coast, where their duty called them to make such seizures daily, passed sentence on the prisoners, and was disposed to leave them for immediate execution. But as some doubt was felt by others, and particularly by his learned brother, he respited the execution, and reserved all these points for the Judges.

Thirteen Judges devoted a whole day to the argument, which was conducted on behalf of some of the prisoners by Serjeant Manning, on the part of the others by Mr. Collier, and on the part of the Crown by Mr. Godson, Counsel to the Admiralty. The Judges retired to their private room with various impressions on their minds: serious doubt was felt, and further light being expected from the Admiralty Court, learned advocates who practised there were called in for a second argument. Another entire day was given to it, but the light that had been expected certainly was not produced. No material addition was made to the amount of information which the first discussion had laid before the Judges. But on the following day they again met in private, and then eleven of the thirteen pronounced their opinion that the conviction was wrong, and two only in favour of it.

Seven lives were at stake. The question was new, and the general subject had seldom occupied the attention of any of the Common Law Judges. They had abstracted first one day, and afterwards a second day, from those avocations of business in the term which are generally sufficient to absorb the faculties of the ablest and most learned. Besides the difference of opinion already noticed there were many shades in the judgment of the majority, and some inconsistencies. Some of the most difficult doctrines of the law of nations were incidentally touched by way of illustration, on which there had never been any decision, and on every one of which a long discussion might have been maintained. The result appears to destroy all reasonable hope of suppressing the Slave Trade, and to hold out to it the promise of extra impunity; to place the lives of British officers engaged in that service at the mercy of the slave trader, to turn the pirate into an injured man, and expose the officer of justice to the penalties and dangers of piracy. And all this is effected through the medium of an opinion formed under the circumstances which I have described, without any statement of the

reasons on which it proceeded, and without the expectation of having to assign those reasons in the face of the profession and the public.

No blame is cast upon the learned Judges, who gave more time and attention to this case than any other brought before the same tribunal ever received. But the constitution and practice of a tribunal which has come to a conclusion so perfectly unsatisfactory requires revision and amendment.

The first and greatest change, as well as the most necessary, is the introduction of publicity. Every point reserved should be publicly argued, and the judgment delivered in public, with reasons, exactly in the same manner as if a question of trespass or assumpsit were disposed of.

Secondly, I am strongly inclined to think that the unwieldly number of Judges ought to be reduced—perhaps to six, that requisite for a Court of Error—perhaps the three Chiefs, and one Puisne Judge from each of the superior Courts; perhaps the Judge who presided at the trial should always be a member. These are points for consideration. Of the propriety of limiting the number so as to concentrate responsibility and secure order I have no doubt.

I apprehend that this Court should be called into use, as it is now, by the Judge on circuit reserving matter for its consideration. He ought to hear at the trial whatever can be urged then on either side, and if then, on mature deliberation, he sees ground for doubting whether the conviction be right, he ought to bring it to this Court. But I think he ought not to be bound to come to a decision on this point at once, nor to be bound from consulting his brother Judge, or any other Judge, before he refers the case to the superior authority.

But the reservation should not rest exclusively in the hand of the Judge. If doubt should be felt on the part of the Crown whether the sentence ought to be executed, by reason of doubts on the propriety of the conviction, the superior Court ought to hear and decide upon them.

Should not the prisoner have a right to submit any point that may be made in his favour to this Court? I think not, but feel much difficulty in drawing a line. On the one hand, no door should be opened for all criminals who have money, or whose defenders have zeal; on the other, it seems hard that the Judge whose decision is questioned as erroneous should have the sole power to prevent its being placed in a course for revision. Perhaps the two Judges on circuit should be authorised to decide whether the case ought to go further, on hearing the prisoner's advocate in their private chamber, after the public argument before the Judge on the Crown side. Or

some better mode of sifting and straining off the cases may be devised.

Evidently all pains should be taken to remove all ground for rational doubt from the administration of criminal justice. I therefore suggest, while considering this subject, that the law itself should be still further improved, the proceedings simplified, and the questions for trial confined to those matters which make the essence of the crime, insulated from all immaterial circumstances. If it be clear that the prisoner has stolen my property while in the possession of my servant, or of a carrier, what difference can it make to him or to the interests of justice, whether it is described in the indictment as my property, or that of the servant or carrier? If he has committed a burglary in a house, why should his conviction and punishment await the event of a legal disquisition whether the house is correctly laid to be that of the freeholder, the leaseholder, or the coachman occupying the same? Persons used to escape through nice distinctions on the nature of a partnership of prosecutors, or through mistakes in the name of one among many. This evasion is now defeated by an Act of Sir Robert Peel's. But if persons are known as a company, though not incorporated by Act or Charter, there seems no good reason against describing them in the indenture as such company. When property is stolen from anyone in the lawful possession of it, why may not he be styled its owner?—as money in a plate held at church for alms, &c., property in club-houses, &c.[26]

I am most clearly of opinion that a power of amending at the trial ought to be given to the Judges.[24] All this may be done without violating the important principle that persons accused ought to be distinctly warned of the offence imputed; but the extreme care employed to obtain legal accuracy has sometimes the opposite effect of bewildering, which is constantly produced by the multiplicity of counts introduced from the same motive. Some mistakes will occur by accident, and some by design; when these can in no way affect the real issues to be tried, even if the former class should become more numerous (which is by no means conceded), the latter will be utterly annihilated, and a very serious evil removed,—the evil of secretly tampering with justice, which is no doubt practised to a considerable extent by persons of wealth and influence, which they are interested in employing to defeat and disparage the

[26] Many of these suggestions were carried out by Lord Campbell's Act for the Amendment of the Criminal Law.

[27] This has also been given to a great extent by Lord Campbell's Act.

law. There is no doubt that, independently of the desire to avoid punishment in individual cases, such persons are banded together and act habitually for the promotion of that general object—a sort of Anti-Criminal Law League, bearing no contemptible proportion in point of numbers to the whole population of London and other large towns.

No objection occurs to me to giving the supposed new Court power to hear cases reserved at the Quarter Sessions and all inferior jurisdictions. Some details will be necessary, but they do not present much difficulty.

The points reserved would thus be very few in number, and most of them probably caused by some defect in the law, which would be remedied as soon as so exposed. But intricate cases must be occasionally expected, and these would, in my opinion, be far better and more satisfactorily decided by adopting the changes indicated. Possibly it might be right to extend the power of this Court in another direction, and, instead of setting the prisoner free on discovering a mistake, direct a new trial, when, such mistake being avoided, the truth of the case might be ascertained.

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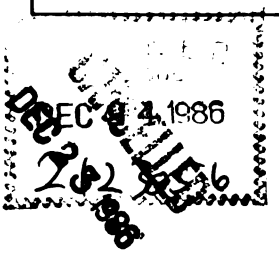

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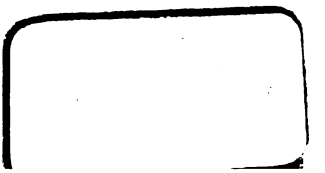

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